"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer today; Tuesday showers; moderate winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,017. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

ALLIES PUSH BACK THE GERMANS IN KEMMEL REGION, GAINING GROUND ON HALF-MILE FRONT NEAR DRANOUTRE; AMERICAN GUNS BLOCK FOE'S ATTACK NEAR ST. MIHIEL

SEND RECORD SHIP DOWN THE WAYS; CABLE TO PERSHING

Hurley Flashes the News to General That Our Shipbuilders Support Our Fighters.

PRESIDENT LAUDS WORKERS

Says "We Are All Comrades," and Extols Skill of the Men in the Camden Yard.

SCHWAB IS OVERJOYED

"Go to It, Boys!" He Cries, and Says That the Most Decisive Blow in Months Has Been Struck.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5. — "The greatest day in the history of the American shipbuilding industry," was the way Marvin A. Neeland, President of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation of Camden, N. J., put it this morning, just after he had seen the 5,548-ton steel freight steamship Tuckahoe slide off the ways, exactly twenty-seven days and three hours from the time that her keel was laid, beating the best previous record for speed in ship construction by twenty-eight days.

"And a Jamn bad day for the Kaiser," added "Tommy" Mason, Superintendent of the Hull Division, who was directly in charge of the riveting gangs who built the Tuckahoe.

It was not alone the launching of the Tuckahoe, however, which made yesterday historic in the annals of the shipbuilding industry on the Delaware. Great as was the enthusiasm which marked the occasion at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation's yard, it was at least equaled in the afternoon, when Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board; Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; Rear Admiral F. T. Bowles, U. S. N., in charge of the Government ship-fabricating program, and Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Commerce and Shipping, journeyed over to the great Hog island yard, and held such a spontaneous patriotic rally, in the course of telling the workmen there what their brethren across the river had just accomplished, as never was seen before.

Practically every fighting leader of the shipbuilding program on the Atlantic Coast, including the heads of most of the rival yards, had been invited to be present at the launching of the record-breaking ship, and every one of them that could possibly leave his own yard had accepted.

Senator David Baird of New Jersey, who is nearing his eightieth birthday, whose home is in Camden, refused to go up on the platform, and had a chair placed for him directly under the Tuckahoe's towering bow, where he could watch every move of the workmen as they drove home the wedges, lifting the ship off the keel-blocks, and sawed through the massive wooden keypiece releasing her in her cradle.

The ship herself looked practically ready to go to sea as she lay on the ways. Her funnel, bridge, and masts were in place, her deck fittings shipped, and her sleek sides, which showed every rivet driven home, freshly painted in war color. Along the forecastle rail and in the portholes showed the faces of many of the men who had built her, taking the full measure of their triumph by going over the side with the ship, while the others were clustered like swarms of bees all over the gigantic framework of the overhead crane runways on either side and above the ship. The entire upper surface of the big concrete shipway was covered with the thousands of other workmen in the yard, their families and friends.

The New York Shipbuilding Corporation band had been playing lively airs through which souhded the dull blows of the mallets driving home the wedges on either side of the ship, but as the last blows rang out, they stopped, and silence fell over the great throng, above which could plainly be heard the buzz of the big crosscut saw, biting through the keypiece.

Named by Helen Hurley.

Miss Helen Hurley, the sturdy twelve-year-old daughter of the Chairman of the Shipping Board, took her stand beside the prow, with the champagne bottle in her hand. The next moment the huge structure began to tremble.

"Now," said Mr. Neeland, and little Miss Hurley swung the heavy bottle, and as the foaming wine poured down the ship's stem, a roar of cheers drowned her voice, saying, "I name thee Tuckahoe," and the big freighter

Continued on Page Four.

think of WHITING.—Advt.
When you think of Writing,

Dutch-German Tension Ended by Pledge on Sand and Gravel

THE HAGUE, May 5.—Jonkheer Loudon, the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Chamber today that the tension between Holland and Germany was ended.

He said that, as Germany had agreed to limit the quantity of sand and gravel transported through Dutch waterways to a maximum of 1,600,000 tons per annum—an amount considered needful for the repair and maintenance of the Belgian roads—and had undertaken not to use the material for military purposes, Holland had withdrawn her demand that a commission of control should be constituted in Belgium to supervise the employment of the materials.

BOLSHEVIKI ASK ALLIES TO EXPLAIN

Invite American, British, and French Envoys to Define Attitude to Soviet Government.

WANT CONSULS RECALLED

Accuse Officials at Vladivostok of Plot—Japan Requested to Explain and Act.

MOSCOW, April 26, (Associated Press.)—Foreign Minister Tchitcherin has addressed the representatives in Moscow of the United States, England, and France requesting the speedy recall of their Consuls at Vladivostok and an investigation of their alleged participation in negotiations said to have been conducted between the Peking embassies of the powers named and the Siberian autonomous government. They are also asked to define their attitude toward the Soviet Government and explain what the Minister alludes to as the attempts of their representatives to interfere with the internal life of Russia.

M. Tchitcherin submitted copies of the documents seized on the person of M. Kolodoff, a member in Vladivostok of the Siberian autonomous government, who was recently arrested, which, the Minister declares, "establish incontrovertibly that the consular representatives of Great Britain, France, and America participated in this plot and that the diplomatic representatives of those Powers in Peking negotiated with the counter-revolutionary organization calling itself the "Siberian Government." (These reported negotiations have previously been declared in Bolshevist quarters to have been prefected with a view to the recognition of Siberia by the allied powers.)

M. Tchitcherin also addressed to the Japanese representative in Moscow a communication stating that the letters taken from M. Kolodoff establish the extensive participation of Japanese officials in the counter-revolutionary movement, despite repeated official assurances of non-interference with the internal life of Russia.

"Such actions," continues the communication, "prompt us now to clarify in a manner beyond doubt the position of the Tokio Cabinet regarding the government of the Russian Federated Republic, and to ask, in particular, if the Japanese Government intends in the future to support the counter-revolutionary elements in Russia or wishes immediately to institute a public investigation of the activities of some of its agents, recall those incriminated and give definite instructions to the others. In the contrary event, the government of the Russian Federated Republic will have to take the measures used against Russian counter-revolutionary citizens."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Nothing had reached the State Department at a late hour tonight in confirmation of the report from Moscow that the Soviet Foreign Minister had addressed the representatives of the United States, England, and France asking for the recall of the Consuls at Vladivostok in connection with an alleged counter-revolutionary movement seeking the establishment of an autonomous government in Siberia.

The State Department has received messages of a later date than April 26 from David R. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, and none of these contained any reference to such a communication from the Soviet Foreign Minister.

FINNS ASK RUSSIANS TO SURRENDER FORT

Bolshevist Leaders at Kronstadt Refuse to Return One of Port's Defenses.

MOSCOW, April 26 (Associated Press.)—The Finnish White Guard has demanded the surrender of a fort on the Finnish coast ceded to Russia by the Finnish Bolshevist Government, consti-

Continued on Page Two.

17,000,000 BUYERS SET A NEW RECORD IN THE BOND DRIVE

7,000,000 More Investors in Third Liberty Loan Than in the Second.

MAKES OFFICIALS JUBILANT

Wide Distribution Accepted as Evidence That the People Are Behind Issue.

FINAL TOTAL IS NOT KNOWN

But Known Subscriptions Already Exceed $3,316,000,000—Likely to Go Much Higher.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The final official total of the Third Liberty Loan bond sales, which is expected to reach $4,500,000,000, will not be announced until after May 13, but analysis today of incomplete returns shows that the loan just closed probably is the most successful ever floated by any nation. This assertion is based not so much upon the volume of sales as upon the wide distribution of the loan.

A total of the returns provided by the Federal Reserve districts indicated that approximately 17,000,000 individual purchasers participated in the loan. This estimate includes fairly accurate returns from the Atlanta, Minneapolis, Cleveland, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, and New York districts, and estimated totals from the Dallas, Kansas City, Richmond, Philadelphia, and Boston districts.

With only a part of the last day's returns showing, the number of subscribers in each Federal Reserve District may be fairly indicated as follows:

Dist.	Subscribers.	Dist.	Subscribers.
New York	4,000,000	Minneapolis	1,000,000
Chicago	2,498,000	Kansas City	900,000
Cleveland	1,581,979	Richmond	900,000
Philadelphia	1,200,000	St. Louis	886,342
Boston	1,200,000	Dallas	850,000
San Francisco	1,000,000		
Atlanta	1,000,000	Total	16,976,321

One in Every Six Bought.

This distribution of the Third Liberty Loan indicates that one out of every six persons in the United States may have participated in this loan. It is estimated that 20,000,000 subscribers would have been required to have attained one subscription to each family in the land.

The total of 17,000,000 purchasers exceeds the number of buyers in the Second Loan by 7,000,000, and is 12,500,000 more than in the First.

In announcing tonight that the final figures on subscriptions would not come for at least eight days, the Treasury Department explained that incorporated banks and trust companies would make their final reports to the Federal Reserve Banks on May 9, and four days later the Federal Reserve Banks would report to the Treasury Department.

Loan committees and bankers who have been actively engaged in the great drive which closed Saturday night rested today, and as a result very few additional sales reports filtered in to the Treasury Department. Totals now on hand showed subscriptions of $3,316,628,-230 in the hands of incorporated banks and trust companies. They represented only sales in the Boston and Philadelphia districts up to 11 o'clock Saturday morning, in the New York district up to 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and in the remaining districts up to 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Final returns doubtless will greatly increase the total now available.

Jubilation Among Officials.

The record of sales distribution caused jubilation among Liberty Loan executives. It was taken as ample evidence that the Third Liberty Loan had been in fact a people's loan, and that banking institutions had been called upon to assume a smaller share of the burden of the Third Liberty Loan than of any other war loan yet floated. It is pointed out that the banks have been kept unimpaired and that the wide distribution means a minimum of financial displacement on account of the loan.

Even though the volume of sales probably will not reach the total of the

Continued on Page Four.

Field Marshal French Made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

LONDON, May 5.—Field Marshal Viscount French has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Official announcement of the appointment of Field Marshal French and that of Edward Shortt as Chief Secretary for Ireland was issued tonight.

Forecasts a Strong Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, May 6. — The Daily Telegraph's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"Field Marshal French's appointment means that the Government will now pursue the strong and firm Irish policy which they recently announced to Parliament, offering Home Rule first and then calling upon Ireland to do its duty in the war. Conscription has already been extended to Ireland by law, but the law will not be enforced by an Order in Council until the Home Rule bill also finds its way to the statute book.

"That measure will be completed this week and introduced in the House of Commons early next week. The Government intended to press it forward with vigor and to stake their existence on its passing."

GUNFIRE GROWING ON ITALIAN FRONT

Italian and British Aircraft Bomb Foe's Bases and Down Eight Machines.

EMPEROR WATCHES BATTLE

Vienna Reports Arrival—Movement of Tyrol and Trentino Troops Portends Offensive.

ROME, May 5.—An increase in the intensity of the hostile artillery fire along the front, notably in the Lagarina and Astico valleys, [Trentino front] and in the Fossalta sector, [Piave front] is reported by the War Office today. The Italian artillery also has carried out numerous bombardments, and there has been additional intensive activity by the Caproni's and British airplanes, in the course of which eight enemy machines were destroyed and many tons of bombs dropped.

The official statement reads:

There has been increased intensity of the hostile harassing fire in the Lagarina and Astico valleys and in the Fossalta sector.

Our artillery dispersed carrying parties in the Stelvio area, fired with good effect on the Rovereto station, obtained direct hits on trains in the Conegliano station and caused a heavy explosion on the left bank of the Piave, opposite Nervesa.

There were patrol actions on both sides between the Brenta and the Piave.

The activity of our aircraft has been intense. Caproni flights and British airplanes, protected by numbers of chasers, dropped about nine tons of bombs on the hydro-electric works at Cavedin, north of Mori. While this operation was in progress other machines renewed the bombing of the aviation ground at Campo, Maggiore, south of Lenico.

Last night our airships, reaching by surprise the railway stations at Primolano and Bolzano, dropped their loads of bombs with good effects. At the same time an airship of the Royal Navy engaged enemy columns on the march beyond the Tagliamento.

Eight enemy machines were reported destroyed, two of which fell in flames within our lines.

GENEVA, May 5.—It is officially announced from Vienna that Emperor Charles, the Chief of the Austrian General Staff and several high German and Austrian officers reached the Italian front yesterday. This, with the considerable movements of troops in Tyrol and the Trentino reported from the interior, is interpreted to mean that the long-predicted offensive on the Italian front soon will be begun.

Bohemian Protest Splits Vienna Cabinet; Three Ministers Out; Food Policy Reshaped

AMSTERDAM, May 5.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says:

"The announcement by Premier von Seidler of Austria of the appointment of District Food Administrators in Bohemia is the fulfillment of one of the most insistent demands of the German population of that region. It is proposed to create ten districts in Bohemia for food administration purposes. Five of them will be Czech, three German, and two mixed."

Dispatches from Copenhagen report the resignation of three Austrian Cabinet members, the Minister of Agriculture, and the Ruthenian and Slavonian Ministers, as a protest against measures which the Austrian Government is planning to take against Slavonic agitation in Bohemia.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Czech Union, according to an official dispatch from Switzerland, has addressed to the President of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies a letter stating its refusal to take part in the meeting of the party leaders which the President has convoked, and protesting against a further postponement of the plenary assembly of the Chamber.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World" 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Today. $2 to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

OUR BARRAGE EFFECTIVE

Enemy's Attempt to Occupy Our Former Trenches Foiled.

AIRMEN KEEP IN ACTION

Engage in Four Fights in the Same Sector and Germans Are Driven Off Each Time.

PATROL PERFORMS EXPLOIT

Attacks an Observation Post, Killing Three of Foe and Capturing Four.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 5, (Associated Press.)—The Germans again today attempted to occupy one of the former American trenches in the Bois Brûlé, west of Apremont, in the Toul sector, which was the scene of the fighting on April 10 and 12. Soon after midnight the American patrols discovered that the Germans had crept into the position with a large number of machine guns and tools, apparently intending to consolidate the trenches with the German system.

The American artillery got into action quickly, sweeping a high explosive barrage back and forth across the newly occupied ground. The guns rained steel on the Germans until nearly daylight, and when the patrols went out to investigate they found not a single enemy. Some material, however, had been left behind.

There appeared to be reason for believing at one time, after the Germans were discovered, another attack on the Americans was about to be launched, probably to cover the consolidation effort. Only quick action by the artillery smothered it.

The Germans seem determined to carry out their designs against this position, and it is not unlikely that more sharp fighting will be seen here, for it is valuable to the enemy, although not very valuable to the Americans because of the nature of the terrain.

Four more aerial battles were reported today by American airmen flying in the sector northwest of Toul. All of the combats were indecisive, although one of the American machines returned with bullet holes in its wings and two others with holes torn by fragments of shells from anti-aircraft guns. How the Germans fared is not known.

The first report was from the pilot of a pursuit airplane who encountered the enemy over the lines at a height of 5,000 metres. The pair fought a duel for several minutes, the German finally turning quickly and, running into the direct line of the sun in his homeward way, getting clear.

Later one of the American photographing machines was attacked by two enemy airplanes. The American observer emptied one of his guns into one of the enemy machines. Then the American pilot exercised discretion and turned homeward. The Germans remained in pursuit until the American anti-aircraft guns picked them up. Then they turned and went home. The American airplane circled once or twice and then went back over the lines and calmly resumed the photographic operations where they had been left off.

Another report now available relates a somewhat similar incident, except that this time three of the enemy attacked two of our machines which were working with our artillery.

In the fourth engagement a German sailed up in the direction of one of the American photographic planes, but one of the fast American fighting machines rushed in, causing the German to turn tail and flee toward home. The German anti-aircraft pieces got busy at the same time and broke out numerous "flower pots," or, as the British airmen call them, "flying onions." This is an "Archie" shell which, when it bursts, throws out in all directions smaller projectiles, each of which also bursts.

CAPTURE FOUR GERMANS.

Patrols Kill Three Others in Luneville Sector—Our Guns Rule There.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 5, (Associated Press.)—One of the American patrols in the Luneville sector entered the hamlet of Ancervillers early this morning and penetrated the German lines to a distance of 300 yards. On the way back the patrol discovered an enemy observation post, in which were a corporal and six men. The Americans promptly attacked, killing three of the enemy and taking the other four prisoners, one of them in a wounded condition.

The first the Germans knew that the American patrol was near was when a shower of hand grenades, followed by bullets, hit the post. The patrol ceased

Continued on Page Three.

HAWTHORNE & FIGARIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 74 Wall St. — Advt.

Furnace Test for Our Troops on Amiens Front; Like Veterans Under Fire, Ready, Steady, and Sober

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 5.—An officer from our division in the French line southeast of Amiens, in Paris for one day, came into the Ritz Hotel for luncheon today and gave me a cheering account of how the Americans are sizing up in fast company. He summed it up in good Americanese —"Our men are standing the gaff."

They soon discovered, he said, that what they thought was war down on the old section was not war at all compared with the furnace on Fritz's favorite front. The Americans have settled to their work like veterans. They go about it quietly and soberly. Although brandy is obtainable in the French villages, our boys do not seem to want to drink; they have excitement enough. They are steady under shellfire, very ready with their rifles, and have learned to hide in a rabbit warren if a shell hole is not available.

Everybody is surprised to see the Americans so entirely amenable to discipline, their temperament having been heretofore rated rebellious. They are heroic under surgery. The officer described this scene that occurred in a hospital recently. The surgeon was operating on a bullet wound in the scalp, using no anaesthetic. After a few minutes the patient quietly remarked:

"Say, Doc, are you through up there? I've got another one in my thigh."

It was true, though the surgeon had not known there was a second wound.

The French are taking care of this particular division, including food. While the soldiers miss their waffles, batter cakes, pie, and other peculiarly American dishes, they know the nature of the emergency and take everything philosophically.

"There is a quality that passes current in any country and in all circumstances," remarked the officer, "and our soldiers have it. It is common sense."

British Guns Harass Enemy's Roads And Assembly Places By Fierce Fire

French Make Gains in Raids and Patrol Actions in Locre Region—Hindenburg Preparing More Heavy Blows—Captured Letters from German Homes Reveal the Agony and Discontent of the People.

By PHILIP GIBBS.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, May 5. —Early this morning the British guns doubled their usual dose of harassing fire, and kept the enemy's roads and assembly places under fierce bursts of shelling, so that more deaths will be notified in German villages, and the enemy's guns were very active along our front all day yesterday in Flemish villages like Fletre, and La Motte, and Hazebrouck, and Vlamertinche with its skeleton church, then in the Lens area, by Gavrelle and Arleux, and further south above Albert, along the Ancre.

Round about Locre the French troops made a few small gains in raids and patrol actions, capturing some ruined farms and houses, and some high ground south of Koudekot. The gunfire hardly ever ceases round about Locre itself and the hospice there, where, as I have described, there has been bitter fighting, so that the place has been taken, lost, and retaken several times by the French, with small parties of poilus led by a young officer with most gallant courage.

I know this hospice well, and it will interest many people to be reminded that in the garden Major Willie Redmond was buried, after the battle of Wytschaete, where he fell. In the garden there on the day of his funeral there was a guard of honor of Ulster soldiers and Nationalist soldiers, and, among the Generals and staff officers, the reverend mother and her nuns, to whom the hospice belonged.

They laid flowers on the grave and went back then into the long refectory, where the Irish soldiers used to dine, waited upon by these good women, who, as a sign of their love for Ireland, had painted on their walls the Irish harp, and next to it the red hand of Ulster and the little shamrock with the lily, flower of France.

Redmond's grave was quiet in the garden when we went away from it, and birds were singing in the bushes. Now the hospice is a ruin, and the nuns fled, and the garden trampled down by the feet of fighting men, and near Redmond's grave lie other bodies of the dead.

The Germans Terribly Pounded.

The enemy has many divisions, both up in the Flemish fields ond on the Somme, divisions in line and divisions in reserve — divisions crowded in reserve—and there are few roads for them down which to march. There is not much elbow room for such masses to assemble, and not much cover in trenches or dugouts from high explosives or shrapnel. So we pound them to death, many of them to death and many of them to stretcher cases, and relief comes up, gets wildly mixed with the divisions coming down, and at night there is mad confusion in the ranks of marching men and transport columns, which gallop past dead horses and splintered wagons and wrecks of transport columns, and among the regimental and divisional staffs trying to keep order in the German way when things are being smashed into chaos, while the Red Cross convoys are overloaded with wounded and unable to to cope with all the bodies that lie about.

This is what is happening behind the German lines—I have not overdrawn the picture, believe me—and it is upsetting somewhat the plans of the high German officers who are arranging things from afar through telephones, down which they shout their orders. It is upsetting, but not more than that. The enemy will proceed with his plans a day or two late, perhaps a week or so late, but approaching completion with certainty.

I believe the German plans are what they were before March 21, only modified by the exigencies and occasions of battle, but not changed in essential ideas. Their purpos still remains to destroy the British Army, by continual sledgehammer blows to divide the French and British armies as much as possible by driving in a wedge in the neighborhood of Amiens and, with luck, so to cramp us in the north by the capture of the last remaining hills in Flanders and by depriving us of the free use of the roads and railways that we may have to draw back from our northern front.

This strategy, like all good strategy, is childlike in its simplicity. It needs not an enormous brain to work it out. The map on the schoolroom wall is good enough for Ludendorff to draw out its lines. It is the men who have to take those lines with their bodies who have the difficult task, and those men, those German soldiers, know every mile of the way will be another graveyard, and that strategy so simple as this means for them months more of sacrifice, but they will have to try to do it. The German high command is not going to spare them.

Heavy Blows Expected.

The Germans have five months ahead of them this year, five months of fighting weather, and they will use them, in my judgment, for a series of blows interrupted only by short periods, such as that now on, for reorganization and preparation.

There is only one chance of avoiding these tremendous onslaughts, though many chances, I hope and believe, of thwarting them. It is a

Continued on Page Two.

GERMANS LOSE NEAR LOCRE

500-Yard Advance of British and French Aids Allied Defense.

FOE'S FORCES DISORGANIZED

Movements Hampered by Heavy Rains—Their Tanks Unwieldy in Action.

HAIG CHECKS HINGES ATTACK

British Also Improve Positions East of Amiens and North of Albert.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 5, (via Ottawa.)—Franco-British forces, in the course of a successful operation between Locre and Dranoutre, advanced their positions on a 1,000-yard front to an average depth of 500 yards. The British took forty-eight prisoners and the French thirty-two.

The enemy was driven from two or three ruined farms, and the Allies took some high ground near Koutkot, [west of Dranoutre.]

The French, continuing their operation, carried some strongly held buildings in the neighboring sector. All the enemy counterefforts were broken up with considerable loss.

These local successes are of distinct value, strengthening the Allied defenses of the approach to Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge.

Some disorganization is indicated among the enemy troops, who are hindered by heavy rains.

There is little doubt that the new German tanks are proving a disappointment, developing various defects in actual service. Their ponderous weight makes manoeuvring over bad ground difficult. Generally they are much inferior to those of the British.

Attack Near Hinges Repulsed.

LONDON, May 5.—A German attack early this morning on the British positions near Hinges, won from the enemy Friday night, was repulsed. the British line remaining intact. Artillery activity on both sides is reported in Field Marshal Haig's bulletins.

That received this evening announces the capture of a number of prisoners last night by the French in the neighborhood of Locre and "local encounters at different points today."

Yesterday, according to the afternoon bulletin, the British improved their positions in local operations east of Amiens, near Sailly-le-Sec, and north of Albert, in the neighborhood of Hebuterne.

The text of the night report follows:

French troops captured a number of prisoners in local fighting in the neighborhood of Locre during last night. With the exception of artillery activity on both sides and local encounters at different points today, there is nothing of special interest to report.

Following is the text of the afternoon report:

By successful minor enterprises carried out last night in the neighborhood of Sailly-le-Sec and east of Hebuterne we effected improvements in our line at these points and captured several prisoners.

Early this morning the enemy attacked the new positions gained by us Friday night northeast of Hinges and was repulsed. Our line is intact. We carried out a successful raid in the Forest de Nieppe sector.

The artillery has been active on both sides on the Lys battlefront.

ONLY GUNS ACTIVE ON THE FRENCH FRONT

Intermittent Exchanges of Fire North and South of the River Avre.

PARIS, May 5.—Intermittent artillery engagements, in continuation of last night's fighting, north and south of the Avre River, were the principal feature of the day on the French front. There were no infantry en-

garrisons. Last night the guns on both sides were active in the Douaumont sector of the Verdun region and near Flirey, in the Lorraine sector.

On the night of May 3-4 French aviators effectively bombarded half a dozen railway stations behind the German lines.

Following is the text of this evening's official bulletin:

There was intermittent activity by the opposing artilleries north and south of the Avre River today, but there were no infantry engagements.

During the days of May 3 and 4 nine German airplanes were brought down by our pilots, two were shot down by our defensive fire, and other enemy machines were disabled. During the same days and on the nights of May 3 and 4 our aviators effectively bombarded enemy establishments in a number of sorties, 28,000 kilograms [61,600 pounds] of projectiles being dropped upon the railway stations of Ham, Noyon, Chaulnes, Jussy, Peronne, and St. Quentin.

The day statement reads:

The artillery on both sides was active north and south of the Avre and also in the sectors of Douaumont (Verdun front) and Flirey (Lorraine, near the American Toul sector.) There was no infantry action.

In Lorraine a raiding operation was carried out by the French in the region of Letricourt. Patrol operations in the region of Anservillers resulted in the taking of prisoners.

The night was quiet on the remainder of the front.

COOKED BETWEEN SHELLS.

Montclair Red Cross Girl Tells of Firing at the Front.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 5.—How a German bombardment caused an interruption in a household task is described by Miss Dorothy Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Jones of 83 Plymouth Street, serving in a Red Cross canteen of the French Army at Aisne, in a letter just received here.

"I was attempting to make some cream sauce," she wrote, "when there was a whiz and a most disconcerting bang that made me spill most of the milk on the stove. I dashed to the door and discovered that the boches had begun shelling the town. The shells came regularly every eight or ten minutes. We had lunch by the cellar door. One of us took charge of the time, one set the table, and I cooked the lunch. Every seven minutes we descended to the cellar, where we remained until we heard the whine of the 'obis,' and then reappeared. It got to be a science after a while.

"The worst part of the shelling of a town like this is that it is such a mite of a place that every 'obis' that falls is not far from any place, but the shelling is so much better than bombs that it seems almost like nothing. We have a lovely cannon that we think must be almost at our backyard. It goes off every ten minutes. The first time it was discharged we were in bed, and my companion and I just about hit the ceiling."

TO MARK JOAN ANNIVERSARY

Three Days of Prayer in France for Success of Allies.

PARIS, May 5.—The anniversary of the deliverance of France by Joan of Arc will be celebrated with great solemnity at Orleans, on May 12, and three days of prayer have been ordered in Catholic churches throughout France for the success of the Allied troops. Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, in his notice to the churches, says:

"While the terrible battle which will mark the decisive and final issue of the war is being fought, and while the Allied armies are valiantly contesting its bitter struggles, this is an opportune moment to invoke the liberator of France."

Bishop Jinisty of Verdun will deliver the oration of eulogy upon Joan of Arc at Orleans.

BULGARIA EXPECTS AMERICA'S SUPPORT

Looks to Us to Confirm Her Conquests at Peace Conference, Leader Says.

An indication of the feeling of Bulgaria toward this country, in the absence of a declaration of war between the two countries, is given in a recent interview with Dr. Todoroff, leader of the Bulgarian National Party, published by the Kambana of Sofia and translated by the Serbian Press Bureau in Geneva. Dr. Todoroff declared that Bulgaria must have not only the annexations demanded from Serbia and Macedonia, but also the Dobrudja and Greek territory including Serras, Drama and Kavalla.

"I do not consider that the intervention of the United States will be very important from the military point of view," he said, "but I should not underestimate its influence in the arbitration of matters in the peace conference. Since the Bulgarians have heretofore enjoyed American sympathy, I believe that we shall get America's vote for all our demands at the peace conference."

The question of conquest is not the only one that is stirring Bulgaria. A recent dispatch from a staff correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in France told of the German policy of absorbing the gold reserve from the countries allied with Germany and leaving them with large quantities of German paper and of their own paper money secured on gold in German hands. This policy seems to have given rise to sharp debate when the Sobranje (Parliament) was called upon to vote a new war credit of about $227,000,000. This money, it appeared had already been spent, and Dr. Liapcheff, ex-Minister of Finance, complained that there had been no accurate accounting to the Sobranje for the nation's war expenses, which he said amounted to $360,000,000.

"The burden of all these debts will not fall on Bulgaria," interjected the Minister of Finance.

"Those words ought not to be merely the expression of a hope," retorted Dr. Liapcheff; "they ought to become a reality. If we finish the war with an enormous debt owed, not to our own people, but to foreigners, it will be impossible to remain masters of our own products; we shall be obliged to hand over to others all the riches of our soil and our mines."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Last week's fighting saw the Germans break their backs in a thoroughly defeated effort to break through the British and French along the northern leg of the salient the apex of which is Merville. Now the indications are that, having found the line from Merville north too strong to be seriously dented, the Germans are about to attempt an action against the Merville-La Bassée section of the line which forms the southern leg of the salient. The reports of the last two days have been filled with references to the heavy bombardment along the River Lys front. The Lys flows past Armentières and practically bisects the entire salient. It divides the battleline as at present constituted between Merville and St. Venant, where the river is canalized. This point is just along the southern border of Nieppe Forest, which is a part of the defensive screen before the railroad centre of Hazebrouck.

There has been going on a sort of general feeling out of this part of the line both on Saturday and Sunday. The British reported on Saturday that after a heavy bombardment the Germans endeavored to advance behind an artillery barrage near Locon, a town about three miles due north of Bethune. This attack was stopped without gain. While no details are given, the probabilities are that it was no more than a heavy reconnoissance in force to determine the British strength at this point. Evidently the information which was acquired as a result was not sufficient, so the same thing was tried again. This time the attempt was made a little further west, near Hinges, which is just south of La Bassée Canal, about two miles northwest of Bethune. Again, however, the attempt was stopped before the British lines were reached. But these two efforts, combined with the heavy artillery fire along the Lys Canal, indicate that this part of the line is about to be attacked, although the plans may be changed as the result of the British show of strength.

There is, however, good reason why this section of the front should be the next to receive attention. In the first place, it is a section which has been relatively quiet for a long time. Not for at least two weeks has there been any German attempt to advance, the fighting being all centralized in the hill zone about Mont Kemmel. In the second place, the battle of Flanders is not an independent operation unconnected with the fighting before Amiens. The Amiens battle was held up because of the British defenses about Arras-Vimy Ridge and the heights of Notre Dame de Lorette. The advance along the Somme and the Avre could not continue while these two points were held directly on the German flank. Therefore, the Germans endeavored to flank them out by a drive on the north. They were somewhat diverted from this plan by what appeared to be the sudden giving way of the Portuguese division which held the line near Armentières. The Germans, thinking then that they had an opportunity to drive through to the sea, changed their plans to make the attempt. Now, however, this has been broken up. The German way to the sea by way of Ypres or Hazebrouck is blocked by British and French reinforcements, so that it is impracticable without suffering unjustifiable losses.

The Germans, then, are confronted with the necessity, after a waste of precious time during which the Allies have had an opportunity to gather themselves together and prepare for the blow, of falling back on their original plan of flanking the Arras defenses. The point of attack for this purpose is naturally the southern side of the salient, where a break in the British line or even a material bending may have serious consequences in opening the way for further activity in the Amiens sector. This is the real meaning of the attacks of the last two days and of the heavy artillery firing along the Lys.

The British hold and have held continuously the southern bank of La Bassée Canal. During the time when this front was active the Germans made strenuous efforts to deprive the British of the protection of this obstacle, but to no avail. The attacks, however, were not made with the same weight or the same intensity as that which marked the Kemmel fighting. The length of the preliminary bombardment presages a more serious effort, a more determined attack on this occasion. The advantage in such an attack will lie entirely with the defense.

All of the ground between the Lys and La Bassée Canal is low. There is not a single element in the entire terrain above the general level of the plain of French Flanders. It is a difficult matter, then, to mass troops for such an attack without the concentration becoming at once known to the defense. Moreover, the very existence before the British lines of the canal over which the Germans must pass gives the British a material advantage which has already cost the Germans heavily. Finally, immediately in the rear of this line and within easy range of the smaller field guns of the British there is a line of hills of which the heights of Notre Dame are but the eastern limit, affording excellent artillery positions.

A part of the German plan in this attack may well be also the clearing of the Nieppe Forest by a flanking operation along the southern border. This object has also been previously tried by a frontal attack based on Merville, but has proved a failure. If the Germans can stretch their lines out along the canal by driving forward the point of the salient, they will have half surrounded the Nieppe Forest, and will thus have taken a step preliminary to clearing out the woods. Thus two objects will be accomplished at the same time.

Philip Gibbs's Story of the Great Battle

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

chance, a slender one, but not beyond possibility, that the German people will be so horrified by this spilling of their soldiers' blood in the frenzied desire for a decisive victory that they will rise in passion against it, with cries against those who order it to go on.

Already the German people are beginning to realize that, notwithstanding the jubilations of their newspapers, the letters from the Emperor to his Generals, and from the Generals to their Emperor, and all the stage management of a victorious drama, their losses have been frightful since March 21.

Germany's Agony Revealed.

A day or two ago in Flanders a wagon drawn by two mules dashed into our lines. Their drivers had been killed or scared by our harassing fire, so these mules came to us. In the wagon was a German mail of unopened letters. Those letters reveal the agony, the spiritual revolt of the people, who understand something of the truth, and see nothing but death in all this:

"Do you think you won't be coming on leave soon now?" so one letter says. "It's high time you got away, for it is past your turn. Oh, how much longer is it all going to last! It is full time the wicked humbug of it were at an end. In the last few days we have had news of the death of five relatives in the big offensive. It is frightful, and still no sign of peace! The world is full of sorrow and misery! If only this wicked war would end, this murder cease! A youngster from here has just been killed, and he would have been 19 in May. Oh, what a cost, and how much more to pay before the end!"

In another letter there is the same wail of grief:

"You can imagine there is no rest for me in these times, and all my thoughts are taken up by the new offensive and all that it will cost. Karl has been killed. What a shame it is, but we can do nothing to make things any better. Peace does not seem to be coming along, as we fondly hoped. All this in the west is too wicked for anything, and we are full of worry and anxiety. A whole crowd out hereabouts have had news of the death of their men folk.

"It is too awful for anything. Four years of it now, and no sign of the end! We hope every day it will come to a decision and the English will be driven into the North Sea, but they stand firm."

Meanwhile the war goes on, and will go on.

May 4.—How many days will there be before the next battle? Now that nearly a week has passed without German attacks since that morning of April 29 when our British and French troops staggered some of the enemy's best divisions by a slaughtering fire, there has been no action but a ceaseless action of artillery.

Last night again, as on the night before, our guns were loud with that far-carrying rumbling and laboring which shakes the hillsides and shocks the valleys, and through sunlight and storm, in quiet woods and in fields far behind the lines is almost continuous like the surge of the sea.

Yet because immense numbers of men have not for six days come together in bloody strife, one has out here, when not within shell range, a passing illusion that the passion and fury of these battles are ebbing out. It is an illusion caused partly by the beauty of these May days, when every wood, copse, and hedge is on fire with little green gleams, and the glades and meadows are carpeted with flowers, and the cuckoo is calling all day with a wistful human voice, which somehow puts pain in one's heart.

All that is foolishness and nonsense that intrudes into this grim business of war. There is a lull in the big battle only because the enemy is reorganizing his divisions, rearranging and maintaining his gun power, preparing for another phase of the offensive which will be as formidable as the gathering of all his forces for another supreme effort can make it.

We are not making it easy for him to get on with his plans, and heavy rains have made his roads bad, and filled the bogs behind him. That bombardment of ours last night and on other nights, beyond any question, confused his arrangements with such a confusion as one sees in a neat house in Arras or Amiens when high explosives enter in and disturb the scheme of things.

Behind the German lines there are scenes which must make men sick and silly if they get into them—and out of them. From prisoners and other sources, we know something at least of the effect of our gunfire over there in Albert and on the Bapaume road beyond, and up in Flanders, in the old places of horror which were our places, beyond Shellfire Corner and Hooge, and along the duckboards down from Wytschaete and the tracks that go past Kemmel Hill.

FOR IRISH GOVERNMENT NOW

Plunkett Favors It as War Measure —Doesn't Like Lloyd George Plan.

LONDON, Monday, May 6.—The Government's two-fold policy of conscription and home rule for Ireland is disastrous, says Sir Horace Plunkett, President of the recent Irish convention, in a letter to the press.

The Government ought, he says, to establish a responsible government in Ireland at once as a war measure and Ireland would then voluntarily join in the war.

BATTLE FOR IRISH SEAT.

Sinn Fein and Nationalists Have Thus Far Refused to Compromise.

DUBLIN, May 5, (Associated Press.)—The opening of the election campaign in East Caven today brought to the constituency about twenty Irish members of Parliament and many representatives of the Sinn Fein organization. Attempts to arrange for rival speakers to use the same platform were unsuccessful and many rival meetings were held.

Priests spoke on opposite sides, but generally urged the Bishop's appeal for a compromise by the withdrawal of both candidates. Both sides agreed in denouncing conscription, but the Sinn Feiners repudiated the action of Parliament and asserted that Ireland's case must come before a peace conference.

In Dublin today the collection for the anti-conscription fund resulted in a payment of first installments averaging £300 to a parish.

PAMPHLETS IN PEACE DRIVE.

Germans Flooding Switzerland with the Revived Propaganda.

GENEVA, May 5.—Germany's new "peace offensive," which was launched in Switzerland a week ago, seems to be directed principally against English and American residents and visitors, whose letterboxes are overflowing with pamphlets.

A typical instance of the propaganda is seen in the fact that the Lichnowsky revelations regarding the events leading up to the war, published by a Zurich firm, and which have been bought by the wholesale, have been followed by a distorted Germanophile version, which is distributed gratuitously.

AMERICANS ON PIAVE TRIP.

Impressed by Motor Boat Journey Along the Italian Front.

ITALIAN FRONT, April 10, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—Three Americans have just enjoyed the unusual experience of taking a motor boat ride on the Piave River, the dividing line between the Austrian and Italian fronts. They are probably the only Americans who have been on a boat on the Piave since the fall of Caporetta. They are Henry Carroll, Jr., the United States Consul at Venice; Major Guy Lowell and Captain William Hereford of the American Red Cross. Major Lowell and Captain Hereford were in Venice to inspect the distribution of gifts of useful articles to soldiers on the marine front. The trip on the Piave was arranged by the Italian General commanding the headquarters near Venice.

"The trip was one of extreme interest," said Captain Hereford. "It was necessary to pass the barriers before getting out into the Piave River. Once there the feeling was of being out in the open between your own men and the enemy. As a matter of fact, the Italians were a few miles further to the north, where they are bravely holding the line against all assaults.

"Major Lowell indicated on the slopes of the riverbank a mass of what looked to be brown cactus leaves. It was really chevaux-de-frise, with sharppointed spikes, which would make a painful and difficult object to get over. The spikes were planted on the shores as thickly as flowers in a garden.

"We climbed an ascent and had a remarkable view of one of the most interesting battlefields in history. Five miles to the north two lines were fronting each other, and constantly one heard the boom of guns and could see the clouds of smoke from bursting shells. Villages that had been ruined by bombardment were clearly discernible. From the Austrian lines the 'sausages,' or stationary balloons, were seen rising for observation. Airplanes were hovering in the air. From behind us the big guns of the Italians were sending shells into the enemy's territory.

More, even, than the natural defenses, was the morale to be found among the Italians. Ability to resist and the spirit to conquer were in evidence among all of the men we saw on the marine front. They know that the enemy will come no further, and ask themselves only how long it will be before the Austrians and Germans will give way and begin the retreat to their old stand behind the mountains."

"A LIE," SAYS TUMULTY.

Bartheime Yarn About President's Secretary Malicious and False.

By Telegraph to the Editor of The Times.

The White House,
Washington, D. C., May 5.

My attention has been called to a story appearing in today's NEW YORK TIMES which carries the headline, "Bartheleme Tale Laid to Tumulty."

As usual, the basis for this German story is mere hearsay. The whole thing is malicious and false, and I am deeply grieved that circulation should be given to a lie that had its inspiration in the brain of an enemy intriguer like Dr. Bartheleme without first affording me an opportunity to be heard in the matter.

J. P. TUMULTY.

German Airmen Now Attacking Dutch Fishermen in North Sea

LONDON, May 5. — German airplanes have recently been attacking Dutch fishing vessels with machine-gun fire wherever the little boats have been found in the North Sea.

Five Dutch fishermen landed yesterday at a British port after a harrowing experience. They said that their boat had been attacked by four German airmen, who for two hours rained machine-gun bullets on their unarmed ship.

The crew took to the boats and rowed sixty miles before being picked up by a small British vessel. Their fishing boat was later brought into harbor by a British destroyer and bore numerous signs of the enemy fire.

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Q. What are the functions of a trustee under a Will or Agreement?

A. To receive the principal of the trust fund, invest it and keep it safely invested, and pay the income to the beneficiary, and upon the termination of the trust, to pay over the principal to the persons entitled to receive it.

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FRENCH BOY A HERO FACING FIRING SQUAD

Gen. Baden-Powell Tells English Boy Scouts of His Firm Resistance to German Terrorism.

LONDON, May 5. — Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, addressing a central meeting of Boy Scouts at Guild Hall, told of work done by French Boy Scouts in the neighborhood of the fighting line. A heroic deed by one French scout was described in a letter found on the body of a dead German. General Baden-Powell read the letter, which follows:

"A traitor has just been shot—a little French lad belonging to one of those gymnastic societies which wears the tricolor button. The poor little fellow, in his infatuation, wanted to be a hero.

"A German column was passing along a wooded defile and the boy was caught and asked whether the French were about. He refused to give information. Fifty yards further on fire was opened from the cover of the wood.

"The prisoner was asked in French if he had known that the enemy was in the forest, and he did not deny it. He went with firm step to a telegraph post and stood up against it, with a green vineyard behind him, and received the volley of the firing party with a proud smile on his face. Infatuated boy—it was a pity to see such wasted courage."

TURKS ADMIT REVERSE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5, (via London.)—The Turkish official report, issued today, relative to operations in Mesopotamia and Palestine reads:

On the Irak fronts strong British detachments won ground south of Kirkuk.

In Palestine violent fighting continues in the Jordan sector. The enemy's attacks have been particularly strong, but have failed.

BRITAIN RETALIATES ON GERMAN OFFICERS

Lord Newton Tells of Reprisal at One Camp—Would Prepare to Go Further.

LONDON, May 5.—In an address delivered at Newton, Lancashire, Lord Newton, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, after referring to those who are dissatisfied because German prisoners of war in England are not employed under the same brutally severe conditions as British and other prisoners are in Germany, said his experience was that the best policy was to treat the prisoners well.

"It would, however," he said, "be idiotic not to retaliate when necessary, and during the last few days retaliation has been put into operation at a certain German officers' camp in Great Britain, because a Corps Commander of the 10th German army persistently refused to remove grievances complained of by our men."

"If the question were left to me," he added, "in view of recent captures, and knowing what our men will have to undergo, I would be prepared to go further than we have done."

POPE CONTEMPLATES NO NEW PEACE MOVE

Occasion Not Favorable, Nor Does an Opening Seem Near, Vatican Announces.

ROME, May 4, (Associated Press.)—No favorable occasion for a further peace move by Pope Benedict has presented itself, nor does one seem near, it was stated at the Vatican today when inquiry was made there regarding the report that the Pope would make a new peace offer on Whitsunday.

"It is no secret," replied the Vatican authorities of whom the correspondent inquired regarding the report, "that the Pope, since the beginning of his pontificate, has interested himself regarding three great issues concerning the war. First, to maintain absolute impartiality; second, to limit as much as possible the extent of the conflict and its horrors; third, to work in very way, on every propitious occasion, to restore concord and brotherhood among the peoples.

"Given this program, it is only natural that should a propitious occasion arise the Pope would do his best to carry it out.

"It is an easy task to prophesy from time to time, within a few weeks or months, some new action on the part of the Pope, which may occur at any moment, if a favorable occasion shall arise, which, however, has not yet occurred, nor does it seem near."

FINNS ASK RUSSIANS TO SURRENDER FORT

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

tuting part of the Kronstadt defenses. The Kronstadt Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have refused to comply with this demand and are organizing resistance, co-operating with General Shwartz, the Petrograd commandant. The Russians are disarming all Finnish Red Guards crossing the line.

MOSCOW, May 5, (Associated Press.)—M. Tchitcherin has sent a wireless message to Berlin asking permission to remove Russian property from the Fortress of Viborg, Finland. Under the terms of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty the supplies at Viborg were held to be Russian property and Germany assumed responsibility for them when her troops seized the fortress.

At the same time M. Tchitcherin requested the German Government to inform the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin that Adolph Joffe was the authorized Russian representative in Germany. The Spanish Ambassador has refused to turn over the key to the Russian Embassy to M. Joffe.

LONDON, May 5.—The General commanding the Petrograd garrison has issued a statement declaring the city now free from any direct menace, and that the populace has no cause for alarm, says a Reuter dispatch from Moscow under date of April 27.

"All measures for defense have been taken against possible Finnish attacks," says the General's announcement. "Some fighting has occurred at a point near the Russo-Finnish frontier between White and Red Guards, but as soon as the combatants crossed the Russian frontier both sides were disarmed."

STOCKHOLM, May 5.—The political party of Young Finns has split on the question whether Finland shall be a republic or a monarchy, the Helsingfors correspondent of the Aftonbladet reports. Four of the Cabinet Ministers, now in Helsingfors, and twenty-three prominent members of the Young Finnish group, it appears, have published an article in the Helsingin Sanomat, which is the only bourgeois newspaper favoring a republic, in which they advocate a monarchy.

This seems significant, in view of the fact that the Young Finns heretofore have been almost a unit for a republic. The advocates of the monarchy explain their standpoint by pointing to the chasm between the elements of the Finnish people—a condition which they believe can be dealt with successfully only by a monarchical form of government.

OUTBREAKS AGAINST JEWS.

Rioters at Vitebsk Loot Stores, but Soviet Troops Kill 7 and Wound 20.

MOSCOW, May 4, (Associated Press.)—An anti-Jewish outbreak, planned by anarchists, has occurred at Vitebsk, where the rioters declared their purpose to "expel the Jews from the Soviet and Soviet institutions," but, instead, looted Jewish stores, a theatre and a hotel, causing large property losses. A riot was started simultaneously in different parts of the town, but this was checked by the local revolutionary troops and Red Army forces, seven rioters being killed and twenty wounded. The remainder were arrested. This was but one of many anti-Jewish riots which have recently occurred and which are attributed to the persistent and widespread anti-Semitic propaganda. The Moscow Soviet is creating a special commission to fight the anti-Semitists by an educational campaign among the masses and in the Red Army.

TO RECOGNIZE ESTHONIA.

Great Britain Answers Appeal of New Nation's Parliament.

LONDON, May 5.—Delegates representing the Esthonian National Council, or Diet, recently laid before the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Balfour, a memorandum dealing with the political situation in Esthonia and asked for a favorable reception of the statement of their national aims and aspirations. They have received a communication from Mr. Balfour to the following effect:

"The British Government greet with sympathy the aspirations of the Esthonian people and are glad to reaffirm their readiness to grant provisional recognition to the Esthonian National Council as a de facto independent body, until the peace conference, when the future status of Esthonia ought to be settled as far as possible in accordance with the wishes of the population."

In the meantime the British Government expresses willingness to recognize M. Piip, one of the delegates, as the informal diplomatic representative of the Esthonian Provisional Government.

MOSCOW, April 26, (Associated Press.)—Transcaucasia has proclaimed its independence, a conservative Government being formed headed by M. Chkhemkeli.

EMERY FREED FROM PRISON.

American Seized in Alands Still Detained in Germany.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam,) May 5.—Professor Henry Crosby Emery, American, who was seized when the Germans landed in the Aland Islands and taken to Germany, is now at Zauenberg, Pomerania. He is not a prisoner, being merely compelled to report to the local police, and not permitted to leave Germany at present. Professor Emery is suspected of actively identifying himself with the Bolshevist propaganda in the Aland Islands and Finland.

When Professor Emery was first brought to Germany he was assigned to the prison camp at Tuchel, West Prussia, where American prisoners of war are interned, but he was promptly released and transferred to the Pomeranian town, where he is now subjected to the same restrictions as other Americans in Germany in respect to permission to travel.

Threat to Shoot Russian Prisoners.

MOSCOW, April 28, (Associated Press.)—The Austrian military authorities sent a wireless message to M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, threatening to shoot two Russians in retaliation for the execution of any Austrian prisoner shot when trying to escape, reports of which have reached Vienna. The Foreign Minister denied the charge and demanded proofs, saying that Austrians in Russia enjoyed greater liberty than Russians in Austria and that the shooting of innocent, defenseless men had not been heard of.

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BERLIN FEARED FOR ARMY IN UKRAINE

Citizens Plotted to Massacre It, So Eichhorn Had to Act, Vice Chancellor Asserts.

AND THEY WITHHELD GRAIN

Consequently There Was Nothing to Do but Enforce Treaty Rights and Get It.

AMSTERDAM, May 5. (Associated Press.)—The Imperial German Vice Chancellor, Friedrich von Payer, speaking before the Main Committee of the Reichstag yesterday, attempted to justify Germany's use of the iron hand in Ukrainia in the last few days, where, he declared, prominent Ukrainians, under the title of the Committee of Safety, had been caught planning the assassination of all German officers, or, as the Vice Chancellor phrased it, "a sort of Sicilian Vespers."

[Sicilian Vespers is the term given to the massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians, which began at Palermo on March 30, 1282, so called from its commencement at vespers on Easter Monday. The populace ran through the city, crying out, "Let the French die," and 8,000, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, were killed.]

Von Payer declared, according to Berlin dispatches, that the membership of the Committee of Safety included several Ukrainian Ministers, and that the committee held its meetings at the house of the War Minister. The Germans, he added, therefore "took steps to render them harmless."

Were Invited to Restore Order.

"The Germans entered the Ukraine," said the Vice Chancellor, "at the express wish of the Ukrainian Government for the purpose of restoring order. But there were also other grounds. We had a lively interest in getting foodstuffs as speedily as possible. The general idea then was that great quantities of foodstuffs could be procured in the Ukraine, and the Ukrainians undertook to deliver at least 1,000,000 tons by Aug. 1. The Rada, however, had no means of insisting on the delivery of the grain by the population. The Germans, therefore, had to concern themselves with obtaining deliveries in accordance with the treaty.

"Our activity in this direction has been to a certain extent a source of discontent. The recent reorganization of the Ukrainian Government has nothing to do with the decree issued by General von Eichhorn (commander of the German army group in Russia) relative to the sowing of crops, nor with the arrest of members of the Government.

"This reorganization is purely a Ukrainian affair with which we are not concerned. The Rada has recently lost ground to an increasing extent. It undoubtedly had the merit of having created the Ukrainian State and giving it peace. But stubborn adherence to communistic theories that have gained no sympathy among the peasant population, which is attached to the soil, seems to have been principally responsible for bringing about its end.

"The field sowing decree was issued because opposition to the proposed land expropriation created the danger that a great part of the soil would remain uncultivated and that the Ukraine thereby would be unable to fulfill her obligations toward us.

"The interests of our people, therefore, were at stake. The Ukrainian Government was powerless to fulfill its obligations. Moreover, the decree was not addressed to the Ukrainian people, but to the German military authorities.

"Measures have now been taken that in all affairs of political importance our military commanders must only act in collaboration with the German Minister.

Reasons for the Arrests.

"As regards the arrest of members of the Government in the Rada on the night of April 24, Director Dobry of the Ukrainian Bank, and a member of the delegation which conducted the financial negotiations with us, was arrested by three armed men, who declared they acted on the instructions of 'The Committee of Ukrainian Salvation.' This committee pursued an anti-German tendency, and several Ukrainian Ministers belonged to it. They went so far as to aim at driving the Germans out of their country, and met in the house of the War Minister, where on one occasion a sort of Sicilian Vespers—namely, the assassination of all German officers—was suggested.

"Nothing remained, therefore, but to render harmless the foolish instigators of this plan. Our Minister, Baron von Mumm, demanded that the Premier immediately institute an investigation. The Premier promised to do so, but nothing followed.

"There was thus undoubted danger to the lives of our officers and army. The only course open was either to take legal action in the Ukrainian courts, which was impracticable, or to insure our safety by other means.

"General von Eichhorn, therefore, in entire accord with the German Minister, decreed 'a state of enhanced protection,' under which all offenses against public peace and order may be judged by field tribunals. Legal proceedings were thus inaugurated under a new code and thus the arrests ordered by personalities already mentioned."

The Vice Chancellor explained that the arrests made in the Rada while that body was in session was a regrettable blunder for which immediate reparation was made and regret in writing was expressed. The German local commander responsible for the blunder was immediately removed from office and the legal investigation continues.

The new Ukrainian Government, the Vice Chancellor said, was established by the people themselves, namely, by the peasants, who desired an orderly replacement of the previous Government. These peasants, some 7,000 in number, he said, proclaimed the Ukrainian General Skoropadski Dictator and Hetman of Ukraine. He accepted the election, and is now engaged in forming a new Government, which will be a democratic one, distinguished from the former Government by its nonrecognition of communistic theories which deny any ownership of the soil.

Socialists Criticise Policy.

In the discussion that followed the Vice Chancellor's speech, Philipp Scheidemann, majority Socialist leader, described the whole procedure as reprehensible and declared that the people do not stand behind Hetman Skoropadski's new Government, composed of Constitutional Democrats and Federalists, "the last people with whom we should work." In conclusion Herr Scheidemann declared that a supply of grain cannot be obtained in this way.

Mathias Erzberger, Socialist, urged that the shape taken by the eastern question would be decisive for the entire future in modeling European affair. He said that Ukraine was the pivot in the east, and as a guiding line for Germany's future policy there he suggested that the political department of the German Government should be the sole deciding factor. The supply of grain promised in the peace treaty could be expected only if Germany, on her part, delivered the goods promised in exchange.

Baron von den Bussche-Haddenhausen, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to criticisms, said that further negotiations were proceeding at Kiev. He emphatically contradicted the assertion that Germany's policy was supported by the big land owners of Ukraine.

The Berlin Vossiche Zeitung states that the new Premier of the Ukraine is M. Vassilenko of the Constitutional Democratic Party; the Foreign Minister, M. Losky of the Federalist Party; the Minister of the Interior, M. Lyzchub of the Constitutional Democratic Party, and the War Minister, M. Slivensky of the Polish Party.

The newspaper declares its belief that this Cabinet will favor closer relations between the Ukraine and Russia.

A telegram from Kiev says that conferences are being held there between Ukrainian delegates and representatives of the Russian Ruthenians, with the object of determining the boundary and regulating relations. A union is likely to result, the telegram declares.

An economic treaty supplementing the treaty of peace between Rumania and the Central Powers has been initiated. This will complete all the negotiations connected with the conclusion of the peace between the two countries, and the treaty, which was agreed to on April 2, is ready for final signatures.

LONDON, May 5.—The Ukrainian Ministers who were recently arrested by the German military authorities were soon afterward set free, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow today.

General von Eichhorn, the German military commander, says this correspondent's report of the German action in the Ukraine, issued a peremptory order Sunday, repealing all constitutional rights in Ukraine territory. On Tuesday he interrupted the Central Rada while it was discussing this order, and arrested several of the Ministers, who, however, were released the next day.

TRANSFER OF EX-CZAR; NO MENTION OF HIS SON

Nicholas, His Wife and a Daughter Taken from Tobolsk to Ekaterinburg.

MOSCOW, May 4, (Associated Press.)—Nicholas Romanoff, the former Emperor, together with the former Empress and one of their daughters, has been transferred from Tobolsk to Ekaterinburg, 170 miles southeast of Perm on the Asiatic side of the Ural Mountains, according to a Soviet announcement. The transfer was ordered because of the alleged efforts of peasants and monarchists in the neighborhood of Tobolsk to promote the escape of the prisoners.

The announcement does not mention the former heir apparent, the young Alexis Romanoff.

From Scandinavian sources there came reports late last month that there had been serious rioting in Petrograd, and that the young Alexis had been proclaimed Emperor, with Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch as Regent. Other advices that have come out of Russia have contained nothing to confirm these reports, and it was announced in the British House of Commons on Thursday last that the Foreign Office was without official confirmation of the report of a counter-revolution in Petrograd.

The reports were ascribed in some quarters to German inspiration, and, in fact, on May 2 they were revived in Vienna. Meanwhile the German Foreign Office had manifested keen interest in the rumors and instructed the German representatives in Russia to make inquiries regarding them, it was reported in Berlin advices.

The whereabouts of the former heir to the throne were not indicated in any of the reports.

The former Emperor and his family have been prisoners at Tobolsk, in Western Siberia, since last August.

GERMANS USE NEW GAS; HURL IT IN BOTTLES

Liquid Gives Off Fumes Causing Nausea and Sneezing, but No Other Harm.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON A FRENCH BATTLEFRONT, Saturday, May 4, (Associated Press.)—What is probably a new German liquefied gas was projected this morning against the Picardy front, where American troops are fighting.

The gas, in its fluid form, is contained in glass bottles. On bursting they give off some substance from which heavy, white fumes, transparent in texture, continue to arise for five minutes.

No detonation was heard as the bottles were hurled through the air, and apparently they were thrown by a spring. The gas caused nausea, sneezing, and coughing, but did not harm any of the Americans.

There has been lively artillery fire, but the Americans here have not been attacked by the infantry.

Last night an enemy Sergeant Major and eight men attempted to raid one of our forward posts, consisting of three men. The Germans captured one of our men, but he escaped before he could be taken into the enemy's lines.

In attempting to recover their prisoner the Germans strayed into the American lines. They were attacked and the patrol leader was wounded and captured. He belonged to a reserve Saxon regiment.

One of the American patrols encountered a superior enemy force of twenty-two men. Fighting as they went, they made their way back to the American lines without losses.

Two German airplanes were brought down today.

BAYLIES BAGS SIXTH FOE.

New England Sergeant Gaining Fame as a Daring Flier.

PARIS, May 5.—Sergeant Frank L. Baylies of New Bedford, Mass., brought down his sixth German airplane a few days ago. In commenting on Baylies's entrance to the ranks of the aces, the Matin says that he promises to develop into one of the foremost of the airmen.

General Pershing Reports 119 Casualties; Colonel Killed; 5 Other Officers Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The War Department today announced 119 casualties received from Major Gen. Pershing, bringing the total casualties in our overseas forces to 4,879. The list contains the names of 10 killed in action, 1 died of wounds, 1 died of disease, 2 died of accident, 2 died of other causes, 26 were wounded severely, 67 wounded slightly, and 10 missing in action.

The names of six commissioned officers appear in the list. Colonel Richard H. Griffiths was killed in action. Major Hiram E. Ross was wounded severely. Lieutenants Frederick B. Abbott, Frederick L. Gregory, James C. McCoy, and John E. Smith were wounded slightly.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported May 5.	Total.
Killed in action	377	10	387
Killed by accident	213	2	215
Died of disease	989	1	990
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Died of wounds	132	1	133
Gas and other causes	55	2	57
Civilians	7	0	7
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Total deaths	2,011	16	2,027
Wounded	2,651	93	2,744
Captured	49	0	49
Missing	49	10	59
Grand total	4,760	119	4,879

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED MAY 5.

Casualties made public today, including the names of the next of kin and emergency addresses, are as follows:

KILLED IN ACTION—10.

Colonel.

GRIFFITHS, RICHARD H.; Mrs. Richard H. Griffiths, 12 Francis St., London, Eng.

Sergeant.

AHNER, FRANK; Mrs. Laura Ahner, R. F. D. 29, Stamford, Conn.

Corporals.

GRANFIELD, PAUL R.; Mrs. S. E. Granfield, General Delivery, Burlington, Vt.

McMUNN, CLEATUS H.; Mrs. Eva McMunn, R. F. D. 2, Senath, Mo.

Privates.

BORUS, GEK; Mrs. Mary Borus, 12 College St., Middletown, Conn.

BOWEN, CARLTON; N. S. Bowen, Montgomery, Ohio.

DARCY, JOHN P.; Michael Darcy, 100 View St., New Haven, Conn.

KLINGEBIEL, WILLIAM J.; G. Klingebiel, 771 Russell St., New Haven, Conn.

LILLEY, JOHN E.; Mrs. M. Merrill, 15 Woolsey St., New Haven, Conn.

PFLASTERER, OSCAR; Mrs. Henry Pflasterer, 3,836 N. 26th St., St. Louis, Mo.

DIED OF WOUNDS—1.

Private.

ROUND, WALTER J.; Mrs. Elizabeth Round, 171 10th St., Troy, N. Y.

DIED OF DISEASE—1.

Private.

WILLCOX, LOUIS EARL; Myron King Willcox, R. F. D. 2, Oxford, N. Y.

DIED OF ACCIDENT—2.

Privates.

GIPSON, ANTHONY W.; Dr. Thomas J. Gipson, R. F. D. 4, Lawton, Okla.

SMITH, HARRY O.; John J. Groove, 313 N. High St., Bethlehem, Penn.

DIED, OTHER CAUSES—2.

Privates.

REMINGTON, ROBERT B.; Mrs. Minnie B. Remington, Box 153, Hamden, Conn.

TOWNLEY, JOHN H.; Miss Ethel Townley, Grass Lake, Michigan.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—26.

Major.

ROSS, HIRAM E.; N. W. Ross, 409 Chandler St., Danville, Ill.

Sergeant.

VOGT, EDWARD A.; Mrs. Henrietta Vogt, 573 Forest Av., Fond du Lac, Wis.

Corporals.

BEHNKE, CHARLES A.; William Behnke, 288 East 11th St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

DUWE, GEORGE J.; Fred Duwe, 440 Amory St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

GRABINSKI, ELMER C.; Mrs. Mathilda Grabinski, 131 Dix St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

LAWRENCE, CLIFFORD R.; Sam W. Lawrence, 57 East St., Bristol, Conn.

MANGAN, JAMES M.; Mrs. Frances Mangan, 301 Morris St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

MOORE, PERCIVAL Q.; J. Moore, 105 Derby Av., New Haven, Conn.

SCOTT, GEORGE J.; Mrs. Myrla Scott, 18 Laurel St., Bristol, Conn.

SULLIVAN, EDWARD J.; Edward J. Sullivan, 42 Spring St., New Haven, Conn.

Cook.

EGAN, RAY; D. J. Egan, R. F. D. 5, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Privates.

BALTHAZOR, WALDO; Julius Balthazor, R. F. D. 1, Box 6, Fond du Lac, Wis.

BOOTHE, WILLIS; Ely Boothe, Hansen, Okla.

CRAMP, TONY; Mrs. Victor Cramp, 146 Berlin St., Berlin, Wis.

DELIO, JOHN; Salvatore Delio, Sambease, Cantagano, Italy.

DE VELICE, ARTHUR J.; Mrs. Edward Simon, West Bend, Wis.

EASTMAN, CHARLES F.; George Eastman, 433 Forest Av., Fond du Lac, Wis.

GILLETTE, WILLIAM J.; Sidney P. Gillette, Firesteel, S. D.

HARRIS, LISLE B.; Mrs. Agnes Harris, 293 Doty St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

MALINOWSKI, FRANK; Ignatz Malinowski, 223 West Merrill St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

MILLER, MERIDITH C.; Mrs. Effie Miller, Worthington, Ind.

OGLE, CLIFFORD H.; Mrs. Anne M. Ogle, R. F. D. 21, Idaville, Ind.

RETTERATH, MICHAEL W.; Fred Retterath, 169 East Rees St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

SENECAL, LOUIS; Ovid Senecal, 98 North Lincoln St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

SISCO, WILLIAM; W. N. Sisco, Thorp, Clark County, Wis.

WILSON, LAWRENCE P.; L. P. Wilson, Sr., 163 Hamilton Place, Fond du Lac, Wis.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY—67.

Lieutenants.

ABBOTT, FREDERICK B.; the Rev. B. A. Abbott, 5,223 Kensington Av., St. Louis, Mo.

GREGORY, FREDERICK L.; Mrs. Frederick L. Gregory, Caribou, Me.

McCOY, JAMES C.; J. H. McCoy, Pierre, S. D.

SMITH, JOHN E.; Mrs. John E. Smith, 158 North Park Av., Fond du Lac, Wis.

Sergeants.

DREIER, ALBERT C.; Charles Dreier, 506 Illinois Av., North Fond du Lac, Wis.

McKIBBIN, EUGENE C.; Mrs. C. McKibbin, Madison, S. D.

SCHROEDER, PAUL O.; Herman Schroeder, 411 Linden St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

Corporals.

BRAGES, LESTER; Miss Ida Koehe, R. F. D. 11, Box 15, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

CREAN, GERALD P.; Mrs. M. P. Crean, 515 Main St., New Britain, Conn.

MOODY, JAMES L.; Mrs. Agnes Moody, Farmington Av., Bristol, Conn.

NYE, LEWIS A.; George H. Nye, 287 Exchange St., New Haven, Conn.

PARSONS, CLIFFORD E.; E. J. Parsons, 5 East St., Bristol, Conn.

PETERSON, ROBERT; Nels G. Peterson, 17 Race St., Bristol, Conn.

PFEFFER, LEANDER; Mrs. Margaret Hansen, Washington Av., Lake Forest, Ill.

PRYOR, WILLIAM J.; James H. Pryor, 11 Pond St., Bristol, Conn.

WILSON, LESTER P.; Mrs. Georgia A. Wilson, Paragould, Ark.

Mechanic.

SCHAAF, JACOB; Mrs. Minnie Schumacher, 67 3d St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Privates.

ANGHEL, VASILE; Mrs. C. Anghel, 222 Vandervander St., Long Island City, N. Y.

ARMADORI, STEFANO; Enre Demeria, 80 McKinley St., Bristol, Conn.

BARTOW, CHARLES; Mrs. Helen Bartow, Princeton, Wis.

BAYKO, KONON; Konon Bayke, 84 Biddeford St., Hartford, Conn.

BLINCO, CHARLES W.; Mrs. Wm. Blinco, 581 E. 10th St., Portland, Ore.

BRAGG, JULIAN K.; Wm. C. Bragg, Somerset, Wis.

CHELLIS, CARL S.; Lewis Chellis, Plattsburg, N. Y.

CIPRIANO, GIUSEPPE; Miss Miri Cipriano, 87 Cotteral St., Waterbury, Conn.

COLLINS, ROY J.; Miss Neva Homer, Gen. Del., Petersburg, Ill.

DANIELAK, STANLEY; Walter Danielak, Winchester Av., New Haven, Conn.

DOOLING, WILLIAM F.; William F. Dooling, Saugatuck, Conn.

EDWIN, RALPH V.; Mrs. Della Edwin, 88 S. Union St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

ENOS, ANTHONY L.; Joseph F. Enos, 109 John St., Providence, R. I.

FAY, EDWARD M.; Mrs. Mary O. Fay, 69 Cedar St., Wakefield, Mass.

FURMAN, JOHN W.; Thomas Furman, Princeton, Wis.

GERRED, GEORGE D.; Frank Gerred, 37 North Main St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

GILLETTE, RAYMOND J.; E. A. Gear, Minot, North Dakota.

GOLOBINSKI, FRANK; Steve Golobinski, Princeton, Wis.

GREEN, DEWEY S.; Mrs. John D. Green, R. F. D. No. 2, Unionville, Conn.

GUTBROD, EMIL; George Gutbrod, Peru, Ind.

HURLEY, GEORGE H.; Phillip Marquis, Waterville, Me.

JULIUS, CHARLES; Mike Julius, 10 Gould St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

KASSER, EDMOND H.; Mrs. Anna J. Kasser, 4,319 East Elliot Av., Chicago, Ill.

KENO, DEWEY; George Keno; Campbellsport, Wis.

KINNEY, RAYMOND A.; Mrs. Raymond Kinney, 102 Chestnut St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

McCABE, GEORGE ARTHUR; Mrs. James McCabe, 242 8th St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

MARTIN, RAY; Mrs. Rose Martin, Oak Center, Wis.

MURPHY, JEREMIAH D.; Mrs. Margaret Murphy, 903 Albany St., Roxbury, Mass.

NELSON, ARTHUR B.; Constance Nelson, 157 Church St., Bristol, Conn.

NEWTON, HERMAN P.; John Newton, Branford, Conn.

NICASTRO, ANTHONY V.; Dominick Nicastro, 51 Acorn St., Norwalk, Conn.

NORENBERG, EARNEST; Edde Norenberg, 161 West 12th St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

JONES, ISERAL; Mrs. Alice Odewiler, Bull Run, Penn.

PERZANOSKI, JOSEPH; Frank Perzanoski, Stamford, Conn.

SAMPSON, CHARLES; Mrs. Rose Foshy, 203 Military St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

SCHULTZ, PETER; Joseph Schultz, 54 North 4th St., Ansonia, Conn.

SHEPRO, HENRY W.; D. Shroyer, 331 W. Scott St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

SMITH, STEPHEN P.; Mrs. Thomas Smith, 504 3d Av., N. E., Puyallup, Wash.

SMITH, THOMAS J.; Mrs. Rose Smith, 1,414 Pembroke St., Bridgeport, Conn.

SNYDER, ELMER F.; Mrs. Emily Snyder, 5,447 Kimbark Av., Chicago.

SPIRGULEWICZ, VICTOR; Frank Spirgulewicz, 711 Star St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STRAHAN, EDWARD S.; John W. Strahan, 67 Brook St., Hartford, Conn.

SUPRENAND, HAROLD; Mrs. Emma Suprenand, 217 N. Lincoln Av., Fond du Lac, Wis.

TODZIA, JOSEPH P.; Stanley Todzia, 76 Smith St., New Britain, Conn.

TRIOLO, JOHN; Lenus Seano, 61 Main St., Thompsonville, Conn.

WISNER, WILLIAM; Albert Wisner, Box 217, Bay Shore Road, Marinette, Wis.

WOOD, FRANKLIN P.; Mrs. Julia Wood, 29 S. Union St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

YOUNG, JOHN F.; Mrs. Minnie West, 28 Shipsic St., Rockville, Conn.

ZACHER, JOHANNES; John Zacher, Quincy, Wash.

ZELECHOSKI, THOMAS F.; Mrs. Bower, 7 Davenport Av., New Haven, Conn.

MISSING IN ACTION—10.

Privates.

COLLIGAN, WILLIAM; Mrs. Rose Kane, 333 43d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CROSBIE, ALEXANDER; Robert Crosbie, 306 Piccadilly St., Kalgoorlie, West Australia.

DANIELE, FILIPPO; Carmilo Daniele, 319 Broad St., Lynn, Mass.

HALL, ALBERT L.; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Sanford, 40 Lincoln St., Worcester, Mass.

JOHNSON, RICHARD W.; Frank Johnson, 305 Perry St., Danville, Penn.

KRIWACKY, FRANK; Ludwick Gotembesky, 586 Main St., Paterson, N. J.

LA FOUNTAIN, ALFRED E.; Mrs. Tilly La Fountain, 1,060 Main St., Athol, Mass.

LIBERTY, JOSEPH R.; Mrs. Alice Liberty, Uxbridge, Mass.

MEEHAN, PATRICK F.; Mrs. Bessy Meehan, 20 Genesee St., Springfield, Mass.

PATZOLDT, LOUIS E.; Otto Patzoldt, Pine City, Minn.

AMERICAN GUNS BLOCK NEW DRIVE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

firing when the enemy cried "Kamerad."

During the last three days our artillery in the Luneville sector has completely chased the Germans from their front positions and have wiped certain sections of the targets in the enemy rear area off the map. This is the same artillery that not long ago gave a similar performance in another Lorraine sector. On the present occasion, so far as all investigation shows, the Germans have entirely abandoned the territory at least as far back as a point beyond their second line. The only signs that they are there at all are a few machine gun posts hidden in out-of-the-way places in the back areas, which cut loose when the opportunity offers. Just now, the German first and second lines are in about the same condition as No Man's Land, in which latter area the Americans are working more freely than ever before.

The sections affected by the work of these American artillerymen are the line south, southwest, and southeast of Luneville. (This town is approximately thirteen miles almost directly east of Luneville and about six miles from the German border at its nearest point, to the northeast.) The American raiders have found that the shells worked terrific havoc at many places plainly visible where the big projectiles from the heavy guns had fallen.

McADOO AFTER CAR THIEVES

Property on Railroads Now Under Government Protection.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—To break up car thievery, which has cost railroads and shippers millions of dollars, the Railroad Administration has created a property protection section, with Philip J. Doherty, former Interstate Commerce Commissioner, at its head. The intention of the new agency, announced today, is to make consignments of merchandise shipped on American railroads as inviolate as United States mail pouches.

The section takes over the great army of railroad detectives and, working in co-operation with local authorities and with the aid of shippers, Chambers of Commerce and other business organizations, it will make a determined effort to bring to justice the thousands of car bandits who have operated almost openly in some sections because of the leniency shown them by local authorities.

WILL RATION SUGAR TO MANUFACTURERS

All Except Those Making Essential Foods to Have Their Supply Cut on May 15.

CANDY TRADE TO SUFFER

Highest Allowance to be 80 Per Cent. of Amount of Sugar Used Prior to Last November.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Manufacturers of foodstuffs using sugar, with the exception of those listed in a small preferred class, are to be rationed by the United States Food Administration and their supply cut down to 80 per cent. of the amount used prior to Nov. 1, 1917.

Firms which started in business or expanded their plants after that date will be cut to 50 per cent of their requirements and firms which began operations or increased their production after April 1, 1918, will be cut off entirely.

These rules were announced today as effective on May 15, and have been adopted in order to assure sufficient supplies for home canners and the commercial manufacturers of jams and other foodstuffs regarded as essential.

Producers of non-edible products will be forced to go entirely without sugar, as a survey of the stock on hand and that which will be available during the year has made it evident that careful conservation measures must be adopted.

The candy and soft drink trades will be affected by the new regulations, but it is believed that in the manufacture of candy substitutes, such as nuts, can be used without appreciably reducing quantity production.

Included with the confectionery and soft drinks in the rationing system are condiments, soda water, chocolate, candies, beverage syrups, flavoring extracts, chewing gum, cocoa, sweet pickles, wines, cereals, and invert sugar.

Manufacturers of essential foodstuffs will be permitted to buy sufficient sugar to meet their full requirements.

In this class are some preserves and packers of vegetables, catsups, and chili sauce, fruit and milk, manufacturers of jam, jelly, and preserves, tobacco and explosives, apple butter and glycerine, ice cream, (not including sherbets and water ices,) druggists, (for medicine,) and producers of honey.

Ice cream is put on the preferred list, it was announced, to assure consumption of surplus milk supplies, and thus encourage dairy interests to maintain production. Tobacco was placed in this class largely because the amount of sugar used by tobacconists is almost negligible, the chief source of sweets being molasses.

"These definite classifications," reads an announcement, "protect the patriotic manufacturer who has been observing the request of the Food Administration against competitors who have taken advantage of the sugar shortage to increase their profits.

"Control of distribution will be in the hands of the Federal Food Administrators of each State. They will issue certificates to all manufacturers requiring sugar upon delivery of sworn statements showing the amounts to which each is entitled. None of the distributing agencies will be allowed to sell sugar to any class of manufacturers except upon delivery of certificates. The certificates cover the period from May 15 to July 1, when new conservation measures may be deemed advisable.

"All sellers of sugar who are refiners, jobbers, retail or wholesale grocers must cancel the certificates and return them within one month after the sale to the Federal Food Administrator by whom they were issued. From the returned certificate he will be able to check the record of those who are entitled to sugar and to detect any trading in or counterfeiting of certificates.

"Manufacturers are being required to report the amount of sugar they held on Jan. 1, 1917, and receipts from that date until July 1. Subtracting the amount on hand July 1 will give the total consumption for the first six months of 1917. They must also report stock on hand Jan. 1, 1918, and receipts since that date. From those figures the administrators will be able to determine the additional amount of sugar to which the manufacturers are entitled."

500 CHINESE PERISH IN RIVER COLLISION

Both the Steamship Kiang-Kwan and the Gunboat Chutai Wrecked Off Hankow.

PEKING, Tuesday, April 30. (Associated Press.)—More than 500 Chinese passengers were lost in the recent collision off Hankow, in which the Chinese steamship Kiang-kwan was sunk by the Chinese gunboat Chutai.

The Chutai was accompanying another gunboat, which had on board Premier Tuan Chi-jui, who was on the way to pay a visit to the commanders of the northern troops. A mistake in signals was the cause of the collision.

The collision wrecked the Chutai also, and she was beached.

The Chutai was a gunboat of 750 tons, 200 feet long, of 29 feet beam, and 8 feet draft, built at Kobe in 1906-07. She carried two 4.7-inch guns and two 12-pounders. Her complement was 101 men.

30 FROM WISCONSIN NAMED.

Casualty List Indicates Rainbows Are Again in Action.

The list of casualties cabled by General Pershing yesterday, includes the names of thirty soldiers of the 2d Company of the Wisconsin Machine Gun Battalion of the Rainbow Division. Of these, seventeen are listed as severely wounded, and the rest as slightly wounded. Lieut. John E. Smith of Fond du Luc, who is reported slightly wounded, is in the company which has suffered such heavy casualties.

Three weeks ago another of the Wisconsin machine gun units suffered heavily in action, when out of about seventy casualties reported by General Pershing, fifty-eight were members of the fighting Western battalion. The fact that the Wisconsin men are so numerous in the latest list from General Pershing indicates that the Rainbow Division is again in action.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., May 5.—Twenty-seven Fond Du Lac soldiers, included in the War Department's casualty list issued tonight, were members of what was Company E, 2d Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard, before the unit was mustered into Federal service. Records compiled here tonight showed that eighty-nine members of the company have been wounded in action. This city, with a population which is approximately 20,000, is believed to lead the State and perhaps the entire nation in the percentage of casualties.

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"A RING ON THE PHONE—A LINE BY POST BRINGS THIS SERVICE TO YOU."

May 6, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Knickerbocker,

New York City.

Dear Sir and Madam:

You will be interested to know that in response to the demand of a large number of the most important firms, organizations and individuals in New York, we have created a special Business Service Department, with unique facilities to meet their needs and yours.

We are doing all kinds of multigraphing, mimeographing, typewriting, addressing, stenographic work, etc., of a new standard of quality and at the lowest consistent prices.

We intend to make this business the largest and most expertly conducted in New York and to that end operate a night force for rush orders and take and deliver work in all parts of the Greater City.

We assure you of our most careful attention to your wishes.

Yours very truly,
Cromwell Childe
John W. Schmidt

P. S. - This is a facsimile of our multigraphed and filled in letters with signature cut.

AMERICAN WAR BULLETINS SOON

Weekly Review Abandoned and Early Announcement of New Plan Expected.

DAILY STATEMENT PROBABLE

Whether to be Issued at Washington or Pershing's Headquarters Not Yet Clear.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Early announcement of Secretary Baker's new plan for furnishing the country with adequate and authentic accounts of the doings of American troops in France was indicated today when The Weekly War Review, heretofore issued by the department, failed to make its appearance for the first time in some months. In explanation, it was said the new publicity policy was nearing completion and the old form of statement had been abandoned.

It has been customary for the statement to be given out on Sunday for publication the following day and covering operations in Europe up to the preceding Friday or Saturday. The review was made up at the War College, and the fact that it has frequently been certain that it was founded largely on unofficial press reports in commenting on the situation, even on the operations of American troops, has made officers here skeptical as to its value.

It is now believed that a more official summary, dealing almost exclusively with the activities of American troops as officially reported, will be substituted. Probably a daily statement will be made, although it is not clear yet whether this will be made public in Washington or at General Pershing's headquarters.

General Pershing has not entered upon the practice of issuing communiqués up to this time, it has been explained, because his has not been a wholly independent army so far as operations are concerned. Even the permanent American sector of the front, while commanded directly by an American General, is a part of a larger frontage under the command of a French officer, who is in turn under the French commander in chief. In view of this the American chief has not felt justified in issuing statements, as events on the line should be reported by the French command.

The situation is greatly changed now, however, and American units are scattered throughout the battle line. Some of them face the Germans with the French left wing near Amiens; others are brigaded with French troops at various points to the south, and, if others have not already joined the British armies in Flanders and Picardy, there is little doubt that they soon will do so.

Efforts probably will be made to get reports quickly from all these units, as well as from the American sector itself. Nothing would be made public that would touch upon the strategic situation of any part of the line, but the doings of the Americans in their own localities could be recorded, it is said, without furnishing any information to the enemy.

The Economy of Correctness of Style

GOOD form in clothes, like good breeding, has a permanency which is always recognizable.

* *

The style of a well-cut, well-tailored suit or topcoat doesn't pass hurriedly.

* *

It has a trimness—a clean-cut correctness—that is longer-lived than any material.

* *

You never grow tired of it.

* *

While an over-accentuated style—no matter by whom tailored—becomes blatantly monotonous.

* *

For this reason the blue bloods among tailors are extra regardful of the charm of simplicity.

* *

And Weber and Heilbroner clothes, for the same reason and the same clientele, cling to the same ideal.

There is true economy in them.

Largest Haberdashery Business in America

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave., 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau

Clothes at 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Avenue

THE $100 BOND

	Yield %
Amer. Foreign Sec. 5s	6.75
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. 5s	5.71
Amer. Tel. & Tel. Coll. 5s	5.35
Anglo-French 5s	8.55
Beth. Steel 7s	5.60
Chi., M. & St. P. 5s	6.18
Montana Pr. 5s	5.69
N. Y. Cent. 6s	6.41
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	5.75

John Muir & Co.
Specialists in
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Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
Mad. Av. & 42d St. 149th St. & 3d Av.
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125 St. & Lenox Av. New Haven, Conn.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

$100 Reward.

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.

NEW YORK'S LOAN TOTAL $951,933,050

Oversubscription of $52,000,000 Will Grow Until All Banks Report.

$100,000,000 ON SATURDAY

Coupon Books Kept on Sale in Some Banks for Those Who Still Want to Buy.

The Bond Issue Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which had its clerks work all yesterday, announced last night that the New York District's total for subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan was $951,933,050. This represents an oversubscription of about $52,000,000, which will be greatly augmented when returns from all of the banks in the district are finally tabulated.

Although yesterday's mail was quite heavy, officials said that many of the institutions outside New York City sent in their reports as of the close of business at noon Saturday, and that consequently their reports did not include the big bulk of applications for bonds filed during the afternoon and evening. Many of the banks in this city and outside were so overwhelmed with the mass of subscriptions that came in Saturday that they did not stop to tabulate them, but postponed the work until today. Those closely identified with the Liberty Loan organization are confident that the final figures will show that this district went beyond the one billion dollar mark.

All the eight sub-districts, with the exception of No. 2, with headquarters in Rochester, and No. 3, with offices in Syracuse and Utica, have exceeded their quotas, and these two are so close to 100 per cent. that it is believed that by the time the final reports are compiled their record will also show an oversubscription. The banks have until Thursday to make their final returns. The following table gives the quotas and total subscriptions for each subdivision of the New York district:

New York City—	Quota.	Subscription.	P.C.
Manhattan	$618,794,000	$619,967,000	100
Brooklyn	39,616,900	43,195,900	109
Bronx	3,317,100	3,318,100	100
Queens	4,364,400	7,506,050	172
Richmond	1,032,900	2,185,600	211
	$667,125,300	$676,102,650	101
Sub-Districts—			
1. Buffalo	$43,626,500	$46,360,400	106
2. Rochester	20,969,400	20,148,350	96
3. Syracuse and Utica	29,071,800	25,774,600	89
4. Binghamton	9,449,900	10,492,800	112
5. Albany	34,961,000	42,497,600	122
6. Long Isl., outside N. Y. C.	5,474,800	10,359,100	187
7. Northern N. J.	71,925,000	95,594,950	133
8. Fairfield Co., Conn., W'b'tr & Rockland Co., N. Y.	17,666,300	24,602,600	139
Total outside N. Y. City	$232,874,700	$275,830,400	118
Total for Dist.	$900,000,000	$951,933,050	105

The gain reported yesterday was $24,962,050 which, added to the $153,420,350 increase recorded Saturday, makes a total of $178,382,400 for subscriptions filed Friday and Saturday. Inasmuch as the over-night gain on Saturday morning was approximately $78,000,000—the same representing Friday's applications—it would appear that the applications filed on Saturday were in excess of $100,000,000, not counting the subscriptions received by the banks late in the afternoon and evening of the closing day of the four weeks' campaign. The practice of the Federal Reserve Bank has been to make public each day the subscription figures for the previous day following the receipt of daily postcard returns from the banks. This system of tabulation showed $78,000,000 for Friday but many of the banks in Manhattan and the Bronx did not mail their returns on Saturday, but sent them by special messengers or communicated them by the telephone, and these reports of Saturday brought the gain for the two days up to $153,420,350.

"Coupon Books" on Sale.

Although formally the campaign for the Third Liberty Loan closed on Saturday night, persons desiring to purchase "coupon books" permitting of weekly or monthly installment payments on $50 and $100 bonds may still do so at the various banks, whose supply of books has not been exhausted. An association of banks and trust companies of New York City has subscribed to a round amount of bonds, and they in turn have issued these coupon books for the convenience of persons who want to buy bonds on the partial payment plan. It was said yesterday that the total of coupon books issued would exceed 1,000,000.

The Subscription Department of the Federal Reserve Bank, which is in charge of Malcolm D. Simpson of J. P. Morgan & Co., has been working continuously since Friday. With the assistance of volunteer workers mobilized from the ranks of the downtown banks and city departments, this department has been working with day and night shifts in an effort to clean up the big job by this morning. Mr. Simpson said last night that his men handled about 150,000 subscription blanks since Saturday afternoon. The Subscription Department receives all the applications gathered by the Liberty Loan Committee's canvassers, by the school children, by the theatres, by policemen and firemen, and by the various women's and other organizations.

When the subscription cards are received they are sorted out according to the bank where the payments are to be made. Clerks then enumerate the subscription on long sheets, which are forwarded to the banks. At the same time a card is filled out for mailing to the subscriber, advising him of the receipt of his subscription and calling upon him to make his initial payment of 5 per cent. Under the system worked out by Mr. Simpson the notice to the bank is mailed at the same time as the notice goes out to the subscriber.

Statistics of the Campaign.

The Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee gave out a statement last night reviewing its work for the Third Liberty Loan campaign. Guy Emerson was Director; the Press Bureau was in charge of John Price Jones; the Advertising Bureau was headed by James I. Clarke, while Grosvenor Farwell had charge of the Service Bureau and Joseph Hartigan of the Speakers' Bureau. C. F. Pritchard was the office manager.

The Press Bureau reports that newspapers and periodicals in this district published between 35,000 and 40,000 columns of news, editorials and feature articles pertaining to the Liberty Loan. The Advertising Bureau announces that during the campaign there were published 85,000 advertisements, of from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 lines. In addition the Advertising Bureau distributed 184 sets of posters, leaflets, inserts, franked post cards, novelties, hand bills, car cards, and circulars. The supply division estimates that in all it distributed throughout the district nearly 100,000,000 pieces of literature weighing approximately 125 tons. These consisted of 1,000,000 posters, 6,000,000 inserts, 1,000,000 book marks, 1,225,000 copies of anthems, 500,000 volunteer buttons, 300,000 candy box inserts, 4,000,000 franked post cards, 15,000 hotel room cards, 5,000 restaurant cards, 250,000 slips for packages, 150,000 honor roll streamers, 3,000,000 subscription window cards, 1,000,000 Treasury circulars, 50,000 "save and lend" poems, printed in Greek, Yiddish, Italian, German, and Hungarian, as well as in English.

17,000,000 BUYERS OF THE THIRD LOAN

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Second Liberty Loan, the general results of the Third are far more pleasing to Treasury Department officials, and considering the fact that the loan came at a time when the country was being called upon to raise billions in income taxes and excess profit taxes, the results were considered quite remarkable.

It is not denied that the income tax requirements greatly curtailed subscriptions in the large financial centres. Another important fact to be taken into consideration is that the Treasury Department had indicated that it would accept only half of the oversubscriptions to the Second Loan, whereas it had reserved the right to accept all of the oversubscriptions to the Third.

One of the most pleasing results of the Third Loan is the wide distribution among farmers. The agricultural States generally were the first States to attain their quotas. The entire section of the United States west of the Mississippi River had become "honor" territory before the closing day of the loan. This achievement is considered all the more remarkable in view of the fact that this loan came at the time of the year when farmers borrow money rather than lend. The results of the Third Loan presage magnificent participation by farmers in the Fourth Loan if it should come during the harvest season.

New York will lead all States in the number of individual subscribers, with a total of nearly 4,000,000. Pennsylvania probably will be second, but the figures are not in. Illinois will probably rank third, with nearly a million and a quarter. Ohio is expected to be one of the banner States with a total of nearly one million individual subscribers, and Iowa will have a total of 520,000 subscribers out of a population slightly over 2,000,000. Indiana's individual subscribers will approximate 400,000; Michigan's, 375,000, and Wisconsin's, 280,000.

A report of the distribution by States in the populous New England District has not yet been compiled. Far Western States report numbers of subscribers as follows: California, 524,462; Washington, 150,312; Oregon, 95,695; Idaho, 56,500; Utah, 55,800; Arizona, 10,008; Nevada, 12,577. Managers of the campaign in the San Francisco District wired the Treasury that subscriptions there would exceed $250,000,000 and that every State district and virtually every county had reached its quota.

The Atlanta District, which had been at the bottom of the percentage table during most of the campaign, made the most sensational finish of any district in the United States. Every one of the 427 counties in the district oversubscribed. The town of Thompson, Ga., the centre of anti-draft activity early in the war, not only oversubscribed its quota, but on the closing day of the campaign organized a "President's Club" with a membership of 100 men who matched the President for an extra $50 bond.

In the Cleveland Federal Reserve District unofficial figures compiled at 7:30 Saturday night totaled $371,338,670. Every section of the district showed oversubscriptions.

The St. Louis District reported that all of the 362 counties exceeded their quotas. The grand total for the district at 3 P. M. Saturday was $176,617,600. At that time the district had raised 135 per cent. of its quota, and had sold bonds to 666,242 persons.

Minneapolis estimated that it would show a 20 per cent. distribution. The City of Minneapolis returned 92,897 subscribers, St. Paul 66,589, and Duluth 28,867, with respective money totals of $26,922,614, $14,371,900, and $6,828,650.

From Kansas City came the report that the Tenth District showed an official total of subscriptions on Saturday afternoon of $170,221,250, which amounted to 131 per cent. of the quota. Out of 380 counties in the district 324 were oversubscribed.

The following table shows a partial list of the cities that have oversubscribed their quotas in the Third Liberty Loan, with their percentage standings, including only a part of Saturday's returns:

Topeka	191	Tulsa	126
Hartford	180	Atlanta	125
Cincinnati	171	Chattanooga	125
Youngstown	167	Pueblo	125
St. Joseph	161	Lowell	123
Washington, D. C.	160	Portland, Ore.	122
Toledo	154	Tacoma	121
Dayton	154	Wheeling	121
Sioux City	150	Columbus, Ohio	118
Milwaukee	150	Chicago	115
Detroit	148	Seattle	113
Lincoln, Neb.	146	Cleveland	112
Des Moines	145	Kansas City, Kan.	111
Omaha	137	Pittsburgh	110
Nashville	137	Los Angeles	108
Portland, Me.	133	San Francisco	107
Erie	132	Lawrence	107
Kansas City, Mo.	131	Indianapolis	106
Oklahoma City	131	Salt Lake City	103
Lexington, Ky.	131	St. Louis	102
Fall River	127		

Tacoma wired tonight that it had attained 141 per cent. on its population quota, and suggested that was a good mark at which to shoot.

Secretary McAdoo tonight issued this statement in connection with the closing at midnight last night of the loan campaign:

"The people of the United States may well felicitate themselves upon the triumphant success of the Third Liberty Loan. It is a most heartening manifestation of their patriotism and of their inflexible determination to support our gallant army and navy until a victorious decision for America is achieved.

"I should like to thank the thousands of men and women throughout the country, the Liberty Loan committees, bankers and business men, patriotic organizations, press associations, newspapers and magazines—in fact, every class of our citizenship, white and colored alike—for their effective assistance and co-operation in this great victory behind the lines, without which a victory on the front cannot be achieved. The enormous number of individual subscribers, indicating a widespread distribution of the loan among the people, is particularly gratifying.

"This is the soundest form of national war finance—the distribution of the loan among the people themselves. The results show that every section of the nation has joined in sending a heartening message to our gallant sons across the sea that we are trying to do our part at home, even though we cannot do it as gloriously as they are doing theirs upon the front.

"I earnestly hope that every one who has bought Liberty bonds will try to keep them for the period of the war at least. The slogan now should be, 'Keep Your Liberty Bond.' No one does his share fully if he merely buys a bond and then sells it immediately below par on the market. Of course, if imperative necessity compels the sale of the Liberty bonds no just complaint can be made; if each and every purchaser keeps his Liberty bond he helps to protect the credit of the Government by maintaining the market for the bonds at par, which is a very helpful thing in wartime, and he also renders a more essential service to our soldiers and sailors in the field by practicing those economies and savings which release materials and labor necessary to the support, if not to the very life, of our army and navy. Every subscriber, therefore, who keeps his Liberty bond is rendering a double service to his country during the period of the war.

"The purchase of a Government bond to save the life of the nation and the liberties of the world is not a commercial transaction. The patriotism of the American people is not determined by the rate of interest on a Government bond or by its quoted value upon any stock exchange. In lending money to the Government, let the chief consideration always be a determination to save the life of the nation and the liberties of the world from the peril of the German military despotism no matter what sacrifice is involved in the way of self-denial and regardless of the monetary consideration."

LAUNCH STEEL SHIP, BEAT ALL RECORDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

slid easily and gracefully down the long slope, taking the water as lightly as a swan.

Admiral Bowles, who had been leaning over the platform railing, his eyes taking in every detail of the scene, turned around with tears in them.

"No matter how many ships I see launched," he said, "there is something in the sight that never fails to touch me, and this one, I think, most of all."

The Admiral was not alone in feeling it, however. For a minute there was a complete hush among the group on the launching platform, and Mr. Hurley's own eyes were wet as he put his arm around his daughter and drew her to the other side.

Mr. Neeland, who had stubbornly refused to make any sort of speech himself, then, with three tremendous cheers and a tiger, introduced the Chairman of the Shipping Board to the crowd.

"The United States Shipping Board is proud of you and of your achievement," said Mr. Hurley. "We are particularly pleased to know that this vessel will be ready for sea service in forty-two days after the laying of her keel. We have cabled the good news to General Pershing so that our boys in France will know how you are backing them up. I know it will hearten them in their battles, just as it will dishearten the Kaiser.

Sends Message to Pershing.

"The New York Shipbuilding Corporation, with its group of loyal American workmen, has today broken all records in the launching of a ship. You have demonstrated what can be accomplished by American workmen, and you have set a pace that will inspire the 550,000 workers now in shipbuilding plants and factories manufacturing accessories for ships. The other shipyards will try to beat your record, and thus a spirit of sportsmanship will be injected into this work, which will be doing the world a great service—for all of which you are to be congratulated. This is the cablegram I sent to General Pershing:

> Management and workmen of New York Shipbuilding Corporation have just established a world record by launching a steel ship of 5,500 deadweight tons in twenty-seven days. The army of 550,000 men in the American shipyards thus show that they are working shoulder to shoulder with their comrades in the trenches. The patriotic spirit shown by the workmen of this company exists in every shipyard in America. This feat is an indication of the fighting spirit among the 550,000 workmen in shipyards and plants supplying materials for shipbuilding. Every shipworker in the United States appreciates the necessity of building ships quickly if you and our boys are to win this war. Will you give this cheering news to the boys in the trenches, as these records mean reinforcements of men and supplies?

"Now, my friends, as we are all soldiers under one Commander in Chief, whom the world recognizes as one of the greatest leaders of thought and men of all times, I have the honor of delivering a message from the President of the United States to the workmen and executive staff of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. He is keenly interested in your work and the conditions under which you are working, and if there is any doubt in the minds of any one as to his personal interest in your success, that doubt will be immediately eliminated when his letter to each and every one of you is read.

Congratulations from the President.

"I have had a facsimile copy of the President's letter made, and each man who has worked on the Tuckahoe will receive one of these copies as a souvenir. This is what the President has written you:

> White House, Washington, 3 May, 1918.
> To the Workmen and Executive Staff of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J.:
> My Dear Friends—I want to congratulate you on the extraordinary record you have made in your work on the steamship Tuckahoe. I wish I could be present in person to express to you the feeling that I have, that we are all comrades in a great enterprise, and that you have played your part with extraordinary devotion and skill, eliciting not only my admiration, but I am sure the admiration of all who will learn of what you have accomplished. I congratulate you and bid you Godspeed. Cordially and sincerely yours,
> WOODROW WILSON.

Roar of Cheers for Schwab.

There was no need for any one to introduce Mr. Schwab as he stepped forward. When the spontaneous roar of welcome from the men had died away Mr. Schwab in his turn drew little Miss Hurley up beside him.

"I want my sponsor with me," he said. "This is a big job, and so I look for my chief support to the ladies. I know how well I am ruled and governed at home, and how well nearly every other good man I know is ruled and governed, and I believe, as a working man, that the surest way to insure the success of anything in this country is to secure the support of the ladies.

"Feeling myself, as I do, a new man at this shipbuilding game, I have little to say just yet. But I want to say there is one thought dominant in my mind as I see that beautiful ship glide into the water. That is that this day has seen the most decisive blow we have struck in this war in many months.

"I cannot but feel that such a shot, my boys, will resound through the world. And you fired it. We in Washington don't deserve the credit; all we could do was to help you find the opportunity. The managers and the workmen of this yard deserve the public credit, and I shall be the first to see that they get it.

"For myself, I can only say that I am in this thing with a heart so full of patriotism and enthusiasm that I feel if I can only convey a little piece of it, a small part of what I feel, to you boys here and elsewhere, in going around the yards, nothing under God's heaven can stop us. But one thing is necessary now to satisfy the President and the people of the United States; that is your enthusiasm and your loyalty.

"Go to It, Boys," Schwab Says.

"Boys, give it to them! Put your shoulders into it! Make such a stroke that all Germany will feel it! There never were better men anywhere than are in these shipyards of ours, and once aroused, nothing short of the fullest success will satisfy them. Go to it, boys! I will be with you once a week, anyhow, and in spirit every day, for Mr. Neeland here is one of my old boys up at Homestead. Keep up the good work, and—down with the Kaiser!"

As Mr. Schwab fairly shouted the final words the men burst into a cheer compared with which all their previous efforts were faint and pale. But Mr. Schwab only waved his hand to them and stepped back to give room to Charles L. Piez, Vice President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"The thing I feel in face of a thing like this," said Mr. Piez, "is a deep sense of reverence, before a wonderful achievement. And I want you men to feel that you are real factors in the war, as much as though you were actually fighting the Germans. If all the shipyard workers come up to the mark you have made we'll build 3,000 ships this year, and that is more than the submarines have ever sunk. Between over here and over there your job is, if anything, more important, even if not so dangerous.

"Now, I have here the first of some silver medals which we want to present on behalf of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to every man who actually worked on the Tuckahoe. And I hope you soon have us up here to celebrate another new record. If we can repeat this accomplishment the war will be over in a very short time, sooner than any of us realize."

Before the crowd had dispersed the men were already at work clearing away the timber and swinging over the keel-plates of another big freighter, while around the corner, in the wet fitting-out basin, the Tuckahoe was already lying alongside the pier with a big revolving Gantry crane swinging parts of her permanent interior fittings on board.

Out for Another Record.

The guests of the occasion adjourned to the offices of the yard for luncheon, where Mr. Schwab called in Superintendent Mason and personally presented him a gold watch as a souvenir of his achievement. The superintendent stood silent a moment, and then blurted out:

"Mr. Schwab, the one thing the men here want to do is to serve, and there isn't anything you tell us to do that we won't do. We're only waiting for orders, and we'll break this record before anybody else can come near it."

Conversation with the higher officers of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation showed that they all believe that they can break the record made on the Tuckahoe before the Summer is over. Incidentally, they have hope of lowering the record for her delivery complete to ten days after launching, or thirty-seven days after laying the keel—eighteen days sooner than any other ship of her type or size was ever launched. Within fifty days after her keel-laying she may be on her way with her first cargo to France.

All the leaders of the shipbuilding army, from Mr. Hurley down, are jubilant over the Tuckahoe, not as an isolated record, but, as they believe, only a fair test of what the fabricated ship program can accomplish. The material for the Tuckahoe was fabricated in the yard, instead of in plants miles away, but as far as the actual flow of material to the ways is concerned this makes no difference in the case. Three shifts, working eight hours each, were at work on her, but three shifts can equally well be put on in every other shipway in the country, it was pointed out, if the men can be had—and they can be had, Mr. Hurley is certain.

Lesson Drawn by Bowles."

"The one great lesson of this achievement," said Admiral Bowles, who is the trained and expert naval constructor of the Shipping Board organization, and knows more about the actual technical working out of the fabricated-ship idea than any one else in the United States, "is the lesson that intelligent forethought and preparedness are all that is needed to accomplish results in the fabrication of ships that were undreamed of a little while ago.

"Nothing was done in building the Tuckahoe that cannot be done over and over again in any shipyard in the country. It is only a question of careful organization and planning, thoroughly good teamwork, and ample supplies of material. Just now the last requirement looms biggest for us. The one crying need of our shipyards is to get far enough ahead with our shipments of material, so that the men will have plenty ahead of them to work on, and it can be fed to them as fast as they will take it."

Mr. Neeland also pointed out, with reference to the possibility of building ships faster even than the Tuckahoe was built, that the men on her were actually handicapped. She was built on one side of a double way, on the other side of which, throughout the job, lay a huge 8,800-ton freighter, complete all but the sternpost, which has had to lie idle for weeks because of the failure of the forging for that essential part to arrive from the steel mill. This ship undoubtedly hampered the work on the Tuckahoe considerably. For another thing, the Tuckahoe was built with only one overhead crane, which swung every single bit of steel into position singlehanded. Next time they will have two cranes working at once.

Finally Mr. Neeland said Superintendent Mason and his men themselves now knew far more about building ships rapidly than they ever did before. They had learned many lessons on the Tuckahoe, he said, which would serve them and the country well in the future, and also they themselves knew now what they could do when they tried.

At Hog Island Mr. Hurley, Mr. Schwab, Admiral Bowles, and Senator Fletcher were received by a guard of honor of the mounted police force of the yard, and then the entire yard force of policemen and firemen passed in review. A crowd of fully 3,000 of the 23,000 workmen employed at the yard, with many guests from Philadelphia, gathered in front of the reviewing stand, and Admiral Bowles opened the rally with a message from Camden.

"Our friends across the river," he said, "in launching today a vessel completed in twenty-seven days have done us here in this shipyard a great favor, as well as doing this country a great honor. They have shown what it is possible to accomplish in a yard designed for the assembling of ships, when there is plenty of steel ready, when everything is prepared, when there is a good organization, and when we have the men.

"I understand that the Shipping Board in commemoration of the event has struck a silver medal, to be given to every man who took part in the building of that ship. Now, the making of that medal of silver is a plain intimation that later there may be one of gold, and I want everybody to understand that we in this shipyard are out for the gold medal.

"I feel that we can do it, and I want you to understand that I have not only staked my whole reputation on it, but I have bet my money on it, besides. It is no joke; all the cream that I hope to skim off in my years depends upon the cow I have had promised me if we turn out fifty ships this year. Mr. Schwab today promised me that, if we can turn out those fifty ships, I can lead that cow, myself, in triumph through this yard from one end to the other."

Schwab Exhorts Ship Workers.

Then Mr. Schwab impulsively ran down from the rather lofty reviewing platform to the lower stand, where he could reach down and touch the upturned hands of the men crowded around him.

"I want to get down here closer to you," he said. "I feel that I am just in the same position as we are all in in this great age of democracy. I feel that I am one of you, and if I cannot be one of you, then we are not going to have the co-operation and success that I am hoping for. No man ever worked for me in my life, but many thousand men have worked with me, and that is what I want the men of Hog Island to do.

"God has endowed this nation with more natural resources, and its people with greater enthusiasm and energy, than any other nation on God's green earth, and we are going to make our mark in history. Now is the time. The United States has never been defeated in a war, and we are not going to be defeated now!

"And in years to come, I hope and believe, this island will be known not as Hog Island but as Victory Island. We are all with you—we out but little figure, and we can only help, we can encourage, and we can approve. You have the support of a whole country back of you. Go to it, and God bless you!"

Then Mr. Hurley made the shortest speech of the day, but it had the most feeling in it, of any, and was one of the most enthusiastically cheered.

"I think you will all agree with me," he said, "that when President Wilson asked Mr. Schwab to take the Director Generalship of the Emergency Fleet Corporation he made no mistake. I want to say only one word more.

"President Lincoln at one time, referring to one of his Generals, said: 'If he can help to win this war I am willing to hold his horse.' If Charles M. Schwab can build these ships—and I know he can—and I can help him by it, I am willing to hold his horse."

Senator Fletcher, in his speech, said:

"I am gratified to pay testimony to what has been accomplished here. I think it is one of the marvelous achievements of our times. I believe it is going to be the greatest shipconstruction yard in the world. It is being built by the Government through its agents, the ships that are constructed here are Government ships, and I think that man has another guess coming to him who thinks that at any time in the future this great plant will be surrendered to any merely private concern.

"The work you are doing here is for the Government, and the Government is the organized expression of the will of the whole people. Every ship you build here is your ship, in which each of you, as a citizen of this country, has a definite interest.

"There will be no such yard in all the world as this yard is destined to be. The shipbuilding industry will soon be the greatest single industry in the United States. Shipbuilding, shipowning, and ship operating have come to stay in this country.

Tells of Need for Ships.

"There is no need of the nation like the need for ships. The generous breezes of the Atlantic are bringing to us, this very instant, the message from our gallant men across the water, the message to mother, wife, sister, and sweetheart, the message to you men in the shipyards, to us all. What is that message? 'We are here—grim peril and death are about us, but we are standing between you and the enemy, and we will stand to the end.' What is your reply to that message? 'We are building the ships for you that you may still stand firm.'"

After the ceremonies Mr. Hurley, Mr. Schwab, and the others went on a tour of inspection about the yard, climbing upon the ways where fourteen keels are already laid, and as many more could be laid tomorrow if the steel were only to be had.

President Holbrook of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, in charge of the yard, pointed out that the steel shipments had been up to schedule, but the yard work had been far ahead of schedule, and could have been even further if the steel—not only the steel for the ships, but steel for the derrick towers and yard buildings—had been available.

The point that attracted Mr. Schwab's attention most of all about the ships which are under way was the perfection with which the steel fitted. This was the critical point of the whole fabricated ship idea—to make sure that pieces of steel made by patterns scattered all over the country, in mills hundreds of miles apart, could be made to fit accurately together into a ship.

"That's the way! That's the whole story!" cried Mr. Schwab on the floor of Ship No. 1, seeing a reporter stooping down and feeling with his finger in the rivet holes, and he himself knelt down and felt in one rivet-hole after another, finding that the two plates came together so perfectly, nine times out of ten, that the holes were absolutely smooth and continuous, and in the tenth the displacement was no greater than a reamer could correct in a few seconds.

"This thing is going to be a go," said Mr. Schwab.

SCHWAB GIVES RECIPE FOR BUILDING SHIPS

"Enthusiasm and Rivalry," He Says, Will Put the Eastern Yards to the Front.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Charles M. Schwab today revealed how he purposes to put through the greatest shipping program the world has ever known in two words: "Rivalry; Enthusiasm." He had just returned from a trip through the plant of the Sun Shipbuilding Company at Chester.

"I am getting all my information as to existing conditions in the shipyards at first hand," he said, as he came from a conference in Rear Admiral Bowles's office. "I am seeing this job with my own eyes and drawing my own conclusions.

"The preliminary work in the shipyards of the Philadelphia district has been very well done. The launching of the 6,000-ton Tuckahoe at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company, in Camden, within twenty-seven days from the time work was started showed what we can accomplish in the construction of steel ships along the Delaware. It is a forecast of bigger things to come."

"But can you keep up that gait? Won't your executives and your workers tire?" he was asked.

"Not when they get two essentials to sustained quantity production," he replied. "These essentials are enthusiasm and rivalry. Virtually the whole secret of my success in handling big things may be summed up in these two words.

"You can't get men to endure extraordinary labor unless you arouse enthusiasm. You can't get them to go a stiff pace unless the man who tries to arouse them to such effort is himself a setter of the pace. The stern necessities of the times are such that production must pour out ships, munitions, and other warlike implements at a rate never before known. To achieve in such measure every American concerned in production must have a vision of free America outstripping autocracy in war as well as in peace. It is part of my job to extend that vision.

"Rivalry in the various shipyards goes hand in hand with enthusiasm. We have prizes and the less tangible, but quite as potential, incentives of proclaimed championships for rivetting gangs, pile driving squads and other groups. Graphic charts are made which show at a glance how each yard is producing. The effect of this is to produce team work first in the groups comprising the working force in each yard and finally in the yard itself. The Pacific Coast just now is making the best record, but I am looking forward to a spurt along the Delaware River that will carry this district to the front."

ADVERTISEMENT.

When Jim Went Crabbing

he came back with some beauties, and, of course, he thought they were going to be boiled in the old-fashioned way. But I surprised him. After boiling I took out all the fine white meat, made a cream sauce, put it in the little ramekins, grated Parmesan cheese on the top with a few dabs of butter, and ran them into a slow oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. And then, just as they came to the table, nicely browned and piping hot, I added a few drops of A1 Sauce.

Jim says he is going to give up his business and take to crabbing instead. Next time we will have them even another way, but there will be a dash of A1 Sauce in the dish, whatever it is.

Safe Fur Storage
Perfectly Equipped Modern Plant
Insurance Guaranteed
NEW MODELS IN SUMMER FURS
Revillon Frères
5th Ave. at 53rd St.
Telephone, Circle 360

SOLDIERS TRUSTS
Large or small, your property is best left with a Trustee while you are away. We will manage it, collecting income, paying taxes, interest and repairs out of income, investing surplus safely.
LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

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To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired. —Advt.

FOUNDED 1810 LONDON
DE PINNA
The summer camp has carried the organization spirit into the outdoor life of our boys, and with it has come the necessity for a standardized form of outfit.
We furnish complete outfits of clothing, furnishings, luggage, blankets and the like, to meet the requirements of our best known summer camps.
The De Pinna Boys' Camp Suit, designed especially for practical use, made of durable washable materials, for boys of 7 to 14 years, $7.50.
Khaki and grey crash Norfolk Suits, also separate khaki, grey and tan crash Knickerbockers, for boys of 7 to 15 years.
Boys' open neck khaki cotton Blouse, 8 to 14 years, $2.00.
Furnishings — Most complete assortments of the proper Sweaters, Bathing Suits, Underwear, Hosiery, Pajamas, Bath Robes.
Camp Shoes, Scout Shoes, play oxford and rubber soled outing shoes.
Imported Llama wool Blankets, tan with brown borders, all wool throughout.
Wardrobe Trunks and Combination Leather Sets, including brush, comb and necessary toilet articles.
5th Avenue at 50th Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.
854-856-858 Fifth Avenue, at 53rd St.
BEGIN TODAY
READJUSTMENTS
OF VARIOUS LINES
THROUGHOUT THE HOUSE
OFFERING:
VERY INTERESTING VALUES

FRANK BROTHERS
Third Avenue at 58th Street
These Are Not Sale Shoes. We Carry Them in Stock All Season.
7.50

Also straight tips.
7.50

Also straight tips.
Mahogany and Black Russia Oxfords and Pumps
These styles at our Third Avenue store only.

WEAR THIS BUTTON — JOIN THE LEAGUE
NOTICE TO MEMBERS
of the
NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE
Owing to the demand for tickets the annual meeting of the League has been transferred from Carnegie Hall to the
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
WEDNESDAY, MAY 8TH, 1918, AT 8 P. M.
Hon. ELIHU ROOT
Hon. IRVINE L. LENROOT
OF WISCONSIN, WILL SPEAK.
Reserved seats cannot be held after 8:15 P. M., as members and guests holding general admission tickets will then be requested to occupy seats regardless of reservation.

McGibbon & Co.
Rugs—Belgian made Fibre Rugs
for Living Rooms, Dining Rooms, Halls and Porches for Shore, Country Homes and Bungalows.

3 feet x 6 feet	$3.50
4 " x 7 "	5.00
9 " x 12 "	12.00 and 13.50
10 " x 14 "	15.00 " 16.50

WILLOW FURNITURE—New models, in any finish desired.
Awnings, Slip Covers and Shades to order.
LACE CURTAINS carefully CLEANED at moderate prices, and stored for the Summer free.
Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets cleaned, repaired and stored.
WEST 37TH STREET
JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE

UNITED STATES ARMY IN FRANCE.
Development of the United States Army, its practical merging with General Foch's host, and the shortage in aircraft production, shown in the Current History for May. Now ready. Published by The New York Times Company. 25 cents—$3 a year. Times Square, New York.

SINN FEIN SPEECHES UNDER INSPECTION

Department of Justice to Examine Words of Mrs. Skeffington and Mellows.

PROTEST MADE TO MAYOR

Dr. Eleanor Keller Tells Him How, When She Asked for Speakers' Arrest, She Was Removed.

Officials of the Department of Justice will today receive the stenographic records of several speeches which have been made in New York in the last forty-eight hours. The records were made by Government stenographers who attended the meetings at which the speeches were delivered. The remarks which, it is understood, will be the subject of careful inspection, in order to ascertain whether they were made in violation of the war laws of the United States, were made by Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington and "General" Liam Mellows, both British subjects, and by Isaac McBride, who was private secretary of the late Senator Lane of Oregon, and is now the representative in Washington of the so-called People's Council, which has agitated for a peace such as the Berlin Government would like to negotiate.

The remarks of Mellows and Mrs. Skeffington were made at the Sinn Fein mass-meeting in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night, while McBride spoke at a meeting of the Social Conference, held in the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon. That meeting was held under the auspices of the People's Council, and was addressed by a large number of persons identified with the organization, among them Dr. Scott Nearing, who is now awaiting trial in the criminal branch of the Federal Court for circulating unmailable and alleged seditious writings through the United States mails.

It was at the Sinn Fein mass meeting that Mrs. Skeffington, who has been conducting an anti-British campaign in all parts of the country, made an attack on England, which, for bitterness, has never, in the opinion of Government agents, been surpassed in this city since Congress declared war on Germany. It was at this same meeting that Dr. Eleanor Keller of 55 East Seventy-sixth Street and Mrs. John Oakman were escorted from the hall after they had objected to the remarks which Mrs. Skeffington directed against England. The incident of the ejection of these women occurred near the close of the meeting, about midnight. Dr. Keller addressed a letter to Mayor Hylan yesterday, protesting against the action of the police in ejecting her from the Garden. The letter, made public by Dr. Keller, says:

> Last night I was forcibly expelled from Madison Square Garden by the police for objecting to the treasonable utterances of the Irish League. My friend, Mrs. John Oakman, and I refused to second the resolutions they proposed sending to the President, and we called shame time and again, against treasonable sentiments expressed toward the British Empire, our Government, Mr. Burleson, and President Wilson. I demanded that the speakers be arrested, and the meeting called off, but instead I and my friend were taken out to avoid a riot. At this time, when the country, nay the whole world, is looking to the metropolis to set an example of patriotism and unity, when our dear ones, here and abroad, are laying down their lives that we may be safe, how could such a meeting be allowed in our midst?
>
> As an American citizen, born on Manhattan Island, with a Boston mother, and an Irish father, I too feel deeply for Ireland, but the time for her to strike for freedom is not now! If she expects our help toward winning her freedom let her now show loyalty to the Allies under whose flags her brave boys are fighting and dying, and not give occasion to the enemy to weaken our ranks.
>
> The British flag flies over our city along with the Stars and Stripes, and you are bound to see it respected. It may not have been within your power to have foreseen the nature of that meeting, and prevented it, but it is surely within your province to protect American citizens by instructing the police to answer correctly an appeal for protection, as I made it last night. I was glad to get out of such a treasonable meeting, but those that instigated it, not I, should have been expelled. Furthermore, to prevent such meetings occurring again here or elsewhere, you surely will, as Mayor of New York, raise your voice in protest against such disloyalty. The leaders and instigators of the movement should be branded as traitors, and treated as such, for we are in the war with the Allies, Italy, France, and Great Britain, a war to win not license for a few, but liberty and justice for all. Let us do our part bravely behind the lines.

In the course of her speech in the Garden Mrs. Skeffington, in denouncing conscription in Ireland, said that "if it were a question of the life of one Irish conscript and the existence of the British Empire I would say let the British Empire be wiped out." In another part of her speech in a reference to Sinn Fein agitations in the United States she said that if the Government tries to stop these agitations "there will not be enough jails in America to hold us."

After the meeting ended the Sinn Feiners who had cheered the denunciation of some of the highest officials in the Government, the United States Secret Service, Lloyd George, and others, marched up Madison Avenue behind a band of Irish pipers. At Thirty-third Street a man in the marching column shouted "To hell with the British murderers," while at Forty-third Street an American Army officer who happened to be on the sidewalk was insulted by another of the marchers. The officer was with a woman at the time.

"General" Liam Mellows, who is under indictment in the Federal Court, it was said yesterday, will probably have a chance today to explain some of the remarks he made at the Garden. As for McBride, he, if anything, outdid both Mrs. Skeffington and Mellows yesterday afternoon. He said that conditions in the United States are approaching a point where "they will put Prussia and Russia in the shade." The people, he said, have been deprived of all their liberties.

"Down in Washington," he said, "they are trying to take away every semblance of your liberty, and they have now about completed the job. While they are democratizing Germany they are Prussianizing America."

At the meeting yesterday afternoon pamphlets were circulated calling upon those present to join the Liberty Defense Union, the purpose of which it was stated is "to organize popular support in behalf of persons prosecuted for the exercise of their constitutional rights of free speech and free press." The organization, judged from the membership of the committees, is a combination People's Council, Radical Socialist, and I. W. W. affair. Among those whose names appeared on the circular are those of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who is one of the I. W. W.'s best-known agitators; Dr. Nearing, ex-Senator John D. Works of California, Max Eastman, the indicted editor of The Masses; H. W. L. Dana of the Intercollegiate Anti-Conscription League, Dr. David Starr Jordan, L. P. Lochner, the peace ship man; Eugene V. Debs, and Amos Pinchot.

That certain enemy aliens now in the custody of the Federal authorities are to be tried in the criminal branches of the Federal Courts on charges which may involve long terms of years in the Federal Penitentiary was indicated last night when it became known that Mme. Marie K. Victorica, the alleged confederate of Lieut. Commander Karl Rodiger of the German navy, had been turned over to United States District Attorney Caffey. She is now held a prisoner in Waverley House, subject to the orders of the Federal prosecutor.

Another enemy alien, who, it was learned yesterday, may be turned over to the United States Attorney or the military authorities is Otto von Dinklage, a former officer in the German Army, who is being detained at Trenton as a dangerous enemy alien. He came to this country just after the United States entered the war.

Degree for General March.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 5.—Patriotism will be the keynote of the 122d Commencement at Union College, from June 6 to 10. Secretary of State Lansing will be the Honorary Chancellor. Major Gen. Payton C. March, Chief of Staff, will be a guest of the college and will receive an honorary degree.

MASONS TO MEET HERE.

900 Lodges in State of New York Hold 137th Communication This Week.

Representatives of nearly nine hundred Masonic lodges in the State of New York are gathering in this city to attend the 137th annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of New York. The communication will be held as usual in the Grand Lodge room in the Masonic Hall, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Thomas Penney of Buffalo, the Grand Master, will preside during the proceedings, and will be assisted by Robert Robertson, Acting Deputy Grand Master, who was appointed on the death of George J. Jackson a short time ago; William S. Farmer, Senior Grand Warden; Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, Junior Grand Warden; William H. Miller, Grand Treasurer, and Robert Judson Kenworthy, who has been acting as Grand Secretary since the death of Colonel E. M. L. Ehlers soon after the last annual meeting.

The following Past Grand Masters are expected to be present and take part in the proceedings: Colonel John W. Vrooman, William Sherer, Justice Townsend Scudder, Charles Smith, and Justice S. Nelson Sawyer.

The Grand Master in his address will give a review of the history of the craft in this State for the last year. The Secretary's report will be read by Robert Judson Kenworthy, and will show nearly 900 lodges in good standing in the State, with a membership of close to 215,000.

The communication will continue until Thursday afternoon.

MAKING CITIZENS OF ALIENS.

Samuel Rea Tells of Success of Penn. R. R.'s Campaign.

A statement which Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, recently made to Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, telling how the railroad goes about the work of "Americanizing" aliens in its employ, has been published by the company. In the statement Mr. Rea takes up the main principles of the work the company has done among about 33,000 aliens, chiefly Mexicans and Italians, by lectures, instructors, motion pictures, and pamphlets, to make them "real American citizens." According to the statement, America "must be made to seem to these people a good place, not merely to make money in but to live in," and the aliens "must be induced to give up the languages, customs, and methods of life which they have brought with them, and adopt instead the language, habits, and customs of this country and the general standard and ways of American living."

An investigation made by the company last June to ascertain the results of the work showed that out of the 27,721 aliens employed on the lines east of Pittsburgh 8,003 have been fully naturalized, 3,060 have taken out first papers, and 5,064 have definitely declared their intention of applying for citizenship papers. West of Pittsburgh, among the 7,500 aliens employed, 1,900 are naturalized, 1,700 have taken out their first papers, and 1,300 have definitely announced their intention to become citizens.

ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK HERE.

"Win the War" Meeting for Anniversary of Sinking of Lusitania.

The American Defense Society yesterday announced that plans for the "Win the War" meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall tomorrow night, on the anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania, under the auspices of the society, had been completed.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma will be the principal speakers, and Charles S. Fairchild, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, will preside. Colonel Roosevelt will take as his topic, "Do Your Fighting, and Do It Now." Senator Owen is to discuss the possibilities of a trade boycott with Germany.

Lawrence F. Abbott, Irving Bacheller, Robert Fulton Cutting, Walter Damrosch, Charles Stewart Davison, Charles Evans Hughes, Governor R. Livingston Beekman of Rhode Island, Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. Thomas A. Storey, and Dr. Henry van Dyke are among the Honorary Vice Presidents of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the meeting.

GRADUATED AS OFFICERS.

Men from This Section Successful at Camp Jackson, S. C.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The names of the following men from New York, New Jersey, and New England were included in the list made public today by the Adjutant General of the Army of the graduates of the Third Officers' Training Camp conducted at Camp Jackson, S. C., under the direction of the commanding General of the 81st Division:

BALBIN, C., Orange, N. J., F.A.
CANNON, J. E., Windsor Locks, Conn., Inf.
HENRY, R. I., 411 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Inf.
KEYES, C. W., Monterey, Mass., F.A.
MENGE, F. W., Somerville, N. J., F.A.
MONAHAN, C. W., Southington, Conn., Inf.
MULLEN, J. J., Haverhill, Mass., Inf.
PATRICK, A. S., Utica, N. Y., F.A.
PENNINGTON, A. W., Dorchester, Mass., Inf.
SCHRIEBER, J., Hunts Point Av., N. Y. City, F.A.
SLATTERY, E. J., 471 East 141st St., N. Y. City, Inf.
WILDFOERSTER, E. V., 337 Island Boulevard, Brooklyn, N. Y., Inf.
WOLFERZ, E. C., Nutley, N. J., F. A.

A Compliment

¶ A man recently complimented his friend for having patronized *his* tailor—one well known for a very high standard of tailoring, but equally as well known for the high prices that go with his product.

¶ The compliment was well received, for when a man is so able in making his clothing selections that he has all the individuality of the man patronizing America's most expensive tailor, but pays only about half the price to get it—he should be **complimented!**

The suit in question was selected at Saks. If you want the best America offers in fine clothes for men, see our selections at $35 to $53

Saks Clothes are Saks Made
Human hands have produced none better

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

TRADE BOARD SEES EFFICIENCY IN PERIL

Urges Defeat of Clause in Naval Bill Barring Premiums for High-Speed Work.

SAYS LOYALTY IS ON TRIAL

Proposal 'Approaches Treason Now,' It Asserts, 'and Will Give Aid and Comfort to the Enemy.'

The Executive Committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation in a unanimous report made public yesterday characterized as a direct blow at American soldiers in France and as an approach to treason the efforts of those seeking the adoption of an anti-efficiency clause in the pending Naval Appropriation bill.

The clause under consideration is aimed to prevent the use of efficiency systems which measure the output of individuals in factories engaged on naval work. Under this clause no incentive could be offered by builders of warships and other manufacturers for high-speed work by employes, such as has produced at the plant of the Submarine Boat Corporation, for instance, new world's records in riveting, and has resulted in some instances in the accomplishment of more than ten times the work by a single team which had been reported earlier in yards where flat rates prevailed.

The efficiency system has been opposed generally by labor unions because it has caused men who have been able to earn large pay by high-speed work to care little about labor organizations, whose tendency is to put all on a level, with the result that it has been difficult to organize employes in efficiency shops. The report in part is as follows:

> The walking delegates with headquarters at the national capital are supporting the following provision in the pending Naval Appropriation bill, viz.:
>
> That no part of the appropriations made in this act shall be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, Superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employe of the United States Government while making or causing to be made with a stop-watch or other time-measuring device a time study of any job of any such employe between the starting and completion thereof, or of the movements of any such employe while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of the appropriations made in this act be available to pay any premiums or bonuses or cash reward to any employe in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of any Government plant.
>
> In February, 1917, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 114 to 100, attached a similar provision to the Army Appropriation bill in defiance of the adverse report of the Committee on Military Affairs and the protest of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Ordnance.
>
> That was before the United States had entered the war. It was reprehensible then, but approaches treason now, and is treasonable to the extent that it will give aid and comfort to the enemy by hampering efficiency and diminishing the output of the material imperatively needed to supply our army and navy with the means with which to fight.
>
> It is quite as manifest that if all efficiency methods shall be forbidden by Congress, as proposed in the provision of the Naval Appropriation bill that we have quoted, and if the pace of our war work is to be gauged by the pace and capacity of the indolent worker, and no advantage can be taken of the possibilities of the capable and the efficient, it will constitute a direct blow at the soldiers quite as disastrous in its effect as a strike.
>
> Although the walking delegates are responsible for the introduction of the pending anti-efficiency provision of the Naval Appropriation bill, it, nevertheless will not be enacted unless cowardly fear and selfish political considerations prevail with Senators and Representatives in Congress over patriotism and the performance of a clear duty to our fighting men at the front and to the nation.
>
> In this attitude toward the pending provision the loyalty of every Senator and member of Congress is on trial. The issue is clear. Its support will be from selfish motives and a disregard of the vital war situation.
>
> We therefore very earnestly appeal to Senators Wadsworth and Calder and to every Representative in Congress from this State to oppose by their influence and vote the passage of the the above quoted provision of the Naval Appropriation bill and every other proposed measure which would operate to limit the efficiency of any employe of the Government and hamper the prosecution of the war.

GERMAN FOR WAR TANK?

"Sturmpanzerkraftwagen" Is the Official Name for Them.

PARIS, May 5.—The war correspondent at the front for the Temps writes:

"Some one asked me recently what the Germans called their 'tanks.' I was compelled to confess ignorance. A document found since, however, shows that the German for tank is 'Sturmpanzerkraftwagen.'"

Broadway at 34th St. — **Saks & Company** — Phone Greeley 2626

Buy War Savings Stamps

500 Fashionable Frocks for Women at $25

—the very latest fashions for Spring and Summer Days

Beaded Georgette Crepe — *Embroidered Taffeta*

A collection of frocks embodying almost every fashionable type of dress for Spring and Summer wear.

In all Taffeta with plaited panels, tunic or side draped skirts.

Foulard Frocks with sleeves of self material, or in combination with Georgette Crepe.

Embroidered Crepe de Chine Frocks in dark shades of Navy Blue, Black, Wisteria, or Taupe for street use, or Silver Grey, Beige, Rose or White for afternoon use.

Also Frocks of Georgette Crepe, beautifully embroidered with bead work, in both light and dark shades. Sizes 34 to 44. The values are most remarkable.

Tailored Serge and Tricotine Dresses Radically Reduced

Serge Dresses that were $29.50.....$18.50
Serge Dresses that were $39.50.....$25.00
Tricotine Dresses and Smart Serge Dresses that were $45.....$29.50
Tricotine Dresses that were $75 and $69.50.$45.00

Special Offerings in the May Sale of Undermuslins At One Dollar

All well-made garments of excellent quality

White Petticoats of Muslin with flounce of embroidery and insertion. One style with a double panel.

Envelope Chemises of Nainsook, effectively trimmed with lace combined with Embroidery.

Nightgowns of Nainsook. In two good styles—one with lace insertion and wide ribbon beading, and another with neat Embroidery edging.

Bodices of fine Lawn, with cap sleeves and yoke of lace insertions. Front and back trimmed.

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns at $4

Regularly $5. In dainty sleeveless model trimmed with wide lace and ribbon bow.

Also—Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises at $3

Regularly $4. In several models, fashioned of Pink Crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace and ribbon.

New Washable Summer Skirts at 2.95, 3.95, 5.00, 7.50

For wear with the smart Lingerie Blouses now so much in favor. The models are most uncommon, showing many exclusive style features. Good selection at each price, tailored in Cotton Tricotine, Imported Gabardine, Linene, Fancy Cords, Stripes, and Novelty Fabrics. Waistbands in each model from 25 to 36 inches.

Monday and Tuesday Only

Regaliste Corsets, Special $6

Regularly $10. Low and medium top models for slender and average figures. Made of fine quality Pink or White Satin, trimmed with dainty lace. Quantity limited.

American Lady Corsets at $1.50

Regularly $2.50. Low and medium top models, made of White Fancy Batiste.

Women's Satin Cape-Coat Suits, Monday at $35

Paris has created nothing so individual, so captivating this season as these wonderful Cape-coat suits. The cape is in full ripple-back effect, belted in front and the skirt is full gathered, with pockets to match those of Cape-coat. Fashioned of superior quality Satin with Monk collar of Silk Faille. Handsomely lined with plain or fancy Pussy Willow Taffeta. Sizes 34 to 46.

Women's Tailored Suits Reduced to $28

Delightful straight line and belted styles, with the very modish Tailor, Sport, Eton and Pony coats. Developed in Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Tweeds, Oxfords, Checks, Heather Mixtures and Taffeta. All colors, including plenty of Navy Blue. *Fourth Floor.*

Monday—A Most Remarkable Offering of

Women's Coats and Capes, $19.50, $25, $29.50, $39.50

A most unusual collection of highly individual styles at each price, exhibiting a wealth of style innovations heretofore seen only in much higher-priced models. These prices seldom afford such variety, and rarely offer such value. A few of the materials:

Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Velour de Laine, Tricotine, Poiret Twill and Covert Cloth

Women's Smart Spring Coats Reduced to $19.50

A collection of the most individual belted, straight-line, semi-fitted and fancy tailored coats introduced. Carefully fashioned of Wool Poplin, Fine Serge, Burella, Wool Jersey and Taffeta. Sizes 34 to 48.

A Very Unusual Sale of

Boys' Wash Suits Monday at $2.25

Cool, newly-arrived wash suits in a wide variety of new and exclusive models. Each suit is tailored with unusual care, in plain color, white, striped, and combination colored wash fabrics of known service-giving qualities.

Long or short sleeves, and sizes 2½ to 8.

The values are such as we can hardly hope to repeat.

Children's Socks, Very Special, 25c

Remarkable values. In Tan, White, or Black, and White with colored tops. Sizes 6 to 9½.

Fine Switches and Transformations Greatly Reduced

A Small Switch or possibly a Half-Transformation is just what your coiffure requires. Here is an opportunity to secure it at the greatly

Reduced Price of $3.95

Real Hair Nets, Special 95c Dozen

Monday—A Most Unusual Offering of

7-Jeweled Waltham Military Watches at $14.50

Made especially for the man in the service of his country. Sterling Silver case, 7-Jeweled movement and "Radium" dial.

Also—Swiss Lever Movement Wrist Watches at $10.50

In nickel case, fitted with 15-Jeweled Swiss movement. "Radium" dial. Remarkable value.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

W. S. S.

War Savings Stamps

Will help win the war

There is only one way to rid your conscience of that Stamp Spectre. Buy it. If you can afford to buy but one W. S. S. stamp you have done all that is asked, but **do it.** And cultivate the moral courage of talking stamps.

If it's a question with you how often you should buy, remember, while you are buying now to help the war, you are providing a savings account which will come in mighty handy when peace arrives. How acutely do you feel the German menace? Don't wait until you are hurt. Make for pocketbook first. Think of the lad whose blue star has turned to immortal gold, and then compare this supreme sacrifice with yours.

War Savings Stamps

Imported Jacquard Blankets

Because these blankets were delivered long after the time set, we offer them at prices which should prove tempting. There are only 200 of them. In a variety of dainty color combinations, they are excellent for couch, divan, hammock, etc.

Prices $3.19 to $7.89.

Macy's—Basement, 34th St., Rear.

Men's Knitted Cravats

Of Hand Frame Crochet and Accordion Weaves

Crocheted knitted cravats in cross stripe, two-tone ideas. Fourteen color combinations to choose from. $1.29.

Silk accordion knitted cravats in Heather or two-tone effects. Specially priced at $1.44.

Macy's—Main Floor, 33th St.

Among Clothing Advertisements

SUPREMACY
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

takes on an individuality which defines a single idea in men's suits, the idea of super quality in fabric and tailoring at the lowest price in the city.

We have established a name and a trade for these suits.

Again recently we put these clothes to the test to assure the claims made for them.

We made a minute analysis of the best suits of its class—suits up to thirty-five dollars—and turned the data obtained into a super suit, better in every way possible.

Cold water shrunk pure wool, tailored to the last tailoring process, they are built on staple lines in sack suit models, for the busy business man and others who need to appear well at all times without thought for dress.

A HABIT WORTH ACQUIRING IN CLOTHES.

$28.50

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

PAY A HIGH TRIBUTE TO OUR YEAR IN WAR

League for National Unity Issues a Statement to Reassure the Parents of Soldiers.

BIG MEN HEAD WAR WORK

Nation Bends Every Effort to Equipping Army, Producing Food, and Building Ships.

The achievements of the United States in the first thirteen months of the war are reviewed in a statement by the League for National Unity, which finds much in what is accomplished to "hearten the relatives of the boys who are pouring over to France weekly by the thousand, and to assure them that despite delays and mistakes unavoidable in all vast enterprises, our Government is today bending every energy toward the successful production of all necessary equipment, that every possible need of the army and navy be anticipated."

The Executive Committee of the league, which has issued the statement, includes among its members persons who have been occasional critics of the war policies of the Administration, and of some features of the war program. Some of the signers of the review are James M. Beck, Cardinal Gibbons, Otto H. Kahn, John Hays Hammond, William R. Willcox, ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Theodore N. Vail, Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., Samuel Gompers, William English Walling, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Robert E. Speer, and H. C. Hotaling. The statement says:

"All agree that recent changes have put at the head in the United States the ablest industrial leaders in the land—men like Schwab, Ryan, Stettinius, McRoberts, Tripp, and others of like ability and record in achieving success. Only the end counts in big jobs, and this is the biggest an American Government has ever faced. The force of several hundred thousand on the fighting front is but the beginning of what has been accomplished. Besides the fighting men, more than this number of Americans had in France prepared the way for the greater force yet to be sent—a force of 1,500,000 this year, with other years and other millions to follow until the German line is broken and this war decisively ended with the complete defeat of Germany."

The report describes the facilities that have been built in France to equip, transport, and feed our troops in the firing line, including docks, storage, railways, telephone, and telegraph systems, workshops, factories, and hospitals. The report continues:

Assistance to Our Allies.

"We are not only fighting, ourselves; we are making it possible for our allies to continue to fight effectively by our food, our munitions, our ships, and our new provision of railroad, telegraph and telephone roads, hospitals, and all the equipment needed not only that men may fight well, but keep well, healthy, and be cared for, come what may.

"In this great task, we can all aid. Labor has done its work loyally and with enthusiasm in this great conflict for liberty and self-government. Amid threats of strikes, lockouts and industrial revolution, tying up our railroads, our shipyards and our munition factories, there suddenly emerged the Magna Charta of our national industry in the form of a unanimous agreement by a joint body representing 90 per cent. of the employers and the union and non-union wage earners of the country. By the terms of this agreement, both sides patriotically covenant that during the war they will use every effort to prevent any break in their relations. The railway brotherhoods and the railroad corporations have also just perfected a like agreement covering that great arm of industrial service.

"The farm enters this battle-Spring with more acres under all food crops than ever before in our history. Of Winter wheat we have 2,000,000 acres more than last year. Our meat animals are more numerous and the handling of meats for consumption is organized as never before and with better provision for the pay and wellbeing of labor. Our great crops have answered the battle call with preparation greater than in any past year. In this big task every woman and every child can aid. One great decisive battle of this war, the battle for adequate food, will be fought in the small gardens and kitchens in the land.

"Our shipyards have begun launching new vessels. This year we shall launch as much as probably several million deadweight tons. We have now more shipyards than Great Britain, the greatest of shipbuilding nations. Our navy is building more submarine destroyers than there were in any two of the world's navies when the war broke out. Our regular navy has more men in it than the British Navy had in July, 1914, when it was the world's largest naval force. Next year, we shall fully make up the loss caused by submarines. The year after, it is planned that 10,000,000 more tons will be produced and the tonnage afloat will be greater than when the war began. The submarine, already checked, a year hence will be visibly seen to have failed. Only one troop ship has been lost in hundreds of voyages across the Atlantic."

SECURITY LEAGUE CRUSADE.

Will Work to Elect Congress to Support Administration.

The National Security League, through its 281 branches and a "win the war" membership of well over 100,000, will take an active part in the Congressional campaigns this Fall, an official of the league announced yesterday at national headquarters, 19 West Forty-fourth Street. The league's drive, purely nonpartisan, will be to insure the election of a Congress that will be pledged to peace with victory and a full support of the Administration.

In addition to working for candidates who measure up to the league's standard of patriotism, a widespread effort will be made to stamp out insidious pro-Germanism.

WORK OF ROOSEVELT UNIT.

8,200 Patients Treated in France by Hospital Force.

The Roosevelt Hospital Unit in France recently had under treatment 8,200 patients, according to the forty-sixth annual report of the hospital, made public yesterday. In this city the hospital, in all departments, treated last year a total of 30,223 patients. The report asserts that the Roosevelt Hospital Unit is "the best equipped and best manned hospital unit that America has yet sent out." The report says:

"To finance this project meant an expenditure of more money than could be withdrawn from the funds of the hospital, but through the medium of Dr. Russell, Clarence H. Mackay very generously offered to pay for the regular army standard equipment, and the Mackay Unit of the Roosevelt Hospital came into being. This contribution was followed by many others from friends of members of the unit, and the work of organizing and equipping progressed very rapidly.

"The professional staff was organized with Dr. Charles H. Peck, Major M. R. C., as Director; Dr. James I. Russell, Major M. R. C., as his chief of surgical division, and Dr. Rolfe Floyd, Major M. R. C., as his chief of medical division, with Mary L. Francis as chief nurse. These officers were backed up by twenty picked physicians from our visiting and house staff, who were commissioned with rank of Captain and Lieutenant; sixty-five nurses of our own training, including a specially efficient and complete operating room force, and an enlisted personnel of 150 high-class men picked from various professions and trades."

FREIE PRESSE QUITS PUBLICATION SATURDAY

Brooklyn German Paper Goes Out of Business for "Patriotic Reasons."

The Brooklyner Freie Presse, the only daily paper published in the German language in Brooklyn, will discontinue publication at the end of this week. This was the announcement made by the President of the company, E. H. Henrici, yesterday afternoon. According to Mr. Henrici, there will be no effort to resume publication of the Freie Presse after the war, and the plant will be sold and the paper's affairs wound up as soon as possible.

A statement approved by the Board of Directors was given out yesterday by Mr. Henrici as follows:

"The Brooklyner Freie Presse, after more than half a century of existence, has decided to close its doors with the issue of Saturday, May 11, for purely patriotic reasons.

"The founder of the paper, the late Colonel Henry Edward Roehr, was among the first to volunteer from Brooklyn at the call of President Lincoln in the fight to free the black man. It is certain that were he alive today he would again be in the fight for the freedom and the peace of the world. His children, the owners of the paper, have given their sons to the cause. Four grandsons of Colonel Roehr and one nephew of the President of The Freie Presse are all in active service of the United States.

"The owners of The Brooklyner Freie Presse have done their patriotic best."

The announcement of the suspension of the Freie Presse comes exactly two weeks after the closing up of William Randolph Hearst's New Yorker Deutsches Journal, on April 20 last. Explaining its action, the Directors of the journal said:

"The time has now come when this newspaper believes that it should make its supreme sacrifice in behalf of American unity."

Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field, President of the American Patriotic Legion, and Chairman of the American Defense Society's Committee for the Suppression of German Propaganda, said yesterday that she expected to win her fight against German papers in a very short time.

"I am more than pleased with the progress we are making," said Mrs. Field. "Women's clubs and officials from one end of the country to the other are lining up with us. I am certain no German publication in the United States can long withstand the growing demands for their complete Americanization or suppression."

The Trenton (N. J.) branch of the German-American Alliance was disbanded yesterday. Of the $247 which was in the Treasury $200 was invested in Liberty Bonds and $47 given to the Red Cross.

Tarrytown Bars German Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, May 5.—To make Tarrytown 100 per cent. American, German newspapers have been banned by the women of the village at a meeting of the Civic League. A committee consisting of Mrs. Roscoe Conkling Hatch, Mrs. Harold Avery, and Mrs. Kingsland Spencer was appointed to interview the newsdealers, and asked them to discontinue handling the newspapers. The committee reported today that all the dealers had agreed. A drive is now to be made to discontinue the teaching of German in the schools.

FOURTEEN HELD ON SHIP.

Inspectors Break Canes and Seize Records of Man of German Birth.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, May 5.—Army and Navy Intelligence officers took charge of a British ship that arrived today from Brazil, and each one of the 295 passengers was questioned, his baggage carefully searched, and every bit of writing seized. Fourteen persons were held on board for further interrogation, and it is probable that some of these may be taken to a Government station tomorrow.

There were on board four men of German birth but claiming Brazilian citizenship. One of these is said to have had a ticket from Rio Janeiro to an American port, but when the vessel touched at Barbados he sought to leave the ship. This attracted attention to him and he is said to have been practically under surveillance during the rest of the voyage. Upon the arrival of the vessel here he was questioned at great length and afterward held on board. The officials in their search for concealed documents are said to have broken two walking sticks he carried and also confiscated some phonograph records found in his baggage.

Officers of the steamship say that shipping men in Brazil are mystified over the lack of any trace of wreckage from the missing United States collier Cyclops. Lieut. Commander W. H. Booth, U. S. N., said it did not seem possible that, in the event of an explosion, the Cyclops could sink so fast that she could not send out wireless calls for help.

During the voyage $90,000 was raised at a Liberty Loan rally on board. The 295 passengers also raised $3,000 for the American and British Red Cross. The Liberty Loan subscriptions were forwarded by wireless to a New York banking house. Among the passengers were Mrs. William H. Robertson, wife of the American Consul at Buenos Aires, and Frederick Morton, an American engineer, who is said to have resigned a $12,000 a year position in South America to enlist in the United States Army.

SEIZE LIVE STOCK FOR LOAN

South Dakota Committeeman Force Mennonites to Contribute.

YANKTON, S. D., May 5.—When an unconfirmed rumor was received that members of a Mennonite colony at Jamesville, near here, had refused to buy Liberty bonds, officers in charge of the loan campaign visited the colony and drove away 100 head of steers and 1,000 sheep.

In a statement issued subsequently it was said the animals would be sold and the money invested in Liberty bonds and applied to the Jamesville quota. The Mennonites offered no opposition to the bond "salesmen."

City Prisoners to Raise Vegetables.

The first of a series of fortnightly meetings to interest the inmates of the city institutions on Riker's Island in gardening as their contribution to the war was held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Tinker, Superintendent of the City Mission Society. Commissioner of Corrections James T. Hamilton presided, and delivered a patriotic address. The prisoners, who are largely drug addicts, now have sixty-five acres planted in vegetables, and it is planned to have 100 acres under cultivation by July 1. Warden Honeck, explaining the garden scheme, said that he hoped eventually to have the area under cultivation produce enough vegetables to supply the needs of the institutions.

Brazilian Airmen Train Near London

LONDON, May 5.—London newspapers have published photographs of a group of Brazilian airmen who are completing their training for the front at an airdrome near London. It is believed that theirs is the first military party from the South American Allies to arrive in Great Britain.

PLAN TO ADJOURN CONGRESS IN JULY

Passage of War and Supply Bills to be Expedited in the House.

NO OBSTRUCTION IN SIGHT

Republicans Say Last-Ditch Fight on Measures They Oppose Would Be Useless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—House leaders are making preparations to adjourn by the middle of July. War legislation which has been considered for months in the Senate, where it met strenuous but unsuccessful opposition, will be rushed through the final stages in the House within the next six weeks, so as to have the calendars cleared for mid-Summer adjournment.

Democratic leaders have determined that there is no necessity to delay action on three important war measures that have been thoroughly discussed in the Senate. These are the Overman Co-ordination bill, the Sedition bill, and the bill empowering the President to commandeer private property for shipbuilding and munition workers. Republican members, as anxious to leave Washington as Democrats, to enter the Fall campaigns for re-election, are in agreement with the program and will raise no barrier to early adjournment.

In consequence of this policy, Representative Claude Kitchin, Democratic leader, has urged prompt action by the Judiciary Committee on the Overman, Sedition, and Commandeering bills. While an effort will be made in the Judiciary Committee by Representative Volstead of Minnesota to have the Overman bill amended to permit the President to add to the powers of the Federal Reserve Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission, no attempt will be made to consume time in long consideration either in committee or the House. Republican members, having seen the useless fight waged by their colleagues in the Senate to eliminate so-called objectionable features in the Overman and Sedition bills, are in full accord with the desires of the majority to get away early.

Legislation Well Advanced.

In recent years legislation has not been so far advanced as at present, especially as regards the annual supply measures. Only four important appropriation bills remain unacted upon by the House. These are the Military, Fortifications, Sundry Civil, and General Deficiency bills. It is necessary to have these enacted by July 1, when the new fiscal year begins, as all of them carry appropriations which cannot be carried into effect by re-enacting the bill for the previous year, pending final disposition of the measure carrying appropriations for the next fiscal year.

As Congress is confronted with the legal necessity of getting through the supply bills by the last day of June, there now seems to be no apparent reason why this session should not come to an end by the middle of July. Developments abroad and other emergencies may arise in the meantime which would induce Congress to remain in continuous session.

While the supply bills are being drafted by committees, it is planned by the majority leaders to bring before the House the three bills which have just passed the Senate. The Judiciary Committee will take up the Overman bill this week and report it at once. The other two measures will also be reported promptly.

While opposition to the Overman bill is just as pronounced among Republicans of the House as it was in the Senate, the fight against it will not be so long nor as determined. The minority realizes that the Administration has the power to force through the legislation, and that no good purpose can be served by delay. It is argued that if the Administration complains that one difficulty in the Government is the lack of authority to co-ordinate work in executive departments, the sooner this great authority is given to the President the better. While the Republicans of the House argue that the enactment of the Overman bill would mean a virtual abdication by Congress of its rights, and also that it would turn over to the Executive Department certain rights and prerogatives that would give the President more authority than any other ruler in the world, yet they say that nothing can be done to amend the bill after its recent passage by the Senate by a decisive majority.

Deny Republican Contention.

Democrats contend that the bill grants no such powers, but merely confers on the President, for the duration of the war, authority to make more efficient the various governmental agencies. The bill provides that "the President is hereby authorized to make such redistribution of functions in executive agencies as he may deem necessary, including any functions, duties, and powers hitherto by law conferred upon any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office, or officer, in such manner as in his judgment shall seem best fitted to carry out the purposes of this act."

It is further provided that in carrying out the purposes of this act the President is authorized to utilize, coordinate, or consolidate any executive or administrative commissions, bureaus, agencies, offices or officers now existing by law, to transfer any duties or powers from one existing department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer to another, to transfer the personnel thereof or any part of it, either by detail or assignment, together with the whole or any part of the records and public property belonging thereto."

In the opinion of House leaders the Overman bill will be passed by the House without substantial change.

BINGHAM ESTATE GROWS.

Now Valued at $130,000,000 to $150,000,000—Necklace Worth $900,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5.—Evidence tending to show that the estate of Mrs. Mary Lily Flagler Bingham, widow of Henry M. Flagler of New York and second wife of Judge Robert W. Bingham of Louisville, may reach $130,000,000 and possibly $150,000,000, was introduced here yesterday at a hearing before G. W. Hardin, State Inheritance Tax Appraiser. Prior valuations placed the estate at from $85,000,000 to $95,000,000. John Stiles, President of a Louisville trust company, one of the administrators of the estate, a witness at the hearing, made the disclosures, but because he had received information upon which they were based in a "quasi-confidential way," refused to divulge its source.

Mr. Stiles also said he had learned that Mrs. Bingham owned a necklace, presumably of pearls, valued at $900,000, which, it was indicated, had not been listed among the assets of the estate.

Cloth Capes, Coats and Evening Wraps

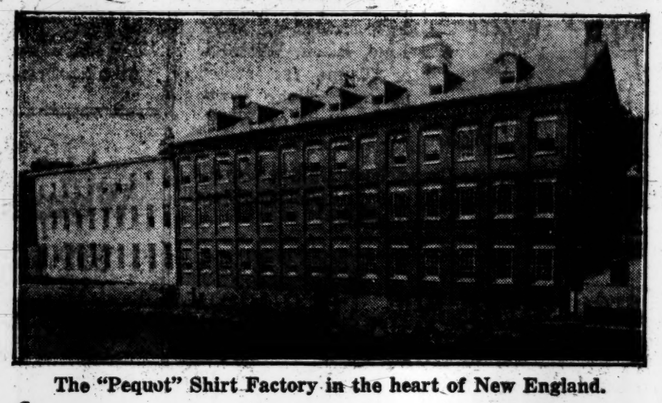
Dry Cold FUR Storage 2%

Clark & Weinberg

634 Fifth Avenue opp. Cathedral
Circle 2828

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.



The "Pequot" Shirt Factory in the heart of New England.

Beginning Today!

A Great Purchase and Sale of 24,860

Men's Fine Shirts

ENTIRE PRODUCT OF THE CELEBRATED "PEQUOT SHIRT" FACTORY, OF NEW ENGLAND, INTENDED FOR THE STOCKS OF THE FOREMOST EXCLUSIVE HABERDASHERS OF THE COUNTRY.

Superb Silk Shirts, Rich Fibre Silk Shirts, Imported Flannels, Fine Madras, Etc.

All New and Perfect at Extraordinary Prices!

War conditions made it expedient for these fine shirt-makers to give up their plant to other lines, and they decided to abandon the shirt business.

We bought the entire stocks in competition with some of the best Stores in New York, for such a worth-while collection of Shirts has not been offered in years. It seemed that everybody wanted them.

These Shirts were designed by artists who studied the tastes of the best-groomed American gentlemen. They were made by specially trained needleworkers—the workmanship to the last stitch is unusually fine.

The patterns are all "picked"—the cream of the best fabrics obtainable. Pequot Shirts are highly specialized in cut, in finish, in every detail, and were sold under the private labels of the smartest Haberdashery Shops of New York, Los Angeles and in between.

All Sizes 13½ to 17—All Sleeve Lengths 33 to 35

The Silk Shirts

At $3.85

Intended to sell at $5, $6, $6.50 and $7.50.

Fine Fibre Silks, heavy all Silks, Imported Viyella Flannels, Finest Fabrics that are put in Shirts.

At $2.95

Intended to sell at $3.65, $4 and $4.50.

Fine Fibre Silks, All Silks and Summer "tub" Silks. The patterns are all you could ask.

The Other Shirts

At $1.35

Intended to sell at $2, $2.50 and $3.00.

Fine Madras, Silk Striped Madras, Russian Cords, Striped Flannels, Poplins, Cotton Crepes, etc. Sport Shirts. Also a large variety of stiff-cuff shirts in white and fancy stripes.

At 97c

Intended to sell at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.65.

Mercerized Pongees, Fancy Striped Oxfords, Fine Count Percales, White Oxfords, Corded Madras, Sport Shirts, etc.

Many of the Shirts come with separate collars to match; some with collars attached; a great group of Sport Shirts with lay-down collar.

PEQUOT SHIRT COMPANY. MAIN OFFICE WESTERLY, R. I.

FACTORIES WESTERLY, R. I. FALL RIVER, MASS. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

April 23rd, 1918.

NEW YORK SALESROOM 450 FIFTH AVENUE

Gimbel Brothers,
33rd St. & Broadway,
New York.

Gentlemen:

Your purchase of our entire stock of men's fine shirts will undoubtedly prove a tremendous attraction to the well-dressed men of New York.

At the low price you paid for this stock, you will be in a position to supply the man of discernment with a real shirt bargain with prices 35% to 50% under the market.

The goods should open up beautifully. Patterns, workmanship and fabrics are as fine as we have ever put out.

And, without seeming to be egotistical, we believe our concern has sold shirts to the finest haberdashers in the country--from New York to Los Angeles.

Yours very truly,

PEQUOT SHIRT COMPANY.

By M. E. Thiel

Entire Main Aisle, Main Floor, Given Over to the Sale. 100 "Live" Salespeople. Quick Service

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subway

Take a War Savings Stamp in Your Change Today

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

GOOD Clothes Save Money

Best & Co. Clothes Are GOOD Clothes

Good clothes are the only kind you can afford to buy.

Good clothes are the clothes that render full satisfactory service in return for your money.

Best & Co. clothes are designed and tailored in our own shops. Only strictly all-wool, tested fabrics are used, and nothing is left out that will add to the style and service. We make sure that they are good. And best of all, they cost you no more than other clothes that are merely average.

Best & Co.
Knickers for Boys
7 to 18 Years

—in exclusive Best & Co. models, all-wool carefully selected fabrics—full values. 13.50 to 35.00

And at every price, from 13.50 to 35.00, you are assured of full value and full service.

Included are the famous Best Blue Serges, the standard of long service and excellent value.

Special

Knicker Suits made from short lengths of the same fine fabrics used in our 13.50 and 16.50 suits. Sizes 7 to 18 years. 11.50

All Best & Co. models are to be had only in Best & Co.

Best & Co.
Clothes for Young Men

A New Department.

Years of experienced tailoring only good clothes for boys has made it possible for us to produce a type of clothes for young men that will appeal strongly to young business, professional, and college men.

That this department may be known quickly and favorably, a series of very unusual sales is being presented Today. Young Men's Suits and Spring Coats—regularly selling for 28.50 and 32.50, 24.50

Young Men's Suits and Spring Coats—regularly selling for 32.50 and 37.50, 28.50

Complete assortments and distinctive models.

Men's Shops of Haberdashery Just Opened

You Never Pay More at Best's

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

The Dep't for Imported and Special Costumes is showing

Afternoon & Dinner Gowns

unusual and chic

modeled in silk foulards, Georgette crepe, fancy chiffons, net and lace

specially priced at

$78.00

(Salon on the Third Floor)

COFFEE

While you are reading this, 125 pounds of coffee are being purchased by the million householders who read THE DELINEATOR. They use 45 million pounds a year—a billion and a half cups.

SHOES

This very hour THE DELINEATOR families are spending $5,000 for shoes. They spend $15,000,000 yearly for footwear.

SOAP

How long does a cake of soap last in your family? Can you figure how much soap is used in a year to wash the nine million hands belonging to DELINEATOR families?

FOOD

Even at the average rate, THE DELINEATOR families consume in a year $304,347,826 worth of food.

BABIES

308 babies are arriving every day in the million families that read THE DELINEATOR. In a year their 112,500 mothers buy a vast amount of baby carriages, rattles, clothing and cribs.

The Delineator families buy

enough millions of pounds, yards, pairs, dozens to take the entire output of hundreds of factories.

The consuming power of the one million families that read THE DELINEATOR is so enormous that the yearly figures should stimulate the imagination of any manufacturer of a product used in substantial households.

All THE DELINEATOR readers belong to the top third of the American population—these seven million families whose incomes exceed $900 a year. They are progressive, prosperous, and have the habit of buying branded, advertised articles.

Nearly all the vast amount of supplies bought by these million DELINEATOR homes—food, clothing, decorations and the thousand and one things that constitute an American family's repeated purchases—are bought by the women. Woman is the "purchasing agent" for the American home.

One million "purchasing agents" rely on THE DELINEATOR each month for suggestions as to what is best to buy.

Do you make anything used by American families?

The Magazine in One Million Homes

Butterick—Publisher

SUGAR

Every minute that the stores are open THE DELINEATOR'S million families buy 750 pounds of sugar. That is 225 tons a day and 135 million pounds a year.

HOT WATER BOTTLES

Every third family of the million who read THE DELINEATOR buys a hot water bottle each year. 3,000,000 cold feet for manufacturers of hot water bottles to cater to.

COCOA

Americans, the lightest cocoa drinkers of any civilized people, take only one cup apiece every fortnight. Only 15% of us ever drink it. More advertising would increase the consumption.

ELECTRIC IRONS

Women subscribers to THE DELINEATOR have bought 642-857 electric irons, and as many more other electrical household appliances.

TALCUM POWDER

DELINEATOR families buy far more than the average, so to say that they bought last year four and a half million cans of talcum powder is to be conservative.

? WHAT DO YOU MAKE ?

FOUNTAIN PENS

Placed end to end, the half million fountain pens bought yearly by THE DELINEATOR families would reach from New York to Bridgeport, Conn.

AUTOMOBILES

Women had a voice in determining the choice of probably 200,000 of the cars bought last year by DELINEATOR families. One manufacturer says women *influence* the sale of nine out of ten automobiles.

TOOTH BRUSHES

It takes the bristles from 118,055 hogs to supply the eight and a half million tooth brushes bought yearly by THE DELINEATOR families.

TALKING MACHINES

THE DELINEATOR readers spend probably twice the average amount for Talking Machines and Records, but figured at the average, they spend six and a half million dollars a year.

DRY GOODS

At the average rate, THE DELINEATOR families spent $130,434,782 for dry goods in 1917. They really spent much more than this.

NATION TO OBSERVE THRIFT STAMP DAY

Merchants Throughout the Land Enlist in the Campaign to Push Sales.

DEPARTMENT STORES AID

Thermometers Will Register Progress—Intensive Campaign to Continue Throughout the Summer.

This is National "Thrift Stamp Day," by decree of the National War Savings Committee. It will be celebrated by special drives throughout the country for the promotion of thrift stamp sales. Among the retail merchants of the land the activity will be especially great, as upon their shoulders has been placed the task of making this the biggest war stamp day in the history of the campaign. To aid in the sale of stamps the merchants have adopted for the day the slogan "Take Your Change in Thrift Stamps," and this slogan will be followed out in practice, with the result that many hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of thrift stamps probably will be sold over the counters.

For weeks merchants have been preparing for this day in co-operation with the various War Savings Committees throughout the country. Originally set for May 1, Thrift Stamp Day was postponed until today in order that it might not conflict with the Liberty Loan campaign. Tons of literature on the subject have been distributed to the retailers, business associations, Chambers of Commerce, and trade committees working with the war-saving bodies. To every one of the 34,000 agents in this city has gone a special war-savings display to be placed on windows. These posters were distributed last week by policemen under Inspector Underhill.

In addition to the posters, every agent has received a thermometer registering to $1,000 which is hung alongside the counter where stamps are on sale. The lettering on the thermometer reads:

Help us make it hot for the Kaiser. Buy your stamps now, and see the thermometer go up. An idle quarter is a slacker quarter. Invest in thrift stamps now, and save some lad's life in No Man's Land.

When the sales in any agency have exceeded $1,000, another thermometer will be placed alongside of the one whose mercury has gone over the top.

The department stores of the city will conduct a special campaign of their own throughout the week, opening today with the establishment of 350 thrift banks at accessible points in the twenty-three leading stores. Each bank will have an honor guard of sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The sailors, with the girl workers, will conduct the sale of stamps.

The department store drive will be conducted under the direction of the Department Store and Retail Dry Goods Committee of the New York War Savings Committees. Of this committee, Jesse I. Straus, President of R. H. Macy & Co., is Chairman, and S. W. Reyburn of Lord & Taylor is Directing Manager, while the other members are T. A. Ball of Best & Co., S. J. Bloomingdale of Bloomingdale Brothers, E. C. Blum of Abraham & Straus, Clarkson Cowl of James A. Hearn & Son, Isaac D. Levy of Oppenheim, Collins & Co., H. A. Saks of Saks & Co., Louis Stewart of McCreery & Co., and L. M. Blumstein of L. M. Blumstein & Co.

Every department store this week, in its advertising, will feature War Savings and will offer prizes to its employes for suggestions as to the best methods of selling War Savings Stamps. The committee has offered $1,000 in prizes for the best dressed windows, and the judging of the best dressed windows will take place on Wednesday.

The Motion Picture Exhibitors' League has offered the use of the 600 theatres in the city for the purpose of arousing interest in the war savings campaign this week. Four-minute men will speak in each of the houses at every performance, and stamps will be sold by Boy Scouts and men in the service. Similar demonstrations will be made in all of the legitimate theatres of the city.

Although no organised attempts were made to push the Thrift Stamp campaign during the Liberty Loan drive, the sales for the month of April in New York City exceeded those for March by nearly $160,000. The War Savings Committee has marshaled its forces for the renewal of an intensive campaign to last throughout the Spring and Summer. New York's quota for the year is $100,000,000. Up to May 1 the sales in this city were $11,156,390.

PICKETS IN WAR WORK.

How Mrs. Hillis's Associates Also Are Helping Their Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Mrs. Florence Bayard Hillis of Delaware, who now has been working a week in the munition plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company at New Castle, R. I., was one of the first women sentenced to Occoquan Workhouse for holding suffrage banners at the White House gate and was in the group pardoned by the President. Other White House pickets now in war work are:

Miss Julia Hurlburt of Montclair, N. J., is in France with the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Lucy Fotheringham of Buffalo is a Red Cross dietician and is now taking three months' training in Bellevue Hospital, preparatory to going abroad.

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia, who hunger-struck for political rights, is presiding over the Hostess House of Camp Merritt.

Miss Mary Ingham of Philadelphia has been devoting the greater part of her time to the Philadelphia Woman's Committee of the Liberty Loan campaign.

Dr. Florence Manion of Oregon, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, is on her way abroad as a doctor.

Mrs. Otero Warren, Chairman of New Mexico, is leading the war work of the women of that State.

Mrs. Graham Bankston of Louisiana, State Chairman, is active in all types of work for the war.

Miss Fannie Wolfson of New Orleans, now in Washington to urge the immediate passage of the suffrage amendment, is under appointment by the Governor of her State as a special Commissioner.

Mrs. S. B. M. Young, wife of General Young, and Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Rear Admiral Wainwright, are both working alike for war and for suffrage.

Mrs. Helena Hill Weed of Connecticut, whose son is now at Annapolis, takes particular interest in doing things for men of the navy. On every sock she knits for them she puts a purple, white and gold border, to remind them of the demand for suffrage of the women of their country.

WANT GERARD TO TRY FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Democratic Leader from Up-State Urges His Availability —Upon Murphy.

WOULD BE A WAR CANDIDATE

Moreover, His Friendly Relations with W. R. Hearst, Leaders Say, Would Prevent a Break.

The availability of James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, as the Democratic nominee for Governor next Fall has been for many days the topic of quiet talks among Democratic leaders both in this city and up-State. The name of Gerard did not come in for even incidental mention at the recent conference in Syracuse, when Democrats from up-State districts foregathered to discuss candidates and lay plans for the Fall campaign. This silence with regard to Mr. Gerard at a time when "Summer" booms were in order is regarded by Democratic politicians as not entirely void of significance and as due to well laid design rather than because of absence of thoughts of Mr. Gerard in the minds of some of the Democratic leaders who took part in the conference.

It was learned yesterday on unquestionable authority that Mr. Gerard was suggested as the logical candidate by one of the Democratic leaders who took the initiative in getting the Democrats together at Syracuse. This up-State leader has conferred with Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy and urged upon him the strength of Mr. Gerard as a candidate at this particular time. Mr. Murphy was noncommittal, but in dismissing his visitor took occasion to remind him that candidacies seriously proposed were not yet in season. This was prior to the Syracuse conference and prior to Mr. Murphy's recent visit to French Lick Springs.

Of late prominent Tammany politicians have been quietly feeling out sentiment for Mr. Gerard in this city. Many Tammany men believe that Mr. Gerard would be the logical candidate for more than one reason. In the first place, with Governor Whitman preparing to make a campaign on his record as New York's "War Governor," the Democratic leaders believe that with former Ambassador Gerard for the Democratic nominee they would have a candidate in a position to more than match the Republican standard bearer in war achievements. Mr. Gerard's activities in Berlin during the days of storm and stress preceding America's entry into the war have become minutely known in wide circles through his books and through film productions dealing with these events, in which Mr. Gerard, of course, is the central figure.

A further consideration which is carrying considerable weight with the Democratic leaders are the friendly relations that have existed for years between Mr. Gerard and William Randolph Hearst. The Democratic leaders believe that with Gerard they would disarm the opposition from Hearst, which, they fear, would otherwise inevitably follow his own rejection by the Democrats, if his heart is so firmly set on obtaining that honor for himself as some leaders profess to believe. It was said yesterday that Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, would probably announce next week the date for a Statewide conference of Democrats, at which suggestions regarding candidates would be received from the Committee of Forty-two appointed at the Syracuse conference to feel out sentiment in up-State counties.

In connection with this it was learned last night that both the Democrats and Republicans may abandon the plan to hold an unofficial State convention this year. The Democrats had made tentative plans for such a convention in Saratoga early in August. Some of the Democratic leaders, however, believe that owing to the advanced date for the primaries this year, any general Democratic gathering that is to be held should be held earlier than August.

The question of making provision for the representation of the newly enfranchised women on an equitable basis in an unofficial convention has also come up, and some of the leaders have reached the conclusion that to provide the machinery for the selection of both men and women delegates would be costly and result in a convention too cumbersome through numbers. For that reason some leaders hold that the easier course of calling a general conference of Democrats at which as much could be accomplished as at a convention equipped with no binding power, was much to be preferred. It has been suggested, too, that the conference be held in Syracuse, rather than in Saratoga.

George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said last night that he had found no general demand among members of the committee for a convention this year.

"My mind is still open with regard to this matter," said Mr. Glynn, "but unless I hear more than I have heard so far in favor of an unofficial convention, I shall take no initiative to bring one about. The sole function of these unofficial conventions has been to adopt a so-called party platform. I think most Republicans will agree with me when I say that Governor Whitman's record is all the platform we want in the coming campaign—this and the platform enunciated by Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee: 'Win the war now; peace by victory only, and prepare now for the problems of reconstruction which will confront the country after the war.'"

FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

American Red Cross Allots $25,000 to Speed Up Training.

The American Red Cross has allotted $25,000 to the Henry Street Settlement, according to announcement made there yesterday, in an effort to speed up the training of public health nurses needed here, and for reconstruction work in France. The course will be eligible to three-year undergraduate nurses, and the term will be from June 1 to Sept. 30.

The need for more nurses arose from the overcrowded conditions resulting in cities where the manufacture of munitions and other war industries has enormously taxed the facilities for housing and cleanliness. In England the public health nurse is regarded as a vital cog in the war machinery, and the military authorities are now refusing to accept for military service any nurse engaged in safeguarding the health of munitions workers.

AND NOW

that you have bought your Liberty Bonds, it is time to reflect, pending their delivery, upon the selection of a safe place in which to keep them. Experience proves the security of our vaults and we invite an inspection of them.

THE MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 Broadway, New York
Established 1879.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

If a building is to be an asset to the Owner, a Contractor should be chosen to build it who is an asset and not a liability.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
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GOLD SEAL Champagne
A wine of the finest quality
E. S. McGrath, General Representative, 116 Broad St. Phone Bowling Green 8857.

OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

IN this day of scientific cost accounting, it is being more and more realized that overhead is not alone a consideration of the shop and factory but of the office as well; and that proper and intelligent attention to filing is as important to the future of a business as is delivery.

Much loss of good will in business is due to lack of a filing plan which really acts as a *mechanical memory* to the organization and is in fact an "Intelligence Department."

GET AN AMBERG ANALYSIS and learn if your files are doing the work they should—are keeping all departments geared up.

Amberg Service will prove itself if you give it an opportunity.

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Pioneers and Originators of Modern Vertical Indexing
79 Duane St., New York City
Established 1868. Telephone 5164 Worth.

Certain-teed
Roofing

The roof that copes with all conditions

Sparks, smoke, gases, acids or fumes have no effect on a *Certain-teed* roof.

Rust cannot corrode *Certain-teed*. The heat of the sun cannot cause it to melt or run. *Certain-teed* has the ability to resist every form of roofing attack, and the durability to give year after year of weather proof service, with little or no maintenance cost. *Certain-teed* offers every practical roofing advantage with a minimum roofing investment.

In every town, city and section you will find *Certain-teed*. Everywhere *Certain-teed* is chosen for buildings of all types and sizes—

for factories, round houses, elevators, garages, warehouses, hotels, farm buildings, stores, out-buildings, etc.

In artistic red or green shingles, *Certain-teed* is very popular for residences.

Guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness.

Certain-teed costs less than any other type of roof—first cost and laying cost low, and maintenance practically nothing. *Certain-teed* is *more economical* than ordinary roll roofing, because it *costs no more to lay* and lasts much longer.

Certain-teed Products Corporation
Offices and Warehouses in Principal Cities of America
Manufacturers of
Certain-teed Paints—Varnishes—Roofing

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Exclusive Features Every Morning IN THE New York American

You See the Fighting Front Through the American's War Maps

The large war map printed on page two every morning is the only one of its kind in the American press to-day. Corrected up to midnight, it shows every day in bird's-eye perspective the position of the Allied lines and the result of the previous day's fighting.

The Truth About Russia— A Vivid Picture of the Revolution

Louise Bryant is contributing a series of daily articles telling the vivid truth about Russian conditions to-day. She gives a graphic picture of the revolution in Petrograd and a realistic portrayal of war-life among the Russian peasants.

Sports of the Day Covered by the Most Popular Sporting Writers

Get acquainted with all the baseball stars through Damon Runyon; or, let Ed Curley and W. F. Farnsworth tell you in the familiar language of the diamond all the intimate details and spectacular plays of each day's games. For golf, who could be more dependable than Francis Ouimet? His articles are pleasantly readable, too. James J. Corbett on boxing, and George Phair's "Breakfast Food," an epitome of sports in sparkling verse, complete one of the brightest features ever published on a sports page.

Cartoons, Comics and Humorous Verse

Winsor McCay is known for his vigorous and inspirational cartoons in The American. Half a million people look every morning for "Bringing Up Father," the feature of The American's daily page of comics. Who is there that is not familiar with James J. Montague's bright versified comments on the high spots of the day's news? And K. C. B. to thousands of readers is alone worth the price of the paper.

CHARACTER QUALITY ENTERPRISE ACCURACY
New York American
THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Captains of American Industry!

You Can Lead the Sales Force of your Companies "Over The Top" for Uncle Sam in the W.S.S. Campaign!

"Working With Uncle Sam"

THIS IS a serious appeal to the live, patriotic Presidents, Heads and Managers of business concerns in this community—men who have large vision, expert knowledge and prompt action in the field of selling.

Uncle Sam has a great patriotic product to put on the market—a product that every man, woman and child in the land must want—must buy and continue to buy—a product that will inspire thrift, create the habit of saving small coins and eventually raise a vast sum of money for war purposes.

This product is War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps.

But with all the patriotism in the world in the hearts of Americans, with all their expressed willingness to help, these War Savings Stamps will not sell themselves in the quantities desired.

They must be sold.

Trained salesmen are needed. Men who know how to make people want a thing, who can get attention, create the desire, make the sales. Selling is the throbbing pulse of great business. It must be set beating for Uncle Sam.

A single example of this magic force, intelligently applied and rightly carried out, tells the story:—

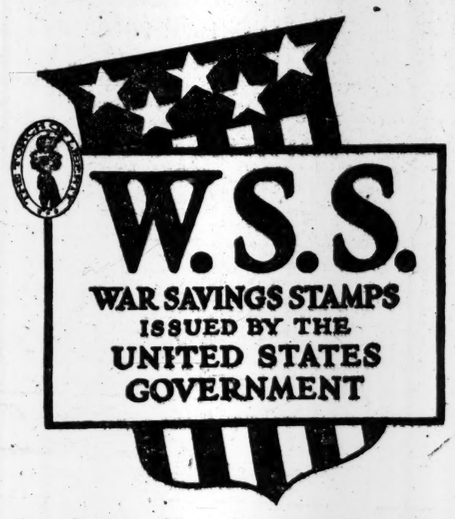
Mr. Bevan Lawson of the National War Savings Committee called up Mr. Percival S. Hill, President of the American Tobacco Company, recently and asked him to loan two or three of his best salesmen to help in the campaign to sell War Savings Stamps. Mr. Hill instantly saw an opportunity to give the idea a real lift.

"Certainly," he said, "if you will accept it I will give your committee six hundred of our salesmen for a whole week, and instruct them to work entirely on selling Savings Stamps. We will bear all expense." The offer was gladly accepted. Mr. Hill named the week of January 21st to 28th. "We are all going to work for the United States this week, wholly and only" he wrote his men and outlined their selling plan. Briefly it read:—

> "You are to handle all transactions in connection with the purchase and sale of these stamps exactly the same as when you buy our products from jobbers for the purpose of selling them to retailers—the only difference being that in this case your jobber is the Post Office or Bank. All you have to do to start is to go to your Post Office or Bank and buy from Ten to Fifteen Dollars worth of Twenty-five Cent Thrift Stamps. Be sure to get one Thrift Card for each Twenty-five Cent Stamp purchased. Paste one Thrift Stamp on each Thrift Card, and on Monday morning, January 21st, start out and see how many of these Thrift Cards with a Twenty-five Cent Thrift Stamp attached, you can sell for a 25c piece. Be sure to explain the purpose of the card and how the Thrift Stamps are to be exchanged for War Savings Stamps. When your first lot of Cards and Stamps are sold, take the money from the sales and buy a second lot. Continue to turn over your money in this way through the entire week."

Explicit and detailed information on the value of the Stamps, and on the Country's need for the funds to be derived from them was given each salesman. They were instructed to make daily reports on sales, and in every way to carry through the work of selling the War Savings Stamps exactly as they would were they selling their own product.

These instructions wound up with a ringing word of enthusiasm for the work in hand, and an expression of confident belief in the ability of his trained men to put this sale of Stamps over Big. "Remember," Mr. Hill said, "you are working only for Uncle Sam this week."



And on Monday, January 21st, the men went at it. Never were six hundred salesmen more enthusiastic to do a full day's work. Many of the men used the demonstration method of selling. Taking positions in railroad stations and other public places, some of them set up a small collapsible table on the back of which was a big card with the words "WORKING FOR UNCLE SAM. BUY YOUR WAR SAVINGS STAMPS HERE." Before him was a stack of Thrift Cards, Savings Stamp Certificates, and sheets of Twenty-five Cent and Five Dollar Stamps. Crowds gathered quickly and then using the same talk used in selling his own product, he proceeded:

> "Pardon me, sir, but I have something here that I know will interest you.
>
> "Myself and six hundred other salesmen of the American Tobacco Company are giving all of our time this week to selling War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps for the United States Government. And I am sure I am going to sell you.
>
> "Because I know that no good American Citizen, who has twenty-five cents about him, can listen to this proposition from the United States Government without accepting it.
>
> "Our Government needs two billion dollars for war purposes, and here is their proposition:—
>
> "Buy one of these Thrift Stamps which I have attached to this Thrift Card for Twenty-five Cents. A Thrift Card itself costs you nothing. Then continue from time to time as the opportunity is offered to buy one or more of these Twenty-five Cent Thrift Stamps from your Post Office or Bank until you have have bought sixteen stamps.
>
> "Sixteen Stamps will cover up all of the blocks on this card.
>
> "Then turn in your Thrift Card with the Stamps attached to your Post Office or Bank and they, in exchange for same and the additional payment by you of from twelve cents to twenty-three cents, according to the month in which you make the exchange, will give you one of these War Savings Certificates, with one of these War Savings Stamps attached. For this War Savings Stamp, which has cost you from $4.12 to $4.23, according to the date purchased, the United States Government agrees to pay you on January 1st, 1923, $5.00. The same condition will apply thereafter on every other War Savings Stamp that you may buy during 1918 and paste on your War Savings Certificate.
>
> "The plan is a simple one. The investment, which has the United States Government behind it, pays you about 4% interest compounded quarterly. The Certificate is actually a small bond of the United States Government.
>
> "Come on, be one of the first to go 'Over the Top' with this proposition, and help feed and clothe the boys who are fighting for us at the front. Twenty-five cents is all that it costs you. Buy one for yourself and one for each of the children at home. THANK YOU."

Not satisfied with retailing the Stamps themselves, a large number of the salesmen "carried on" still further. They sold the stamps in large quantities to the jobbers of their own goods, and got them in turn through their salesmen to resell the Stamps to their customers. It was not uncommon for the salesmen to sell from One to Two Thousand Dollars worth of the Stamps in this way, thus establishing a chain of distribution.

And what were the results?

Just follow these figures of actual returns:—

Number of Thrift Cards placed, 226,997, each card containing one 25c Stamp, value....$56,749.25

Number of War Savings Stamps sold attached to certificate, 13,799, value..... 56,851.88

Number of separate Thrift Stamps sold at 25c each, 279,968, value..... 69,992.00

Number of separate $5.00 War Stamps sold, 37,064, at $4.12, value.....152,703.68

Total amount of actual cash received for the Government on the sale of Stamps.....336,296.81

—this for six working days.

And these figures represent only the start of the idea—the beginning of the habit among those to whom cards were sold to **save** and to **loan** to Uncle Sam.

The salesmen are confident that practically every purchaser whom they induced to start a Thrift Card will fill that card up with Stamps. They put over a personal touch that enthused the buyer and made him eager to do his full share of the saving.

If this is so, if only the first Thrift Cards started are filled the amount loaned to the Government will be $907,988.00. If the first War Savings Certificates started are filled it will add $1,145,317.00, or a total of $2,530,305.00 from this first step.

And it is reasonable to suppose that the habit of saving Thrift Stamps once started will continue.

If the 25-cent Thrift Cards started by these salesmen develop into $5.00 War Certificate Cards, and each card is filled up, the money loaned to the Government (figuring each Stamp on the Certificate at an average of $4.15) will amount to $18,840,751.00.

Add to this the value of the completed first War-Savings Certificates **sold and the Government will receive, as a loan from the people, the result of a single week's work of experienced salesmen—$19,986,068.00.**

This is indeed working for Uncle Sam.

The encouraging part of it is that it can be so easily repeated.

Every man who controls a selling organization can do likewise.

Whether you have two salesmen or two hundred, set them a week or even a day or two to work for Uncle Sam as Mr. Hill did. Let them go out and sell War Savings Stamps as they would sell your own product and the two billion dollars expected, **needed**, from this War Savings Stamp idea, will be assured.

Just one word more from Mr. Hill as to the benefit derived by his men from their interesting experiment:—"Every salesman, every supervisor of a territory, who participated in this work is a better man, a more able salesman. He has more enthusiasm than ever before. He feels that he has done a good work."

Don't Neglect This Opportunity!

Decide today to lead the sales force of your company "over the top" for Uncle Sam in this Campaign of selling **War Savings Stamps**

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE,

51 Chambers Street, New York City.

The National War Savings Committee of New York City will gladly assist you with all necessary information and details. Merely drop us a line today.

UNLESS 7 OTHER CLUBS GET BUSY, THE NATIONAL LEAGUE RACE WILL SOON BE OVER

The Dixon Platform

More power—less repairs and lower upkeep—a quieter, longer-running car. The saving of wear, time and money. All are assured when you use

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

The selected flake graphite in them prevent troublesome, expensive wear.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, N. J.
Established 1827

"Old men can stay young by wearing frisky clothing."
—*Personality.*

Why not? Ever notice how well a brilliant red tie goes with a suit of roughish gray tweed on a distinguished old gentleman?

Just the dash of color that stays the dash of youth.

The tweeds, the red tie, the gray Alpine, the patent leathers, gray spats and gray gloves—all here along with everything else men and boys wear.

Quality that stays young and spells endurance for any man who's hard on his clothes.

Prices reasonable.

What better send-off gift for any soldier than a Roger Peet Camp Toilet Case. Designed to fit in the pack. Durable.

Complete for $8.50.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

for the All-Day Man

Here's a shoe you will just begin to appreciate at bedtime of the first day you wear it.

You have gone about all day in a new pair of DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOES. But they didn't act new. They did not slow you down around noontime, nor get irksome in the afternoon, nor become painful at dinner nor put you completely out of action in the evening. That's because they are expressly made not to do these things.

The felt and cork cushion in the sole makes you an "all-day" man. We'll prove it. Most styles $7 to $9.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway at 37th St.
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

For Men Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.
For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

Illustrated Booklet

of Hotels and Boarding Houses at Delaware Water Gap and Pocono Mountains, Pa., free by calling at the HOTEL ADVERTISING COMPANY, 90 West St., New York.

GIANTS CLIMB FAST IN PENNANT CHASE

Chicago Appears to be Only Club Which Can Halt McGraw's Speedy Team.

SCHUPP'S ARM IMPROVING

With Star Twirler in Form, New York May Be Able to Win Flag by July 1.

The runaway race which the Giants are making in the National League has the other clubs worried, and as each day passes it looks more and more as if there was no club East or West which would be able to stop McGraw's juggernaut. The Giants have lost only one game out of fifteen played, and their attack grows stronger as the season goes along. The Phillies were unable to score a single run in the series against New York last week. Moran's club is a great disappointment.

While the other clubs on the Tener circuit are being constantly upset by the draft and enlistments, the Giants remain intact, and the only players on the New York club who are likely to be called during the Summer are Benny Kauff and Jess Barnes, both in Class 1A.

The sudden revivification of Larry Doyle at second base and Jeff Tesreau as a pitcher make the Giants a more powerful combination than they were last Fall. The addition of Barnes has greatly strengthened the pitching staff, and with two reliable right-handers in good working order, McGraw's trio of left-handers will not have to carry the strain of the work as they did last Summer.

The Giants have won fourteen out of fifteen games already, and their best pitcher, Ferdie Schupp, has not yet pitched a game. His arm was bad on the Southern training trip, and McGraw is going to be sure that it is in good shape before Schupp starts. When the Louisville southpaw gets going under full steam the Giants' menace in the National League is going to be even greater than it is now.

It happens that the National League schedule has worked out as if it was made to order for McGraw's club. The Chicago Cubs, who just now seem to be the strongest club in the league outside of New York, will not stack up against the Giants until the very end of the latter's western trip. The Giants will not play Chicago until May 24 and in the meantime they can feast on weaker opposition.

The Giants have one more game in Boston today and tomorrow will return to the Polo Grounds for a three-game series with the Phillies. On Friday the Giants will start west, opening the road trip in Pittsburgh on that day. The opposition the Giants are likely to meet against the Buccaneers is not alarming, but after a four-game series in the Smoky City, McGraw's men will journey to Cincinnati for a five-game series beginning on May 15. Matty's club is likely to give the Giants some trouble. By that time, however, the Giants are likely to be settled down into such a fast, winning gait that it may be impossible for Matty's men to halt them. After Cincinnati comes a four-game series with St. Louis and then the Giants invade Chicago.

If some formidable opposition does not arise on the coming tour of the West, the Giants may possibly have the pennant won and tucked away before the Fourth of July, and if this state of affairs happens it will have rather a disastrous effect on the other clubs in the league.

The events of the last week have made no change in the American League race. The Boston Red Sox still hold a commanding lead, but they have met more stubborn opposition than they expected in the Yankees, who have furnished the surprise of the week by twice downing Barrow's men at the Polo Grounds. In beating Joe Bush and Babe Ruth the Yanks have disposed of the two strongest of the Boston pitchers. Huggins's pitchers seem to have weathered the hardest part of their slump, and from now on the Yankee manager looks for better work from his twirlers.

SOTHORON BLANKS INDIANS.

Browns Profit by Good Pitching and Win, 3 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Sothoron bested Coveleskie in a pitchers' duel today and St. Louis shut out Cleveland 3 to 0. St. Louis made its hits count, while Cleveland, owing to good support behind Sothoron's masterly twirling, was helpless when hits meant runs. Five double plays were made.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	3	1	2	2	0
Maisel,3b	3	0	1	0	0
Sisler,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Smith,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Demmitt,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	2	1	4
Nu'maker,c	3	1	1	6	0
Gerber,ss	3	0	1	1	1
Sothoron,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	3	10	27	7

CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Halt,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Turner,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	1	5	6
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Roth,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Wambs's,2b	4	0	1	3	6
Williams,1b	4	0	2	10	0
Wood,lf	4	0	0	0	0
O'Neil,c	3	0	0	4	8
Covel'skie,p	2	0	1	0	3
aGraney	1	0	0	0	0
Ensmann,p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	33	0	6	24	13

a Batted for Coveleskie in eighth.

Errors—Gedeon, Gerber, Chapman, (2,) Wambsganss.

St. Louis.....1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 *—3
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hits—Chapman, Smith. Sacrifice hit—Maisel. Stolen bases—Williams, Gerber. First on errors—Cleveland, 2; St. Louis, 2. Double plays—Gerber and Sisler; Gedeon and Sisler; Wambsgans, Chapman, and Williams; Coveleskie, Chapman and Williams; Chapman, Wambsgans, and Williams. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Tobin.) Base on balls—Off Sothoron, 1. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3; Enzmann, 1; Sothoron, 6. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 10 in 7 innings; Enzmann, 0 in 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 8. Losing pitcher—Coveleskie.

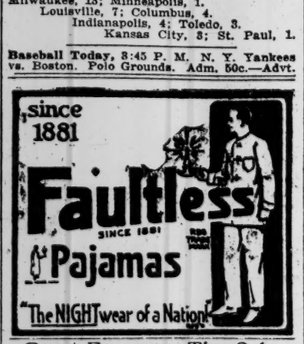
Printers to Play Armed Guards.

The team that will represent Typographical Union No. 6 at the annual tournament of the Union Printers' National Baseball League, to be held in Cleveland in August, will open its season at the Parade Grounds in Prospect Park on Wednesday, at 2:30, when they meet the strong team of the Armed Guards of the United States Navy.

American Association Results.

Milwaukee, 13; Minneapolis, 1.
Louisville, 7; Columbus, 4.
Indianapolis, 4; Toledo, 3.
Kansas City, 3; St. Paul, 1.

Baseball Today, 3:45 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.



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BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 3; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Cleveland, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
(First game.)
Pittsburgh, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
(Second game.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	12	5	.706
Cleveland	9	6	.600
New York	8	8	.500
Chicago	6	6	.500
Detroit	5	6	.455
Philadelphia	6	8	.429
St. Louis	6	8	.429
Washington	5	10	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	14	1	.933
Chicago	11	3	.786
Philadelphia	8	7	.533
Pittsburgh	7	7	.500
Cincinnati	8	10	.444
Brooklyn	5	10	.333
St. Louis	5	11	.312
Boston	3	12	.200

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game starts at 3:45.)
Washington at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Cincinnati at St. Louis
(Other teams not scheduled.)

POOR THROW DOWNS SOX.

Detroit Wins Game in Eighth When Liebold Errs.

DETROIT, May 5.—A poor return by Liebold of Heilman's long sacrifice fly with the bases filled in the eighth inning enabled Detroit to win from Chicago, 3 to 2, here this afternoon.

Bush drove one through the Pitcher's box, Cobb was hit by a pitched ball, and Veach duplicated Bush's drive, filling the bases. Bush scored on Heilman's fly, and Cobb also scored when Liebold's throw went between third and the plate.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Dressen,1b	3	0	0	13	0
Bush,ss	3	1	1	1	3
Cobb,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Veach,lf	3	1	2	6	0
Heilman,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Young,2b	1	0	0	0	4
Yelle,c	2	0	0	8	2
Spencer,c	0	0	0	0	0
Dauss,p	2	0	0	0	1
Jones,p	0	0	0	0	1
bWalker	1	0	0	0	0
Total	25	3	6	27	13

CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Liebold,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Weaver,ss	4	1	1	2	4
Risberg,2b	4	1	2	1	2
Jackson,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	12	2
McMul'n,3b	4	0	2	0	5
Schalk,c	2	0	1	8	2
Danforth,p	3	0	1	0	2
aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	9	24	15

(a) Batted for Schalk in the ninth inning.
(b) Batted for Dauss in the seventh inning.

Errors—Bush, 2; Liebold, Weaver, Schalk.

Detroit.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 x—3
Chicago.....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Three-base hit—Gandil. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Schalk, Jackson. Sacrifice fly—Heilman. Double play—McMullen, Risberg, and Gandil. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Chicago, 7. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Danforth, 4. Hits—Off Dauss, 7 in 7 innings; Jones, 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Danforth, 3, (Dressen, Spencer, Cobb.) Struck out—By Dauss, 2; Danforth, 2. Winning pitcher—Jones.

GIANTS BEAT NAVAL NINE.

Kauff Helps Win at Newport with Home Run.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 5.—The New York National Leaguers defeated the Second Naval District team, 6 to 0, here today, Kauff contributing a home run to the tally.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York.....0 2 1 0 1 0 2 0 0—6	10	1	
2d Naval District.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	7	0	

Batteries—Schupp, Haus, and Gibson; Herring, Lindstrom and Murphy.

EXHIBITION GAMES.

At Camp Meade, Md.—Philadelphia Americans, 8; Camp Meade, 1.

At Baltimore—Baltimore Internationals, 7; Washington Americans, 4.

At Boston—Boston Navy Yard, 5; Camp Devens, 1.

WITH TONEY IN BOX REDS BEAT PIRATES

Star of Cincinnati Outfit Returns to Team and Brings Victory with Him.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Cincinnati and Pittsburgh broke even in the first major league double-header of the season here today. Toney, making his first appearance of the year, pitched fine ball in the first game, and would not have been scored on but for a fielding error. The Reds knocked Jacobs out of the box in less than three innings. Cincinnati won by a score of 3 to 1.

In the second game, which the Pirates won 4 to 3, Schneider was wild. Cincinnati hit Harmon hard, but failed to get full value from the safe drives.

The scores:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	1	3	0	4
L. Magee,2b	4	0	0	4	3
Roush,cf	4	0	1	5	0
S. Magee,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Griffith,rf	4	1	0	2	0
Neale,lf	4	0	2	4	0
Blackb'ne,ss	4	0	1	0	1
Wingo,c	3	1	1	3	2
Toney,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	33	3	10	27	12

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Caton,ss	4	0	1	3	1
Mollwitz,1b	4	0	0	13	1
Carey,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Stengel,rf	3	0	0	2	1
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	0	6
King,lf	4	1	3	1	0
McK'nie,3b	4	0	2	0	2
Archer,c	4	0	1	2	0
Jacobs,p	1	0	0	1	1
Sanders,p	2	0	0	0	5
Total	32	1	7	24	17

Errors—Carey, Stengel, Roush, Griffith, Blackburne.

Cincinnati.....1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 *—3
Pittsburgh.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Groh, King. Three-base hit—Groh. Double plays—Toney, L. Magee, and S. Magee; Stengel and Caton. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Cincinnati, 8. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 3; Jacobs, 1; Sanders, 1. Hits—Off Jacobs, 8 in 2 2-3 innings; Sanders, 2 in 5 1-3. Struck out—By Toney, 3. Losing pitcher—Jacobs.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	0	2	1	2
L. Magee,2b	4	0	2	3	2
Roush,cf	4	0	1	3	1
S. Magee,1b	3	0	1	11	2
Griffith,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Neale,lf	3	1	0	1	0
a Chase	1	0	0	0	0
Bl'ckb'ne,ss	4	1	2	2	3
Wingo,c	2	0	0	3	1
bAllen	1	0	1	0	0
Schneider,p	4	0	0	1	5
Total	33	3	11	27	16

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Caton,ss	4	1	2	1	4
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	12	3
Carey,cf	4	1	2	4	2
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	3	4
King,lf	4	1	1	1	0
McK'nie,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Blackwell,c	2	0	0	2	2
Harmon,p	2	1	1	1	2
Steele,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	8	27	20

Errors—Cutshaw, S. Magee, Neale, Schneider.

(a) Batted for Neale in the ninth inning.
(b) Batted for Wingo in the ninth inning.

Pittsburgh.....1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—4
Cincinnati.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Groh, Roush, Blackburne (2). Stolen bases—L. Magee, Caton, Carey (2). Sacrifice hits—Wingo, McKechnie, Harmon. Sacrifice fly—A. Blackwell. Double plays—Roush and L. Magee, McKechnie and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 4; Harmon, 2. Hits—Off Harmon, 10 in 8 innings; Steele, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Schneider, 2; Steele, 1. Wild pitch—Schneider. Winning pitcher—Harmon.

CUBS GET NINE STRAIGHT.

Vaughn Holds Cards to Three Hits and Wins Shutout.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Jim Vaughn was in form today and held St. Louis to three hits, while Chicago bunched hits off Meadows and shut out the visitors, 3 to 0, making it nine straight for the locals.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hollocher,ss	2	2	1	1	2
Flack,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Mann,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Paskert,cf	3	1	2	3	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	9	1
Kilduff,2b	3	0	0	3	3
Deal,3b	3	0	1	0	0
Killifer,c	3	0	0	7	1
Vaughn,p	3	0	1	1	4
Totals	26	3	7	27	11

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Smith,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Baird,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Hornsby,ss	4	0	2	2	8
Cruise,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Paulette,1b	2	0	1	16	0
Betzel,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Snyder,c	3	0	0	7	4
Meadows,p	2	0	0	0	1
a Gonzales	1	0	0	0	0
May,p	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	30	0	3	24	19

a Batted for Meadows in eighth.

Errors—Hollocher, Snyder.

Chicago.....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0.—3
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Hornsby, Merkle. Three-base hit—Hornsby. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Hollocher. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 3. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Base on balls—Off Vaughn, 2; Meadows, 1; May, 1. Hits—Off Meadows, 6 in 7 innings; May, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 5; Meadows, 1. Winning pitcher — Vaughn. Losing pitcher, Meadows.

Southern Association Results.

Chattanooga, 3; Little Rock, 2.
Nashville, 4; Memphis, 2.
Atlanta, 7; Mobile, 4.
New Orleans, 6; Birmingham, 4.

SURETY BONDS

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TALKS ON BONDING

No. 16—A Record for Promptness.

In a letter addressed to this Company's Branch Manager in Cleveland, Ohio, the Treasurer of a company located in that city wrote:

"Statement of our claim was telegraphed to your Claim Division in New York, and check for full amount of the bond reached my office *the next afternoon.*

"Allow me to commend you for the energy with which you assisted me in this case and to thank your Company for its prompt payment."

It is the policy of this Company to pay just claims with the utmost promptness in every instance. Needless delays always are vexatious and often costly.

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FOOTBALL PLANS IN DOUBT.

Representatives of Big Three Will Discuss Situation This Week.

The Harvard-Yale-Princeton football meeting, which was to have been held here last week, did not materialize, but the officials of these three institutions will make another attempt to get together this week to formulate some kind of a schedule for football games next Fall.

Harvard and Princeton seem anxious to develop football elevens next Fall, but Yale is the doubtful member of the trio, and at New Haven they question whether they will be able to get together any sort of a gridiron team. As a Princeton official pointed out yesterday, the three colleges are in the same boat when it comes to a question of lack of good football material, and they all enter the field on the same basis. The resumption of baseball and rowing at the colleges this Spring has, however, shown the officials that athletics can be carried on successfully on a wartime basis.

Harvard and Princeton officials hope to convince the Yale representatives of this at the coming meeting, and graduate sentiment is also in favor of carrying out the football schedule on the same plan as in rowing and baseball and on the track.

FIRST OUTDOOR MEET HELD.

Freirich Victor in 1,000-Yard Run from Scratch.

Macomb's Dam Park held its first outdoor athletic meet of the 1918 season yesterday, when the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. promoted a set of members' games. A program of six track events was contested, two being for schoolboys, while a third was for midgets, and a number of interesting performances were furnished. The principal event was the 1,000-yard handicap, in which Sam Freirich, the Y. M. H. A. road runner, carried off first prize. He started from scratch, and, cutting down his field gradually, won by twenty yards from D. Zickerman, who had a 50-yard allowance. Freirich's time was 2:31 3-5.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, (handicap.)—Won by Harry Wilhin, (scratch;) I. Falkenstein, (scratch,) second; A. Gordon, (2 feet,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

50-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by Plumer; Sorkin, second; Bramowitz, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

50-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by Azrolan; Cohen, second; Glassman, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, (handicap.)—Won by S. Freirich, (scratch;) D. Zickerman, (50 yards,) second; B. Gilbert, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:31 3-5.

50-Yard Dash, Midgets.—Won by Isaacs; Beyman, second; Ross, third. Time—0:08 4-5.

440-Yard Relay Race.—Won by Imperial team, (Goldman, Cahn, Boxman, and Dolinsky;) Warnick team, (Silverstone, Wechsler, Fleischman, and Chamowitz,) second. Time not given.

C. C. N. Y. STUDENTS IN HIKE

Annual Walk Won by Rosenberg from Large Field.

About 200 pedestrians answered the call for starters yesterday in the second annual Finley Hike, a walking event from City College Stadium to Getty's Square, Yonkers, and return. The field was led home by William Rosenberg, runner-up for premier laurels last year. He finished first in 1 hour 31 minutes 7 4-5 seconds. Almost six minutes behind him came Harry Davidow in second place, and the third walker to cross the finish line was H. Kweit, whose time was 1:42:10. S. Schoenberg occupied fourth position at the end in 1:43:30.

To Decide Angle Title.

The play off in the tie between Henry Frantzen and Harry Frisch for the metropolitan title of amateur three-cushion champion will be decided tonight and Tuesday night in a match of 100 points. The first block will be played at Thum's, while the deciding points will be played Tuesday night at Doyle's. These players each won five and lost one game in the tournament held by the American Amateur Billiard Association.

MRS. GAVIN BEATEN IN HANDICAP GOLF

Long Carries at Baltusrol Break Up Her Game and Low Wins by 5 and 4.

While the Red Cross exhibition golf match played at Baltusrol yesterday between Mrs. William A. Gavin, the women's metropolitan champion, and George Low, professional at Baltusrol, was an unqualified success as far as its primary motive was concerned, it hardly was pleasing to the participants, since neither approached the sort of game they or the large gallery hoped for. Mrs. Gavin, especially, was off her usual steady game, and could never at any time get into the running. She was defeated, 5 up and 4 to play, and defeat came not through any brilliancy on the part of Low, but rather because of Mrs. Gavin's inability to get any distance on her drives.

Due to her brilliant previous matches, and her convincing golf at Baltusrol, Mrs. Gavin entered the contest a prime favorite and attracted the greater part of the gallery, which contributed $460 yesterday, with more to come, as Mr. Low expressed it last night after checking up. However, almost from the first tee it was apparent that the feminine leader of the Metropolitan District was bound for defeat. The match was played over the championship course, with the back tees used, and this feature militated greatly against Mrs. Gavin, as it was doubly hard for her to carry the long grass and get on the well-groomed fairway.

Baltusrol was in splendid condition for so early in the season, but the players were not so ready for good golf. Low went out in 44, and approximated 40 back, which is far above his usual game. He has prided himself on being able to break 76 at Baltusrol consistently. Low's troubles, however, were not so numerous as those which beset Mrs. Gavin, as her actual score for the eighteen holes was 97, with 49 out and 48 back.

Low had two sevens on his outward journey, and probably would have needed even more strokes at the eighteenth had he elected to play out that hole, as he was in a bunker off the tee and almost hit himself on the nose trying to get out. He hit viciously at the bunkhead back, and it flew back at him. He managed to get his hand up just in time to protect his rather prominent Scottish nose. After that shot Low decided he would end his part of the fun right there.

Not only did Mrs. Gavin find her drives entirely too short for the Baltusrol course, but the knowledge of this detracted from her short game. She had a miserable day of it. She finished the first nine 1 down with her handicap, thanks to the mistakes of Low, but the professional began to play better coming in, and won four of the first five holes of the inward journey, deciding the match at the fifteenth. Low equaled par at the tenth, had a birdie at the eleventh, wasted a putt at the twelfth, and another putt at the short thirteenth, and was down in par at the fifteenth. Only at two holes did Mrs. Gavin equal par, these being the fifth and eleventh holes, where she had fours.

Mrs. Gavin received a stroke at the first, second, fourth, sixth, seventh, tenth, twelfth, fifteenth, and sixteenth holes. The actual cards of the match follow:

Mrs. Gavin, out.	6	7	4	6	4	6	6	6	4—49	5	44
Low, out	5	4	4	7	4	5	7	5	5—48	4	44
Mrs. Gavin, in	6	4	4	6	3	6	5	5—48	4	44	
Low in	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	*		

AMATEUR GOLFERS BEATEN.

Brady and Hutchinson Down Evans and Standish, 2 and 1.

DETROIT, May 5.—Mike Brady of Boston, Massachusetts open champion, paired with Jock Hutchinson of Chicago, Scotch professional, defeated Chick Evans of Chicago and James D. Standish, a local amateur, 2 up and 1 to play, in the Red Cross benefit golf match held at the Detroit Country Club this afternoon. About 300 witnessed the match. Caddy rights were auctioned off for $193, and between $1,000 and $1,200 was realized from ticket sales.

KRAMER HAS BAD FALL.

Veteran Cyclist Severely Bruised in Accident at Velodrome.

NEWARK, N. J., May 5.—Frank L. Kramer had one of the worst spills of his long career as a cyclist at the Velodrome this afternoon. It occurred in a match race, and was caused by the chain jumping from the sprocket due to the wheel being out of line. Kramer landed on his shoulder, and it was feared at first that he had broken his collarbone. Later the track physician reported that while the injury was very painful the cyclist had not broken any bones.

Kramer also received an ugly gash over his right eye, and his leg and arm were badly scraped. He was taken home in an auto, not being able to operate his own car.

Five attempts were made to decide the first heat of the match, but not one was successful, Kramer fell in the first one, and in the third his chain came off.

Willie Spencer defeated Francesco Verri, Reggie McNamara, Bob Spears, Alf Grenda, and Jackie Clark in the mile open event, winning in a decisive manner. Spears won the three-mile handicap from scratch after a hard ride, defeating Willie Hanley, Jake Magin, Alf Grenda, John Bedell, and Eddie Madden, who finished in that order. The two-mile invitation went to Hanley. In the amateur ranks Gus Lang won the Australian pursuit race, and William Beck took the two-thirds-mile handicap.

NEWPORT WANTS BIG FIGHT.

Governor Beeckman May Be Asked to Give Sanction for Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 5.—Sportsmen of Newport are interested in reports that efforts are being made to have the Jess Willard-Fred Fulton fight for the heavyweight championship of the world staged in Newport, July 4.

Rumor has it that a local enthusiast will seek to have Governor Beeckman give his permission to have the fight held here, and that if the sanction is secured the ringside, reported to have been built in sections in Chicago, will be shipped to Newport, so that the fight can be staged at Freebody Park.

The manager of the fight, it is said, looks with favor upon Newport, because of the many service men here, and its close proxmity to New York, Boston and Providence.

Eddie McGoorty in Army.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Eddie McGoorty, Oshkosh, Wis., middleweight, tonight was called into service by a Chicago draft board and ordered to report tomorrow at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

PENN 'VARSITY CREW HAS PREMIER PLACE

Little Chance That Wright's Powerful Eight Will Be Beaten This Season.

Pennsylvania's overwhelming victory over Columbia and Princeton in the Childs Cup race at Lake Carnegie on Saturday marks the Quakers as the most impressive college eight of the season. The five lengths' margin and more over Princeton shows Penn to have a crew superior to that of Harvard, which was able to beat out the Tigers by only a length, two weeks ago. Penn will meet Yale on the Schuylkill on Saturday, but it is not likely that the Elis will be able to match the fine watermanship of the eight which Joe Wright has coached.

Cornell will not row against the Quakers this season, but a comparison of the Ithacans and Penn can be made when Cornell rows Princeton on June 25. From present indications it appears as if Pennsylvania easily had the best crew of the year. The impressive victory some time ago over the Midshipmen at Annapolis and the fast time rows on the Schuylkill made it certain that the Quakers had an eight of unusual power this Spring.

The Pennsylvanians were one of the first crews on the water after the severe Winter, and Wright has slowly and carefully brought along his charges until Captain Jeraudi's eight has excellent form and plenty of power. Stroked by Thomas, the crew is a smooth working, powerful machine, and looks like a better combination than any of the Penn crews which rowed at Poughkeepsie during the last few years of the Hudson classic.

Penn will again be matched against Columbia and Annapolis on the Severn on May 18, but as the Quakers have already beaten both of these crews decisively, there is little doubt but that they will take the American Rowing Association regatta on that date. There is some hope for Columbia's improvement before that time however, for the Rice crew on Saturday showed plenty of power and lacked only experience. The generalship shown by Columbia was faulty for the Blue and White eight did not start to row until the race had already been lost.

Coach Jim Rice will not row his freshmen against any of the other college freshman eights this season as the crew of youngsters is unusually light. It had been planned to enter the freshmen in the Childs cup regatta at Princeton Saturday and at Annapolis on May 18, but these races were abandoned. The Columbia freshmen will probably row in the Harlem River regatta on Decoration Day.

BERGOUGNAN

OVERHEARD

"Hello, is

ANZACS FIND THIS IS NO 'COLD CITY'

Men from the Antipodes Say New York Is Royal in Her Treatment of Them.

CAN'T SPEND THEIR MONEY

Restaurant Men Make the 500 Soldiers Their Guests and Even Newsboys Won't Take Pay.

Not since General Joffre, Marshal of France, received the plaudits of the entire population of New York, has such a welcome been given to visitors as that which has marked the stay here of the 500 rugged, sunburned Anzacs who marched down Broadway four days ago while the cañons of lower Manhattan echoed to the "Coo-oo-o-ee" of the Australian bush. Dined and entertained from early morning till late at night, the 500 men from the Antipodes, who are returning to France and the battlefields of the western front by way of New York, have been kept busy receiving such hospitality as has seldom fallen to visitors in a strange land.

Tanned by the sun of their motherland, Australia, these 500 soldiers and their officers have been clasped to the heart of New York in a manner that utterly disproves the charge that New York is a "cold town."

"I can't begin to tell you how fine the people here have been," said Private E. P. Dunn of Sydney last night at the Hippodrome, where 100 of the Anzacs were guests of the Canadian Club at a benefit all-star performance in aid of the club's charities.

"The people here have just been royal in their treatment of us. It just took us off our feet. I don't understand why they should be so nice to us except perhaps because they know we are far from home. They won't let us do a thing, and go out of their way wherever we are in order to see that we are well taken care of.

"Down in the tram that runs underground yesterday I stepped aside to allow two ladies to pass into the tram. Would you believe it they refused to go in, but made me enter first."

Private Dunn shook his head. It was an act that passed understanding. Similar acts of courtesy were recited by Dunn's comrades.

"Remember that man on the street who wouldn't permit me to drop a coin into an old beggar's hat?" asked a tall, straight Anzac, wiping the perspiration from his brow. "The chap pulled back my hand and dropped a handful of coins into the old duffer's tin cup. He said something about no Australian being allowed to spend money here."

Guests of Restaurant Men.

From the stories told by the Anzacs the incident of the beggar and the tin cup has been reproduced in many restaurants and hostelries, for wherever an Anzac was seen his felt hat, turned up rakishly at the side, exhibiting the emblem of the rising sun, seemed to be sufficient passport. Restaurant men refused to take pay for meals, and even newsboys, it was said, lost in admiration for the visiting fighting men, "passed up" the coins proffered to them.

"How do I like New York" asked Private Frank F. Smith of Victoria. "Well, it seems hard to say. The way the people here received us took my breath away. It was a royal welcome, and you can't make it too strong when you say that we appreciate it from the bottom of our hearts. Wherever we have gone it has been the same. Anzacs first in everything. The people on the streets, in the shops, on the trams, and in the houses where we have gone welcome us as if we were their very own. It makes a fellow feel happy to come from Australia and to be in New York today."

A comrade told of a visit paid to "a nice old lady." The visitor occupied the seat of honor. It was he said, "Mr. Williams this and Mr. Williams that," until he was fairly bewildered and overwhelmed by the kindness and hospitality.

"Is the coffee just the way you like it?" the "nice old lady" asked. Private Williams, a mouthful of pie choking his words of appreciation, just nodded his head. "There was a plateful of the finest things in the world to eat," he said. "And me, after four solid meals that day."

He shook his head mournfully, as if in regret for his lack of greater food capacity.

"Down on Broadway the other day when we marched for the Liberty Loan parade," said Private John F. Preston of Fremantle, "the people lined the streets and cheered so much I wondered what they were doing it for. I heard one man say as we passed him, 'There go the fellows that take no prisoners.' That isn't true, but if you knew what I know about the Boche you wouldn't feel any love for him." A faraway look came into the gray eyes of the stalwart bronzed soldier. But it was dispelled in another moment when he began to describe in a pleasant way the streets and sights of New York as seen in kaleidoscopic vision in the last four days, from buses, taxicabs, street cars, and elevated trains.

Tells of City's Great Welcome.

"New York has certainly given us a great welcome," chimed in Private Dunn. "It's on the go we are from early morning till the next morning. For the last four days our program began at 6 o'clock in the morning and we never got to bed before 2 the next day. How do we stand it? Oh, we're tough as horses. The people here have almost been too kind, if I can say that. The people here want to do most anything in the world for us, and I guess they are fulfilling their wish."

A moment later Percy Grainger, in the uniform of a private in the United States Army, stepped out on the stage of the Hippodrome, and the Anzacs lustily applauded their fellow-Australian. "I heard him back in Australia," said one. A whirlwind of applause swept the group when Grainger concluded, and he was accompanied on his exit backstage by the familiar "Coo-oo-o-ee" of the Australian bushmen, the cry that New Yorkers have learned to know in the last four days.

An incident of the welcome accorded to the visiting Anzacs occurred last night in the lobby of the Hippodrome. A short, plump woman approached the veterans, her eyes shining. She grasped the hands of all the men in sight, inquiring whether they were "gumsuckers" or "cornstalks." Some were one and some another. "Gumsucker" is an Australian from Victoria, where the gum trees abound, and a "cornstalk" is a man from the plains of New South Wales, where the vegetation is limited to corn and sundry articles.

"I want you to come back stage and meet my son," said the woman. She was Mrs. Percy Grainger, wife of Percy Grainger, the Australian composer and pianist. The officers and men accepted the invitation with alacrity.

In an interval of the Hippodrome show Private W. S. Williams of Sydney had this to say:

"New York? Why, it's the greatest place in the world. Never knew anything like it. Your people just seem to have taken us right to themselves as if we were long-lost brothers. Maybe we are. We're all brothers today in this big show anyway. I never expect to see anything like the cheering crowds that seem to spring from everywhere as soon as we get around. On that Liberty Loan parade the other day they threw all sorts of things out of the windows. Long rolls of paper they were, and we got all tangled up in them. The hospitality of New York took us by storm. We never would have believed it. New York cold? Never. We know. You can lay a wager on that. We know."

Four days ago when the Anzacs marched down Fifth Avenue and Broadway, was the first time that the five starred flag of Australia had waved in the streets of New York alongside of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. The sight of the bronzed men, sound again after being invalided home from wounds suffered at Gallipoli and on the western front had stirred the onlookers deeply and one of the Anzacs said last night that he thought New York's susceptibility to this emotion was a happy augury of the spirit America was to show in the war.

Many of the visiting Anzacs are from the sheepruns and the farming country of Australia, and the sights of the metropolis they said seemed like fairy tales come true to them. They rub their eyes wondering whether the lacelike structure they are told represents the Woolworth Building is a real building or just a mirage. Most of them are infantrymen and they look a good deal like our Western troops. Their clean-cut appearance shows their quality, and their eyes, many with "crow's feet" at the corners, look out on the world with a boyish gleam that belies their prematurely lined faces.

The Anzacs are commanded by Colonel W. K. Fethers, a veteran both of Gallipoli and the western front. He won his D. S. O. at the battle of Pozières on the Somme in August, 1916, when his regiment went into battle with 28 officers and 800 men and came out with 5 officers and 120 men. The contingent who saw service with Colonel Fethers at Gallipoli include Lieutenant Clifton Douglas, Captain H. S. Jacobs, Captain F. McCullom, and Captain R. Le Souge.

DAY OFF FOR 'BLUE DEVILS.'

Given Leaves of Absence Yesterday for First Time Since Arrival.

For the first time since arriving here a week ago, the "Blue Devils" of France yesterday had a chance as individuals to enjoy the hospitality of the city which received their detachment as a unit so enthusiastically. The French veterans were given full leave for the day and, as a result, they scattered from the Battery to the Bronx. In twos and threes, alone, and in company with their countrymen here, the stocky, little men in dark blue roamed from one end of the city to the other. They reported back at their headquarters in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory at night.

Today the "Blue Devils" are to make a trip to West Point. They will leave Pier 81, North River, on the steamship Taurus, which has been loaned by the Iron Steamship Company, at 8 o'clock in the morning, arriving at West Point at 11 o'clock. They will be met on landing by officers of the academy, and will march to the parade ground, where they will witness an hour and a half drill by the Cadets.

The "Blue Devils" will return to the boat for lunch, and at 5:30 in the evening will return to New York, dinner being served on the way. The meals have been donated by the Hotel Association of New York City. In the party will be members of the Liberty Loan Committee, including Governor Benjamin Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank. Four interpreters will go along to help the French soldiers make themselves understood.

CHORUS OF 10,000 VOICES.

Opera Stars Will Also Sing at Thrift Festival, June 2.

Executives and committee heads of the Thrift Festival to be given at the Polo Grounds on the afternoon of Sunday, June 2, met yesterday at luncheon at the Yale Club to discuss details with Frederick E. Allen, State director of war thrift. Those present included Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, Walter Damrosch, Edward Ziegler, Harry M. Hempstead, Tali Esen Morgan, George H. Gartlan, R. H. Burnside, Louis Koemmenich, Edward G. Bond and Dr. Frank Rix of the Board of Education, Mortimer C. Wiske, Earl R. Lewis, H. O. Osgood, William G. Stewart, Edwin G. Clark, Joseph I. Bernat, Daniel Frohman, and Arthur S. Somers.

The oratorio and concert to be given will include a presentation of "Elijah" with a chorus of 10,000 voices, recruited from schools and choral societies. There will be a band of 300 musicians under the leadership of Lieutenant Sousa, and the soloists will include Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Frances Alda, Mme. Marie Sundelius, Charles Harrison, Oscar Seagle, and Leon Rothier. The entire proceeds will go to the Educational Fund of the National War Savings Committee of New York City.

Arrangements were made at yesterday's meeting to begin an active ticket-selling campaign on May 15. Cities as far distant as New Haven, Albany, and Trenton will be visited by women in automobiles.

GIVES BLOOD TO ANNA HELD.

Actress Improves After Second Operation for Myeloma.

The condition of Anna Held, the actress, who has been seriously ill for several days at the Hotel Savoy, suffering from myeloma, was reported yesterday to have been improved greatly by a second transfusion of blood. Dr. Donald McCaskey, her physician, reported last night that the transfusion had an immediate effect upon the patient's strength and vitality. She weighs only about eighty pounds now, or almost forty pounds less than normal, and her anemic condition had been affected by overwork and exhaustion.

A motor truck chauffeur who has volunteered to several other physicians in operations for the transfusion of blood was accepted by Dr. McCaskey yesterday. He was able to leave the hotel a few minutes after the operation had been completed. The operation was performed by Dr. James F. Grattan, chief surgeon at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

POLICE TO SEE "SINBAD."

Special Midnight Performance for Traffic and Mounted Men.

A special performance of "Sinbad," it was announced, will be given at the Winter Garden at 11:30 o'clock next Saturday night for the men of the traffic and mounted divisions of the New York Police Department. Mayor Hylan, Commissioner John A. Harriss, Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright, and the heads of the various departments of police are also expected to be present. The theatre party is intended as a climax to the annual police parade, which will also take place on Saturday.

The performance has been arranged by the Shuberts and Al Joison, and the remainder of the company will give their services free of charge. Each member of the force will be invited to draw a ticket from a bag as he enters the theatre, and the seating arrangement will be thus determined.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Sick-a-Bed" ended its engagement at the Galety Theatre on Saturday night. The house's next attraction is as yet unannounced.

The French "Blue Devils" will give an exhibition bayonet drill on the Century Roof each night this week, during the course of the midnight revue now playing there.

A musical version of the Hopwood-Rinehart farce, "Seven Days," is being prepared by Otto Harbach and Rudolph Friml, and will be produced this Summer by Arthur Hammerstein and the Selwyns.

Ada May Weeks will join the cast of "Fancy Free" at the Astor Theatre tonight, succeeding Marilynn Miller.

The Summer season of the Columbia Theatre will begin next week, when a burlesque entitled "Hello, America," will be presented. The piece will be continued indefinitely.

Ann Pennington has been re-engaged for the new "Follies," now in rehearsal.

Seventy-five vaudevillians, including numerous headliners, will appear at the Hippodrome next Sunday at the second annual benefit performance of the National Vaudeville Artists.

The Association of the Eleventh Engineers, an auxiliary of the Eleventh Engineers Regiment, has bought out the Hudson Theatre for the night of Wednesday, May 15. "Nancy Lee" is the attraction.

Billie Burke's forthcoming appearance in "The Little Clown," a comedy by Avery Hopwood, has been postponed until the Fall owing to Miss Burke's engagement in "A Marriage of Convenience."

A complimentary performance of "Toot-Toot!" was given yesterday afternoon at the Liberty Theatre at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. The piece is at present playing in Boston.

PICKFORDS ALL HERE; MARY, JACK, LOTTIE

Famous Screen Family in New Plays at Broadway Houses.

J. M. FLAGG'S "GOOD SPORT"

"Masks and Faces" Produced by Noted Stars for Academy of Dramatic Art Benefit.

One moved to go to the movies this week may pick a Pickford for his or her delectation, if it so be that any of the Pickfords are delectable to him or her. They are all here, the three of them, Mary, Lottie, and Jack—one at the Strand and two at the Rivoli.

Mary is to be seen at the Strand in "M'liss," which had its first showing yesterday. Someone wanted to give her another chance to run and jump and scramble in the woods, with plenty of opportunity for her pretty smiles and pouts, so he selected Bret Harte's "M'liss" and made it into a movie play. M'liss is a little wild animal of a girl, though never quite so wild as to make one think she is really wild, who does pretty much as she pleases, and as happens to please others, in as typical a mining town as was ever typified on the screen. She is uncontrollable until she meets Charles Gray, the school teacher, who is later suspected of murder, but who, of course, never committed the murder and narrowly escapes hanging in order to take M'liss under his wing for purposes of instruction and, presumably, live-happily-ever-afterward marriage.

A murder and a lynching are introduced into the story, but they are done as pleasantly as possible and do not interfere with one's enjoyment of Theodore Roberts as "Bummer" Smith and his trained hen. Miss Pickford, of course, is pleasing.

J. M. Flagg's "The Good Sport."

James Montgomery Flagg's latest comedy, "The Good Sport," is amusing and makes one wish that Mr. Flagg would write the captions for other comedies as well as his own. The hero, played by Mr. Flagg himself, gets rich by inventing a device that will make an elevator stop even with the floor, and he is hailed, as he should be, as a benefactor of the human race.

The second installment of the Outing-Chester travel pictures, entitled, "An Ex-Cannibal Carnival," takes the spectators to strange people and lands of unusual interest.

The Strand's musical program includes selections from "Gypsy Love," played by the orchestra; "The Winds of the South," sung by Irene Audrey; a duet from "Romeo and Juliet," sung by Rosa Lind and Ralph Errolie, and "Light Cavalry Overture," an organ solo, played alternately by Ralph H. Brigham and Herbert Sisson.

Jack Pickford races through "Mile-a-Minute Kendall" at the Rivoli as the civilized counterpart of the character of "M'liss" across the street. He is a gilded youth whose stern father can not see beneath the gilt to the sterling qualities beneath it. It takes the girl to do that. Jean Evans plays Louise Huff, scrapes off the gilt down to the silver and even gets to pure gold underneath. All of which would imply that the hero's character is somewhat metallic, which it is.

Lottie Pickford takes the part of Rosalynde d'Aubre, a timid little villain, who demands only $5,000 from Jack's millionaire father when she had grounds for a breach of promise suit, the threat of which would have netted her several times that amount at least.

Some Educational Films.

One of the best scenic pictures of the many good ones put out by the Educational Films Corporation is "What the Ice Age Left," also at the Rivoli, which offers to spectators views of Glacier National Park that few, if any, of them could get in any other way.

The orchestra plays Edward Grieg's "In Autumn," Jeanne Gordon sings Tschaikowsky's "Pauline's Romance," and Lieutenant B. C. Hilliam of the Royal Canadian Forces sings "Freedom for All Forever," the words and music of which he composed. All are good.

The week's bill at the Rialto includes: "Playing the Game," with Charles Ray; Rossini's "Semiramide" and Chopin's "Polonaise in A flat," played by the orchestra; "My Dreams," sung by Annie Rosner, and Cadman's "The Moon Drops Low," sung by Riccardo Bonelli. There are also a scenic film, "Spain, the Land of Enchantment," and bird studies in color.

"The Bride's Awakening," with Mae Murray in the leading rôle, opened at the Broadway Theatre yesterday.

Those who went to Loew's New York Theatre and Roof on Saturday, most of whom undoubtedly went because it was Saturday, not because of any special attraction for them in the modestly advertised feature film, saw a photoplay in which probably more men and women of note connected with the English stage appeared than in any previous screen production. Among those whose faces were seen were Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, George Bernard Shaw, Sir James Barrie, Sir Arthur W. Pinero, Irene Vanbrugh, Gladys Cooper, Sir John Hare, Dion Boucicault, Dennis Nelson Terry, and Lillah McCarthy.

For Dramatic Relief Fund.

The play was "Masks and Faces," a screen adaptation of the story of the famous Peg Woffington as narrated in Charles Reade's novel, and it was produced at the instance of a committee of the Academy of Dramatic Art as a means for raising money for the academy's war relief fund. As a sort of prologue to the play the members of the committee, including Shaw, Barrie, Pinero, Hare, and others were shown seated around a table discussing plans for increasing their fund. Each rose to make a short speech, and spectators were able to see the celebrities in action. The actors and actresses mentioned above and a number of others appeared as the characters in the play.

Why a film of such exceptional origin and cast should slip into New York without special arrangements and be shown for one night only as part of a daily changing bill at a house that does not exhibit photoplays in continuous run will be a puzzle to many. The reason, it would seem, cannot be found in the film itself, for, though the photoplay undoubtedly lacks certain elements of appeal for the multitude of "movie fans," it has a quality and a character that should make it highly interesting and entertaining for thousands of persons. Even if the great names associated with it were unknown, "Masks and Faces" would be far above the average of photoplays. Although its development lacks smoothness and the story belongs to that old school of extravagant and impossible romance which has little vogue today, one watching the picture does not have to concede any more than in the case of almost any other photoplay, and the art displayed by the actors is a rare delight to any one able to value and appreciate real acting. Few in the cast have adequate opportunity for their abilities and some of them do not seem to fit their parts, but a sufficient quantity and quality of first-class acting, as distinct from the capering and grimacing before a camera, remains to make the film decidedly worth while. It will be a pity if another and more auspicious exhibition of it is not made here.

Catholic Actors' Guild Benefit.

About $11,000 was realized last night at the Cohan & Harris Theatre at the annual benefit performance given by the Catholic Actors' Guild. An address was made by Father John Talbot Smith, and the program included Eleanora de Cisneros, Joseph Lertora, Miss Sydney Thompson, and Pedro de Cordoba, and Rowland Buckstone in a sketch.

O'BRIEN SEEKS HONORS FOR BRAVE MOUNT

Policeman and Champus Charged Intruders in Face of Revolver Volley.

If he survives the wounds received in the performance of his duty as a police horse, Champus, the mount of Policeman John O'Brien of the Westchester Station, will march with the medal winners of the year in the police parade next Saturday, and may take his place as a charter member in the Legion of Honor of the Police Department.

"And if he dies before the parade," said Policeman O'Brien in telling how Champus charged into a volley from the pistols of burglars and saved the life of his master, "his name, Champus, ought to go mighty near that bronze tablet in the rotunda at headquarters where they put all the names of the policemen who have died in the heroic performance of duty."

Champus has a record of years of cool horse sense and courage in the Police Department, but his latest exploit has no parallel in the memories of the mounted police. O'Brien and Champus were patrolling in Lebanon Street, in the Bronx, near Devoe Street, on Friday night when they saw two men trying to break into the offices of the Bronx Consumers' Ice Company.

As O'Brien and Champus approached the men began to shoot at them. Champus put his head down and charged, while O'Brien slipped to the side and prepared to shoot at the burglars over the horse's back. As Champus came to close quarters with the burglars he reared to strike with his hoofs and one of the men fired two shots at the horse's head. They struck Champus in the neck and he fell to his knees, but he got up immediately and circled for O'Brien to mount so that the two could pursue the burglars, who had fled in the confusion.

Firing from the charging Champus O'Brien stopped one of the burglars, who said he was Jeremiah Sullivan of 1104 Clay Avenue, the Bronx. Magistrate Brough, in the West Farms Court, held Sullivan in $5,000 bail on a charge of burglary and felonious assault.

"Champus saved my life by his plunging charge," said O'Brien. "Two bullets in my neck would have been enough for me. I've got them to agree that they won't put him out of misery for two days. If he's better for the parade he'll march with the medal winners, and if he doesn't—well, bronze tablets are not too good for Champus. He's a brave cop."

O'Brien has been given leave to nurse Champus back to health and honor befitting a medal holder in the Police Department.

SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE WAR.

Illinois Convention Demands Recall of Troops—Backs Berger's Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The Socialist Party of Illinois, which has been holding a convention here, placed itself squarely on record as being against the war. Moreover, it favors and demands the recalling of American troops from France forthwith, and an immediate peace conference. It indorses the St. Louis platform of last year, which expressed these views on behalf of the national party, and places its stamp of approval upon the anti-war fight made by Victor Berger in Wisconsin last month in his campaign for United States Senator.

This, it is said tonight, is likely to engage the immediate attention of the Department of Justice.

Officials of the department said tonight that it was quite possible the new espionage act might be invoked concerning some of the utterances heard on the floor of the convention.

It was brought out during the convention and through Adolph Germer, Secretary of the National Socialist Party, that there had been a great falling off in membership throughout the country. It was disclosed that the party now has only 83,000 members paying dues to the national organization. Since March 1 last the party has lost 15,000 members.

William Bross Lloyd was the nominee of the State Convention for United States Senator.

FARRAR GIVES A BENEFIT.

Metropolitan Audience Adds $16,000 to Stage War Relief Fund.

One of the largest crowds that ever filled the Metropolitan Opera House paid $16,000 last night at Geraldine Farrar's patriotic music festival for the benefit of the work of the Stage Women's War Relief for the American and allied soldiers. Such a large number of stars volunteered that Lieutenant John Philip Sousa and his combined naval bands opened the curtain at 7:30 o'clock. Miss Farrar, who took the Opera House for the occasion and managed the festival, was one of the greatest attractions. She gave the second act of "Madama Butterfly," with Thomas Chalmers, Rita Fornia, Angelo Bada, Pietro Audisio, and Ella Bakos. Gennaro Papi conducted.

John McCormack was in remarkable voice and after singing three songs responded to the audience's applause by singing three encores. There was much enthusiasm for the "Marseillaise," sung by Leon Rothier, Irene Franklin, Robert Emmett Keane, and Grace LaRue, also received lengthy applause. Rosina Galli and Bonfiglio, in their dances; Efrem Zimbalist, in violin solos, and George M. Cohan, in his song, "Over There," contributed largely to the success of the evening.

STEEL SHIP BUILT IN 67 DAYS

Construction of the West Lianga at Seattle Broke Two Records.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 5.—Lowering the previous record of eighty-five days held by a Portland (Ore.) shipyard, the 8,800-ton steel carrier West Lianga, which holds the world's record of speed in steel ship construction of fifty-five working days from date of keel laying to launching, was delivered to the Government here yesterday, sixty-seven working days after her keel was put down.

Another Sunday Show for Fighters.

"The Man Who Came Back" was played last night at the Playhouse for soldiers and sailors, the occasion marking the second time in the series of Sunday night entertainments for men in uniform that a full-length play has been given. As on the previous occasion, the street in front of the theatre was thronged at a little after 7 o'clock, and an audience which stood six deep in the rear of the auditorium witnessed the performance. The company presenting the piece, headed by Henry Hull, is at present playing the neighborhood theatres here. The performance was under the auspices of the New York Community Service and the Stage Women's War Relief. Miss Grace George was in general charge.

$7,500 for Box Office Men.

The Treasurers' Club of America, the official organization of theatrical box office men, staged their annual entertainment last night at the Hudson Theatre, and added about $7,500 to their fund. About two-thirds of this sum was obtained from the program, and the remainder from the sale of seats. Those who appeared included Grace La Rue, Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey, Harry Fox, Barney Bernard, Frank Carter, Trixie Friganza, the Brown Brothers, James J. Morton, and the Three Dooleys.

Stricken on Train, Woman Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 5.—Mrs. Frank Swartout of Newark, N. J., was found dying on an Erie train and expired when being removed at Waverly. She had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Emma Washburn, at Hornell, and had started for her home in the best of spirits. Death was said to be due to heart disease.

CANADIAN BENEFIT FOR 'HONOR LEGION'

Hipodrome Show Adds Thousands to Fund for Dependents of Men Killed in Battle.

CHEERS FOR THE ANZACS

"Blue Devils" of France Also Warmly Greeted—Opera Stars Give Their Services.

It was Canadian night at the Hippodrome last night, the occasion being a benefit the proceeds of which will be applied to the relief of the families of Canadian soldiers, as well as the dependents of Americans who fought or are still fighting in Canada's army, who are resident in the United States. Under the law dependents of Canadian soldiers in the United States cannot be aided from the funds of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and the same applies to those American families whose breadwinners early in the war enlisted under the maple leaf of the Dominion.

To provide for these war sufferers, of whom there are many thousands in the United States, the Canadian Club of New York is now in a campaign for at least $100,000, and the proceeds of last night's benefit, which totaled far into the thousands, will go into this fund. As Thomas D. Kneelands, President of the Canadian Club of New York, expressed it last night, the dependent of the Canadian or American who fought for Canada is a "person in no man's land," so far as present official facilities for relief are concerned.

The Hippodrome was packed, and in the course of the long program everybody had a chance to cheer for all of the Allies. The Anzacs were there, and later they were joined by the Alpine Chasseurs, or, as New Yorkers like to call them, the "Blue Devils" of France. Scattered all though the house were American soldiers and sailors who led the cheering that greeted the appearance on the stage of these veterans of Gallipoli and Verdun.

To every one of the thousands who attended last night's big show was issued an appeal, which briefly expressed the purpose of the fund which the Canadian Club is now raising. It read:

Thousands of red-blooded Americans—also Canadians and Britishers making their homes in the United States—early in the war, fired by the brutal treatment of Belgium and France, enraged at the sinking of the Lusitania, and seeing the freedom and liberty of the world assailed, rushed across the line to join the Canadian forces, many forfeiting their citizenship, others using subterfuge, hiding age and physical defects in their anxiety to be accepted. Thousands of these men now lie dead in Flanders fields, others with their backs to the wall are at this moment holding back the German hordes in France. The daily casualty list of Americans killed in action while fighting with the Canadian forces published in the New York press tells an appealing story.

When the history of the part the United States will have played in this war is written, the story of the "30,000 honor legion" will be a tale of heroism, patriotism and devotion to ideals not surpassed in the annals of human events, and will furnish one of the brightest pages in American history which no single subsequent event of the war can dim.

It is for the relief of dependent women and children of these men that this appeal is made. Why did they leave their families unprovided for? Because some relied upon the Canadian Patriotic Fund of Canada for such relief, which later they found was not available under its charter for dependents of Canadian soldiers living outside of Canada; others enlisted with the definite promise that men of British and Canadian ancestry in New York would not permit their loved ones to suffer.

Our duty is plain, we must not break faith with men from our own city who have so gallantly fought for us during the last three years. What are you going to do for the loved ones of those who have done and are doing so much for you?

Governor Whitman in a brief speech lauded the purpose of the meeting and said that every real American in New York should accord not only his sympathetic but his financial support to the fund.

"The State of New York," said Governor Whitman, "has been called upon by the Government since Congress declared war on Germany to furnish 122,000 soldiers, and I am proud tonight to tell you that the number we have given to date is more than 176,000. Our population is about 11,000,000, while that of Canada is only 8,000,000, and yet Canada has sent overseas more than 500,000 soldiers, the very flower of her manhood."

Led by Scotch pipers the Anzacs made their appearance shortly before 11 o'clock. The great audience leaped to its feet and the cheering that greeted the warriors from Australia lasted ten minutes. Twice around the stage the Australians marched and then swinging into platoon formation they marched to the front and stood at attention, facing the cheering throng. They manoeuvred without command.

After the Anzacs had gone and following an interval of about twenty minutes the Alpine Chasseurs, in their famous blue uniforms, came swinging onto the great stage. Again the audience jumped to its feet and cheered until the "Blue Devils" did something that was easily the hit of the evening, and that was to sing the "Marseillaise" as only Frenchmen can sing it.

Raymond Hitchcock was master of ceremonies, and the artists who appeared were Mme. Frances Alda, Riccardo Martin, Eva Gauthier, Percy Grainger, the Australian pianist, who is now an American soldier; Edward H. Sothern, Miss Julia Marlowe, Miss Evelyn Starr, the violinist; George Macfarlane, and Miss Julia Arthur, the last named appearing at the close of the first part of the program in the Red Cross dress of the Stage Women's Relief. Miss Arthur, with the entire Hippodrome Chorus, sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

In introducing Mme. Alda Mr. Hitchcock said that she sang in English, French, Finnish, "and all of the dead languages, including German."

Binghamton Strike Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 5.—Binghamton is facing a general strike as the result of strained relations between trades unions and the employers, which have now reached the breaking point. Some time ago employers formed the Master Builders' Association to limit further demands of the unions. The various building trades unions, affiliated in the Central Labor Union, demand increases in wages ranging from 50 cents to $1 a day, and notice was served on the Master Builders' Association that a decision would be required May 1. The Master Builders have replied that they will not consider the demands.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE AWAKENING.

The most encouraging thing about the tremendous success of the Third Liberty Loan is not the oversubscription, even though that should run to a billion; it is the increase in the number of subscribers. It appears that 17,000,000 Americans bought these bonds; and that is 12,500,000 more than the number of those who took the First Liberty Loan; it is 7,000,000 more than the number of those who took the Second. Not in any oversubscription—though the loan is splendidly oversubscribed, too—but in this proof that America is at last aroused, at last feels that it is her war, lies the cause for that deep thankfulness which men who love their country feel today.

When Russia quixotically disarmed herself and advanced to meet Germany with an outstretched hand, and was savagely beaten down and torn apart; when HINDENBURG began, on March 21, his terrific attempt to crush the British army in France, and reach his claws across the Channel into Britain, they made sure the success of the American Liberty Loan, if you like to put it that way. But to put it that way is to substitute superficial things for deep, fundamental things. What they really did was to arouse America, for the first time, to a full realization of the fact that her own liberty was in danger; that she was not playing big brother to England and France, or returning LAFAYETTE'S gift, but that all she holds dear on these American shores was hanging in the balance. No longer is America playing at war, when the man in the American street feels that his interest in the war is no theoretical interest in democracy but the desperate necessity of preserving his own liberties. He saw the menace to them in a dim way before, but Brest-Litovsk and Amiens blew the haze away, and he saw it loom suddenly up above himself, threatening and imminent.

Then, to the number of seventeen millions and more, he testified to his awakening. The first loan was a larger one and was made by what seems to us now, looking back, to have been a few men; a few who were awake. But this time it is John Smith who is making the loan; and he makes it because, all over the land, he is shaking off his light confidence that nothing very bad can happen to him, and is springing up under a startled consciousness that he himself and June his wife are interested personally and directly in this war; that it is their war, and that he and she must not demean themselves that New York and Virginia and Massachusetts may never come to be Belgium or Poland. For this great transformation we owe and acknowledge a heavy debt of gratitude to HINDENBURG, to the Kaiser, to Brest-Litovsk, to Armenia, to Amiens and Ypres.

HIS THIRD-TERM BOOM.

Governor WHITMAN'S "boom" for a third term at Albany has been "launched" at the Kings County Republican Club, the Chairman whereof jocosely professes to be "sure" that most of the women "want to vote for WHITMAN." The Governor made a shrewd speech. He dilated on the increase of the New York National Guard, the New York contribution to the Mexican expedition and to the war; in short, Republican preparedness in this State, superior Republican military foresight and energy. No doubt this will be the chief point of his canvass.

The business record of his administrations, pointed to with pride by himself, may cause different emotions in Democratic bosoms; but it will be his cue to attribute swellings of appropriation to the war.

Not without appreciation and pleasure can any good men and true read the Governor's Bucolic:

> There never was a time when the farmers of the State had more absolute confidence in the administration of the affairs of the State than they have today. I know more about farmers than the men who write these speeches and resolutions in their editorial sanctums, who do not know the difference between a goat and a cow.

A doubtless deserved tribute to the Governor's popularity in the farming districts, his knowledge of "the farming interest" and the ignorance of his opponents. Speaking of "the difference between a goat and a cow," unless this was a symbolic veiled allusion to bock beer and milk punch, did MR. WHITMAN in his Brooklyn speech let out any of his burning faith in prohibition?

TROUBLED AUSTRIA.

The situation in Austria must be more serious than had been supposed when the Government finds it necessary to prevent Parliament from meeting. To say this, however, is far from saying that the situation is necessarily desperate or that things have come to extremes. Kings have prevented Parliaments from meeting before, sometimes with distressing results. The classic case is that of CHARLES I. of England, and he lost his head by it; but before we proceed to rash assumptions based on that fact, it would be well to remember that he got on without a Parliament for eleven years. The leaders of the discontented parties at Vienna objected, indeed, to VON SEIDLER'S demand that they postpone their session and to his threat of force if they did not, but they yielded.

Nevertheless, though the situation may be far from desperate, it is certainly ugly. No Government can afford to present itself to the eyes of the world in such a light; none would do it except when driven by need. The late ally of the two Kaisers, CONSTANTINE of Greece, did as he pleased about Parliaments; he imitated CHARLES of England and anticipated CHARLES of Austria, but his case, too, was one of necessity. He could not permit the people to have their constitutional rights, because if he did his plans would all be overturned. He could override the Constitution as cynically as he liked, for a time; but the Austrian Kaiser is in a far more uneasy position than was CONSTANTINE'S.

Revolution may or may not be threatening in Austria. The mere fact of this threat of force to prevent a meeting of Parliament is proof, however, that it is feared; and if it is feared, then we may assume safely that a defeat of the German Army in Picardy, or even a postponement of victory after this year, will transform the fear of revolution into a recognition of its imminence and probability. It is only the prospect of victory and peace that protects the "ramshackle empire" and carries it through these anxious days. Let that prospect vanish, and no one can say what may happen.

BETTER INDUSTRIAL AND WAR NEWS.

Since the war depends so much on transportation, the best news is about railways and steamships. The Shipping Board announces new records in building ships and the Director General has placed record orders for locomotives. Thirty-two ships were built in April, aggregating 240,000 deadweight tonnage, and the speed increased toward the month's end. Soon we shall be building two ships a day, instead of one. The order for 1,025 locomotives was the largest ever placed, and totaled sixty million dollars. It will be interesting to notice whether the railways again can deliver alongside more tonnage than the ships can take across the seas, or more than can be taken away from the shipside "over there." Hitherto this has been the weakest point in our co-operation with our allies, but it seems on the eve of being the strongest. As much art lies in using ships and railways as in providing them, and a long step has been taken in terminal improvement by the appointment of a Port, Terminal, and Harbor Commission, designed to facilitate freight movements by improving the distribution of traffic among the ports and providing facilities where needed. No port will be overlooked, not even New York. The beginning made by New York and New Jersey in the development of the port as a whole will be helped by Federal resources, and there will be great benefits for all foreign trade as well as for those two States.

The labor news rivals the transportation betterment. The War Labor Board has averted a strike of 100,000 in the paper trade, and the two leading telegraph companies have agreed to respond to the complaint of their workers to the same board. There has been such a change in this respect on the part of representatives of both sides that Secretary of Labor WILSON is able to say that the situation has hardly ever been better than since the change. Even the customary May Day demonstrations were omitted, and, in the Secretary's words:

> So far as I am aware, there is not a single strike in the coal industry, the oil industry, the lumber industry, the shipbuilding industry, the packing-house industry, in the production of steel, or in the transportation, telegraph, or telephone systems of the entire United States.

Already it is evident that this is to be an improving crop year. Cotton prices have been so high that it was not possible to sympathize with the planters' demand for all that their business would yield them. They have planted an increase of acreage by 4 per cent. and have increased their use of fertilisers by 5.4 per cent. There is a likelihood of more staple than can be exported or consumed in home mills, and the break in the price benefits more than it injures. The present outlook is for over fifteen million bales of the new crop. The contrast between the price movements in regulated wheat and unregulated cotton is an interesting one already, even before the record is complete. Mr. HOOVER says that there will be more and cheaper food this year, both because the Winter killed less than one-third as much as in the previous year and because the Spring planting has been abundant. He was not able to stop the rise in the price of flour, but he acquits malice in speculation as a cause. The situation was a natural one, the causes being what they were, and the prices reacted with the conditions. If the farmers lost anything by the reduction of a price which might have gone higher, they would have profited only by blood money and would have suffered more than they did in injurious reaction due to approximate famine.

The industrial as well as the agricultural barometer is set fair. That appears from the satisfactory report of the Steel Corporation. Its earnings rose as the months of the quarter passed, and the established generous dividend was retained. This corporation is so representative that its reports serve also as an indication of general prosperity in the basic trade. It would have been difficult for it to be otherwise, with an unlimited war demand and the piling up of belated orders on railway and shipping construction.

This is an accumulation of favorable news which would have offset bad news from the trenches. But the case is that the war news also turned good, and the sentiment is more hopeful than recently.

GERMAN BOYCOTT FOR NEUTRALS

Several powerful manufacturing and shipping corporations in Germany, the North German Lloyd Steamship Company included, recently formed a combination, undoubtedly at the suggestion and with the support of the Government, to punish northern neutrals "who deal with Entente countries," by a trade boycott during the remainder of the war and for at least one year after the coming of peace. These neutrals are to be prevented from getting raw material from the Central Powers or countries which they control. This excites interest at the northern capitals. It indicates Germany's disapproval of the trade agreements which give us the use of 100,000 tons of Swedish and 400,000 tons of Norwegian shipping, with supplies from Spain for our troops in France, and of Holland's consent to the leasing for ninety days of the Dutch ships afterward seized at our ports.

Here again is an expression of German gratitude. Germany has been receiving the greater part of Sweden's exports of high-grade iron ore and iron, which amounted to 6,197,000 tons last year. From Norway she has had nickel for torpedoes and other metals used in munition factories. Her imports of food from Holland have been large, and she is using 200,000 tons of Dutch river and canal shipping. Her receipts of food from the four northern neutrals in 1916 and 1917 were enough for her entire army on the western front. It is well known in Berlin that the trade agreements were sought because these countries, partly on account of their sales to the Central Powers, were in need of foodstuffs. Having taken from them more than they could spare, Germany now plans to stab them in the back with this trade boycott.

But the northern neutrals may find consolation in a safe prediction that during the proposed year of boycott following the end of the war no other countries in the world will be so much in need of raw material as Germany and Austria. This is admitted by the boycotters themselves. In an article published three weeks ago at Munich, Professor TROELSCH asserted that German industry and trade would be seriously restrained in the first year or two of peace by lack of material for manufactures. At about the same time, Prince LOEWENSTEIN, in a review of industrial conditions, said that after the war Germany would be "like a great store which has sold out its stock of goods."

Peace will not bring us supplies. Even should peace open every market in the world, it would not prevent the wildest competition for raw material. English and German, French and Austrian, all will join in the mad struggle. And those who in war were allies will be economic enemies in the markets. Will foreign countries accept our paper money? Tonnage will almost have disappeared, and our exchange will have sunk to the very lowest.

He argued that the Central Powers could save their industries only by demanding, in the peace settlement, a portion of the war indemnity in raw material. "We must do this or perish." But he was assuming that the Central Powers, as victors, could compel acceptance of such terms. If in no other way they can avoid, as he said, "the abyss of want, crushing taxation, and mass emigration," what will be the effect of this inevitable defeat?

This proposed boycott should cause no anxiety in the European neutral countries. Shortage of raw material in Germany and Austria will make the threat an empty one. After the coming of peace the Central Powers will still be asking neutrals for supplies, and will not then show gratitude by sinking their ships.

A PROUD DAY FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

The decoration of 122 Massachusetts soldiers with the coveted War Cross by a French General in the sound of German guns, while Stars and Stripes and Tricolor fluttered in the breeze together and the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" stirred the blood—one hero fainted from awe and excitement—was not a ceremony of courtesy, no mere complimentary tribute to flatter comrades in arms. The Americans from the hill towns of old Massachusetts, from the Connecticut Valley, and the neighborhood of Bunker Hill, had fought in the Apremont Forest on April 12 with the gallantry of French and with the resolution of British veterans, winning imperishable glory for the 104th Regiment. They proved themselves better men in hand-to-hand combat than the storming troops of a confident enemy. "We have met them and taken their measure," these New Englanders could say. It must have been a proud moment when they heard a famous French General recite the achievement of their regiment:

> It showed the greatest audacity and a fine spirit of sacrifice. Subjected to very violent bombardments and attacked by large German forces, it succeeded in checking the dangerous advance and took at the point of the bayonet in a most vigorous way prisoners and some demolished trenches from which it had fallen back at the first assault.

These soldiers—five of them belonged to the 101st Massachusetts and distinguished themselves at Soissons—went early overseas, and it was because they were hardened by training and steadied by discipline that they proved a surprise to the scornful Germans, who will now have to bracket them with the "Ladies from Hell" (the Scotch Highlanders) and the "Devil Dogs," (the American marines.)

Nothing seems too good to say about these New England Yankees. Look at the deeds which won the luckiest of them the French War Cross! Private JOSEPH J. GANNON of Cambridge "held the enemy in check "with a machine gun and prevented "the advance until his comrade, Corporal RUSSELL A. HOYT, was killed "and himself seriously wounded." Sergeant JOHN T. COUBTNEY of Waltham "volunteered to cross the "shelled areas to carry a wounded "comrade more than fifty meters un-"der a violent bombardment." And with an unyielding valor that makes the eyes dim to read about it, Corporal HENRY F. CARON of Adams, "when "mortally wounded, passed the re-"mainder of his grenades to his com-"rades, saying, 'I can't use these; "you take them.'" Americans "over here" have kindled at stories of daring and sacrifice that have won the Victoria Cross. Their own countrymen are now doing deeds as splendid as any chronicled of those British heroes or of the undaunted Frenchmen who have gained the Croix de Guerre. Such allies cannot be vanquished in the great war: they will always vie with one another in courage, in fortitude, and in the will to bring victory to their flags.

FINES GOING UP.

It is entirely in keeping with the spirit of the times that automobile fines for those who exceed speed regulations should go up. With the cost of living increasing on every side, it is quite proper that the reckless motorist should pay a greater premium for his carelessness and menace to the community. Magistrate HOUSE, in establishing the higher standard of $30 to $100 fines and sending frequent offenders to jail, has shown that the days of cheap police court fines are gone, fortunately for New York City, and the $5 or $10 bill, so flippantly paid by many early offenders, will no longer be accepted as legal satisfaction.

While statistics show that the percentage of fatalities in proportion to the automobiles in use is decreasing, the actual number of individual accidents is far too large, and there is justice in the law which provides a penalty sufficiently severe to be remembered. The great majority of motor-car drivers are careful and observant of the rights of others in the use of the streets. The few reckless ones place an undeserved stigma upon all, and it is quite right that they should pay the maximum rates for their folly.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Curious Mental Camouflage.

"Rationalization" is a word much used by modern psychologists of the Freudian and related schools. The meaning ascribed to the word by them is a little different from its ordinarily accepted significance, but that is a common habit of such folk—of all scientific persons, indeed—and they defend it well enough on the plea of necessity. In this instance, probably, no better name for the process they thus describe could be found, and they can be pardoned for limiting the application of the word to one particular sort of rationalization and leaving the other sorts to do the best they can when bereft of a linguistic cover.

Rationalization, as these psychologists understand it, is the finding or the invention of an avowable, because a commendable, reason for the doing of a thing that was really done for a reason unavowable because uncommendable. For instance, Miss ECKSTEIN, the Vassar teacher who approved of the sinking of the Lusitania, did so because she is a German, and did not want to condemn herself, as such, by condemning an act committed by the Government and people whose responsibility every German, in a measure, shares. But she could not confess that, even to herself, as it would not be in accord with either her reputation or her character as an intelligent and educated woman, too high-minded to be governed by blind racial instincts. So, having heard or read that the Lusitania was armed and carried ammunition to be used for killing Germans, she clings to that justification of the sinking, and the later refutation of those statements she refuses to believe.

In like manner other Germans, and especially other German-Americans, evade the painful necessity of condemning the German Army for committing "atrocities" by the simple expedient of declaring all the stories about cruel and evil deeds in Belgium and France to be "British lies." It is easy to say that they know better, and in a way they do, but in another way they do not, and they sincerely believe that the stories are all false, because the alternative is the admission that they themselves belong to a race capable of doing what the British and half a dozen other peoples say—and prove—the Germans did.

That is "rationalization," and everybody indulges in it to some extent every day.

A Success Without the Trenches.

When it was proposed to dig in Central Park a system of trenches that would bring to the minds of New Yorkers and their many visitors a clearer realization of how the war in Europe is conducted and what it means, the estimable gentlemen who advocated the execution of the plan all admitted that they had only one reason for doing so. It was necessary, they said, as a means of insuring success in floating the new Liberty Loan. For no other reason, they declared, would they have considered such a proposal for a moment, for the park was as dear to them as to anybody else, and none could be more ready to defend it to the last against any "invasion" not thus justified.

The argument, unquestionably, was a strong one—it was, indeed, quite unanswerable except by attacking and denying the premise on which it rested. To avert the failure of the loan, the sacrifice of Central Park, or of a dozen Central Parks, would have been a small price to pay, and a price which no good, or even decent, American would have hesitated to offer. So the premise was attacked, its truth was denied, and after a long controversy the trench scheme was abandoned.

Today everybody in the United States, and not far from everybody in most other countries, knows that the sacrifice of the park and the creation of a most dangerous precedent were not essential to the success of the loan, and THE TIMES is sure, or next to sure, that the members of the Loan Committee join all other defenders of the city's garden of innocent delights in rejoicing that a serious, a terrible, mistake was not made. THE TIMES had more confidence than the members of the committee themselves in their ability to make the loan a success without the sacrifice of the park, and its confidence has been justified by the event. The loan has been magnificently carried through—it is described in the Washington dispatches as probably the most successful loan ever floated by any nation—and the park is safer than it ever was before. The second result is incidental, but it is by no means unimportant.

Bombardment, as It Is Now Conducted.

As showing the violence of the recent German attack on one of the sectors held by French troops, PHILIP GIBBS quotes an officer who lived through it as saying: "There were ten big shells a second, and that lasted, with only two short pauses, for six days, all through the battle, and other shells were uncountable."

For the exact mathematical accuracy of this statement—of "big shells" alone it figures out at over 5,000,000—probably neither Mr. GIBBS nor his informant would vouch, but, on the other hand, this correspondent is not himself given to exaggeration or to transmitting exaggerations by others. His assertion can therefore be accepted as essentially true, and when so accepted it gives a new and clearer conception of the colossal scale on which this war is now conducted.

It means not only that something like 5,000,000 shells deserving to be called "heavy" were expended by the Germans in a small part of the long front, every mile of which was under a bombardment little less than continuous. It also brings to mind the immense labors performed by the thousands and thousands of men whose task it was to keep those gunners supplied with ammunition. They had to transport it for miles, themselves always under fire and moving over a terrain from which the last vestige of roads had disappeared. Also working their hardest to keep up this one rain of steel and explosives were other thousands of men and women in factories, and still further behind the firing line were miners and artisans of a dozen or a score of sorts, all seeking the accomplishment of the one purpose of killing or driving back that French officer and his men.

And this was such a small part of the battle that began on March 21!

Letters That Never Arrive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of our mail service to France: On Jan. 2 I mailed a sweater, with some other articles, to my son in our army in France. To insure delivery I mailed it as first-class matter, paying $1.49 postage. To insure it further I also registered it for 10 cents additional, $1.59 in all. I have just received word that this package of registered first-class matter was delivered to my son on March 25, a period of nearly three months. He will have the sweater for next Winter. A Christmas package that I mailed him at the end of November had not been delivered on March 30. A Red Cross Christmas package, presumably mailed in November, was delivered on March 12. Most of the letters we write him are never delivered. In his last he writes, "Have not heard from you in a month," yet we write every week. And my son's postal address has never been changed since he enlisted in Paris last Summer. He is in the same place he was then.

E. A. W.

Newark, April 30, 1918.

Our Full Strength to France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The men and women of the United States were three years late in coming into the war, leaving France and England to bear the burden of saving civilization and sustain the brunt. This moral stupidity and moral inertia are telling now. Unless American democracy is still too confused and incapable, it must see that France is now part of the sacred soil of the United States. Surely you must now act on the basis that, even if you have to transfer to the coast of France every sound man in the United States, even if untrained and unprepared, to fight for world's liberty, you will still have done less than your duty, because doing it late. There is not an instant to be lost. All those who cannot be transferred should be in your harbors building ships against time.

HERBERT FRENCH.

Florence, Italy, April 11, 1918.

TURKS WHO FAVOR US.

Many Here Said to Have Turned Against German Rule.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to say a few words in connection with the chivalrous expression of Colonel W. K. Fethers in regard to the fighting of the Turks, which appeared in this morning's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES? As a Turk who loves his nation but who deplores the short-sighted and erroneous diplomacy of its rulers, let me take this opportunity to thank the valiant chief of the brave Anzacs. It is not the first time that this idea has been expressed, but it does no harm to reiterate that the only decent fighting of this war has been around Gallipoli or Mesopotamia, where two former friends have come to clash. It was in this area only that the traditions of chivalrous warfare were scrupulously maintained in spite of the bitterness of the fighting, and by both sides.

As I have not as yet seen any comment on the President's decision not to declare war against Turkey, it will be opportune to give a few facts elucidating his wise stand. In the first place, from the point of view of waging war against Germany more efficiently, nothing will be gained—not only nothing will be gained but no little energy of the country will be used up in trying to enforce alien enemy regulation on approximately 800,000 Turkish subjects, perhaps 100 per cent. of whom are absolutely loyal to this country. Of the above number more than 90 per cent. are Armenians, Syrians, who, on account of the extreme short-sightedness of the pro-German rulers of Turkey and their inspirers in Berlin, have no reason to have any sympathy with Germans.

Of the Turks, many of them, who declared themselves "right or wrong, my country," at the beginning of the war, have gradually aligned themselves with the interests of the United States, especially since the entry of this country into the world conflict. All the intelligent ones strongly condemn the attitude of the Turkish Government against Armenians, whom they know as honest and industrious neighbors. Many of them thank God that they are in the United States. Some of them, as myself, have matched the President's $50 baby bond more than once in the last few days as their appreciation of the generosity of the United States and its great President. Making these people enemy aliens is uncalled for, if not fatuous.

In the second place, millions of American capital is invested in all parts of Turkey against no Turkish interests, except that which belongs to friendly or loyal people.

Thirdly, by pursuing the policy advocated by President Wilson a kind of political wedge will be formed between the Turks and their Teutonic allies. A positive result from this cannot be expected immediately because inertia of the state of things will make different parts of the machine run for a while without assistance. But sooner or later it will wax weak, and the Turks who do not know any enemy outside of the nations who have an eye of conquest on Constantinople, like the former Russian Government, will reason out that they have nothing to gain by further fighting the cause of an alien nation.

Lastly, Turkey has not done anything which might be interpreted as an overt act, except in a far fetched way.

A TURK.

New York, May 4, 1918.

Wholesale and Retail Prices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days when the retail prices soar so fast that we cannot accustom ourselves to them at any level before they soar again out of sight, it is a relief to read the figures recently published in the March report of the Bureau of Labor.

We often think the retailers are exploiting their customers. The report shows that they have not done so. It says, page 110:

> The retailers' prices of most of the commodities included in the exhibit have fluctuated at a lower level as compared with their 1913 base than have the wholesale prices. This is particularly noticeable in the case of pork, bacon, lard, dressed lamb, butter, milk, eggs, flour, corn meal, and potatoes. For corn meal especially there has been a much smaller percentage of increase in the retail than in the wholesale price. Comparing January, 1913, prices with the average for 1917, it is seen that only four articles of the twenty-eight included in the table show a larger percentage of increase in the retail than in the wholesale price. These are beef in Chicago (the price period) and granulated sugar in New York. In most of the months of 1917 the retail prices of these articles were relatively lower than were the wholesale prices.

The report thus shows that retail prices have not increased proportionally to wholesale prices.

In a special report on Prices and Cost of Living, the increase in wholesale prices from 1913 to December, 1917, are given: "Since January, 1916, the rise in wholesale prices has been unprecedented. The bureau's weighted index number, based on 292 separate articles, or price series, stood at 181 in December, 1917, as compared with 110 in January, 1916, and 100 as the average for the twelve months of 1913. In the same period, January, 1913, to December, 1917, the index number of farm products increased from 108 to 204; that of food articles from 114 to 185, and that of cloths and clothing from 110 to 206." This shows that the wholesale prices of articles of food have not advanced as much as other commodities.

FRANK C. BAKER.

New York, April 30, 1918.

Future of German Study.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was a time, and not so very long ago, when German science and German idealism commanded universal respect. That time no longer exists. As a cultural study German is taboo today, and it will remain taboo for generations to come. When a nation prostitutes science and "Kultur" in the service of all that is vile and infamous—so infamous that one cannot summon the courage to reproduce it in print—her language deserves to become extinct. There is only one valid plea that can be advanced at this time for the study of German in public and private schools of this country, and that is the use of it as a means of protection against the common foe. And even then the greatest care will have to be exercised in the selection of suitable teachers.

R. L. S.

New Haven, May 1, 1918.

CONSEQUENCES.

He "wanted to go," but his wife said
"No!"
And she wept at the very thought,
So he stayed at home while across the foam
The war of the worlds was fought!
He was held and bound to the daily round
By the toils of a clinging love
That would make the goal of an eagle's soul
The cote of a cooing dove.

He "wanted to go," but his wife cried
"No!"
And she held him there with her,
While the news that came from the war's great game
Set his brain and his heart awhirr;
He was "mad" to sail on the soldier's trail,
To venture and risk and dare,
To face the brunt at the very front
Of the fighting over there.

He "wanted to go," but his wife wailed
"No!"
Unequal to sacrifice.
Though the chains might chafe she would hold him safe—
And she paid a heavy price!
For his love turned hate for his selfish mate,
As the strongest passion can,
So she lost her "romance"—and he his chance
To live or to die a Man!

BERTON BRALEY.

"DRYS" GATHER AT ALBANY.

There to Urge Extra Session of Legislature to Pass on Prohibition.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 5.—Temperance forces of the State will confer here tomorrow afternoon and will attempt to induce Governor Whitman to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature to ratify the Federal Prohibition Amendment in an eleventh-hour move to kill prohibition as an issue in the coming campaign. Advocates of the move say that many legislators, fearing that they are politically dead because of their stand on the question at the regular session, seek another opportunity to change their votes.

There is a split in the prohibition ranks and the conference tomorrow bids fair to widen it. The Rev. O. R. Miller, head of the State Civic League, tonight denied the statement of William H. Anderson, Anti-Saloon League chief, that the conference backers were attempting to "embarrass the Governor."

"I don't know of any person connected with any of the organizations in this movement that would want to embarrass the Governor," said Mr. Miller. "He is for prohibition, and has proved since he has been in the Executive Chamber that he is our best friend. But I believe we should act upon this matter immediately. We have the enemy on the run, and should keep after it. The liquor interests have everything to gain by delay, while we have everything to lose."

OPPOSES CONGRESS'S PLAN.

War Department Should Educate Crippled Soldiers, Says Dr. Lough.

Dr. James E. Lough, Professor of Experimental Psychology and Dean of the Extramural Division, New York University, in a statement issued yesterday, declared that the War Department should take full responsibility for the vocational re-education of disabled soldiers. Dr. Lough whose father, disabled in the civil war, was one of the officers of the National Home for Crippled Volunteer Soldiers, said that the plan suggested in Congress of having the Federal Board for Vocational Education supervise the rehabilitation of crippled war veterans should be abandoned in favor of the War Department's doing the work.

"The Federal Board is an executive board, and is not under any department of government," he says. "It was organized to carry out the development of vocational education in secondary schools throughout the United States. The American Association for Labor Legislation has issued a special bulletin urging vocational education for both war and industrial purposes. General vocational re-education of cripples is most desirable. I see no reason why the Federal Board for Vocational Education should not extend its functions to include the vocational training of industrial cripples. This will require merely an enlargement of its present machinery. The care of the disabled soldier is an entirely different matter. Complete responsibility for him must remain where it belongs—in the War Department. The responsibility will come only when he ceases to be a soldier, that is when he is discharged and resumes his place in civil life."

URGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT.

Women's Clubs Federation Sends Appeal to the Senate.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 2,500,000 women in the United States, has adopted a resolution at a convention of the organization being held at Hot Springs, Ark., asking the Senate to act favorably on the Federal suffrage amendment, according to a telegram received at the headquarters of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party from Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who is attending the convention. The resolution, which was adopted unanimously and was sent to Washington, follows:

> The fourteenth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs assembled at Hot Springs, Ark., representing 2,500,000 women of the United States, earnestly request your honorable body to take immediate favorable action on the pending resolution to submit the Federal suffrage amendment to the several State Legislatures that democracy in the United States may be complete.

Members of the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Party will hold a luncheon at the Hotel Imperial next Saturday afternoon for women voters who desire to hear both sides of the prohibition question discussed. Professor Irving Fisher of Yale will take the affirmative and Julius Liebman the negative. Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Chairman of Brooklyn Borough, will preside.

PRAISES WORK OF NAVIES.

Maj. Beith Says Life of U-Boat Now Averages but Four Trips.

Major Ian Hay Beith, the English author, speaking last night at the Washington Heights Baptist Church, Convent Avenue and 145th Street, said that the destroyers of the British and American navies had developed the work of submarine hunting to such a stage of efficiency that the average life of a submarine now was four trips. He said that American troops whom he had seen in France were the best looking men on the western front, and that those whom he had seen in training camps were worried about only one thing—the danger that the war might be over before they could take a hand in it.

"Germany is willing to spend a million men," he said, "to drive the British into the sea. But if this drive fails—and it will fail—the territory which they have gained at such a terrible cost will all be lost to them. This offensive was foreseen by the army leaders on the Western front from the time that Russia collapsed, and there is no danger that the Germans will be able to attain their objectives."

90% LOYAL, SAYS HOLCOMB

Governor Thinks Rest of Connecticut Pacifist or Disloyal.

DANBURY, Conn., May 5.—Ninety per cent. of the citizens of Connecticut were absolutely loyal, said Governor Marcus H. Holcomb in a speech here today at the unfurling of a service flag in honor of the 650 Danbury men now in service. About 5 per cent., he said, "are pacifists, who ought to be in the Lakeville Institution for Imbeciles," and the remaining 5 per cent. were disloyal.

Not a single disloyal person should be permitted to show his head during the war, the Governor went on, and those who were disloyal at heart should be made "a photograph loyal." He did not explain his reference to the percentage he charged with disloyalty.

The unfurling of the service flag at the City Hall followed a parade of the Home Guard, which the Governor reviewed. He was accompanied by General Burpee, Commander of the Home Guard.

FORESEES DEEPER RELIGION

War Will Have Beneficial Effect, President of Middlebury Says.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., May 5.—Addressing a class of young men and women, of whom the majority plan to enter the service of their country, directly or indirectly, immediately after their graduation, President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College, in his baccalaureate sermon today, expressed the belief that the war would have a beneficial effect on religious life.

"The faith that is born on the battlefield," he said, "dispenses with arguments. It is earnest, unequivocal, aggressive, assertive. It pierces quickly to the great truths of religion.

"The war will lead us to revise somewhat our catalogue of virtues, giving stronger emphasis to some of the elemental qualities of manhood and judging less strictly the omission of some of the more cultivated graces."

JOFFRE WELCOMES OUR LABOR MISSION

Military and Civil Officials of Paris Extend Courtesies to the Visitors.

PRESS COMMENT IS CORDIAL

Refusal to Meet German Labor Leaders Till Victory Is Won Evokes Approval.

PARIS, May 5.—General Dubail, Military Governor of Paris, and his staff received the American labor mission today. He congratulated its members on the fact that the fraternization of France and the United States was not only military, but civil, and expressed the hope that the workers of both countries would remain hand in hand during peace as in war.

Marshal Joffre received the mission at the Military School and welcomed the members with his customary brevity. In a speech, which was most cordial, John P. Frey, a member of the mission, replied to the Marshal, reiterating the resolution of American labor leaders not to meet the representatives of German labor until the German armies had been conquered.

"All classes in America are united. No strike will occur. The whole nation is marching hand in hand with the Government," concluded Mr. Frey.

The mission then proceeded to the Labor Exchange, [headquarters of the French unions] where an official reception was given by the representatives of all sections of the labor forces. Albert Thomas, Pierre Renaudel, M. Jeusaux and M. Guibert formed the Reception Committee. After a visit to the various departments of the exchange, refreshments were served in the lecture room. M. Guibert, on behalf of the Administrative Committee, expressed the hope that tomorrow's meeting at the Labor Confederation headquarters would be profitable to the Socialist parties of both republics. This hope was echoed by James Wilson, a member of the American mission.

After the health of President Wilson had been drunk the mission left for the banquet, which was tendered by the Labor Federation.

While the labor members of the American mission were visiting the Labor Exchange the remainder of the party inspected several factories in Paris and in the suburbs, and then lunched with M. Colliard, Minister of Labor.

After the banquet given by the Labor Federation several speeches were made. James Wilson declared that American Socialists refused to consider treating with the Germans while the enemy armies were in French territory. He expressed a desire to see secret diplomacy suppressed and militarism abolished.

M. Longuet, Socialist Deputy and leader of the minority Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies, expressed his satisfaction in meeting American Socialists. Referring to the question of meeting the German Socialists he said: "We agree regarding the objects of the war. Our only misunderstanding is on the question of the tactics necessary to reach those objects."

Pierre Renaudel said that a similar difference of opinion had existed between the French and English Socialists, but that it had disappeared. He remarked that he found the misunderstanding in the ideas of Socialists of the two republics purely superficial, and added that the "efforts of all are being exerted for a lasting peace, a people's peace and the right of liberty."

The Americans spent yesterday visiting various interesting spots about Paris. At the church which was struck by a shell from the German paper-cannon on Good Friday, Professor Arthur O. Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins University, a member of the mission, made an address expressing the sympathy of the entire American nation with the victims of German brutality.

The newspapers this morning comment favorably upon the decision of members of the mission to refrain from speaking to or meeting German workingmen, whether Socialist or not, until the German armies have been expelled from France. All the newspapers devote much space to the delegation, many of them printing interviews with the various members. Gustave Hervé, editor of La Victoire, in a long editorial advises the Socialists and laboring men of France to be guided by the example of the Americans in their policy toward the Germans. L'Humanité, Socialist, prints the full text of the speeches of James Wilson, Chairman of the mission, and George L. Berry, but makes no comments, while L'Heure, Socialist, of the Sembat group, and La Verité, of the Labor Party, adopt a cooler attitude, granting but scant space to the doings of the delegates.

PRIZE GOES TO WAR SONG.

"Long, Long Trail" Held Best Expression of Yale's Traditions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 5.—Yale today awarded the Francis Joseph Vernon prize of $100, offered for the best poem expressive of Yale ideals, life, and associations, to the popular war song, "There's a Long, Long Trail." The award never before went to a popular song.

The authors, Alonzo Elliott and Stoddard King, are Yale graduates of the Classes of 1913 and 1914, respectively. Elliott wrote the music in 1913, a year before the outbreak of the European war, in his room

OPEN THE CAMPAIGN FOR SALVATION ARMY

Pelham Bay Sailors at Hippodrome Rally Start Week's Intensive Efforts.

WANT $250,000 FOR WAR

Whitman and Gerard Speak, and Anzacs and Pershing's Veterans Help the Movement Along.

A new manoeuvre of modern warfare was revealed at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon at the meeting which started the week's intensive campaign for the Salvation Army War Fund. According to the new tactics, the army is lined up with all the sky tenors on the left wing and the basses holding down the right, with baritones and tenors of the mild variety connecting them up in the center. At least that is what happens to an army when it is managed by First Class Musician Robert Fisher, who put several hundred sailors from Pelham Bay Park through a battle royal of song that divided popular interest with what Governor Whitman and ex-Ambassador Gerard had to say about the war. Lieutenant Cornwell and Ensign Denihan commanded the sailors while they were manoeuvring and drilling on the stage, but when it came to the heavy work of "Sweet Adeline" and the new version of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," which tells why "they won't need a Kaiser any more," Musician Fisher was the ranking officer, and displayed the army's qualities in a highly strategic manner.

The sailors from Pelham Bay were not the only military attraction. There were a group of Anzacs, and some of Pershing's veterans, and a band and a detachment of doughboys from a regular infantry regiment. Not to mention the Salvation Army, whose service at the front and exploits under fire were told in personal testimony by some of the American troops who had seen them.

The Salvation Army hopes to raise $250,000 in New York City this week for its work among enlisted men at home and overseas, but principally overseas. There was no call for money at yesterday's meeting, however; only a recital of the things for which money is needed and the work the Salvation Army is doing with the funds which it has now. At the head of the Salvation Army forces at the Hippodrome yesterday was Colonel W. A. McIntyre, commander in New York and New Jersey, whose two daughters won notable praise by their heroism under fire at Seicheprey, and the work that the army is doing for the comfort of the soldiers was a very large feature of the stories told by the men who are back on leave from Pershing's army.

George Gordon Battle, general Chairman of the War Work Committee of the Salvation Army, presided at yesterday's meeting. He and the speakers, however, had to fetch their remarks to one corner of the stage for a considerable time while the soldiers and sailors drilled and sang, with the Anzacs and a group of twenty khaki-clad Salvation Army girls who are sailing soon for duty with the army in France. Both of these were the times between times when music by the National Staff Band of the Salvation Army, the infantry band, and a naval bugle corps, and Constance Balfour of the Covent Garden Opera sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"We haven't felt the war as yet on this side," said Mr. Gerard. "Germany has had to find many food substitutes, but all we have had to do is to substitute Graham flour for wheat, but one thing we can find no substitute for, and that is the Salvation Army. There seems to be no other charitable organization in the world that can get so close to the heart of suffering and need."

Mr. Gerard spoke optimistically of the prospects to be expected from putting Charles M. Schwab and John D. Ryan in charge of shipbuilding and aircraft production, and said that nothing could destroy America's determination to carry the war through to a finish.

Commander Evangeline Booth described the work of the Salvation Army in Belgium, and behind the American lines since this country entered the war.

Sergeant Bright and Private Yarborough, two men who had seen fighting under Pershing, told about the Salvation Army and how it was always prepared to provide comforts for the soldiers even under the most difficult circumstances. Private Yarborough was especially appreciative of the fact that the Salvation Army provided pie, which was a luxury unknown to French cuisine. Colonel McIntyre closed the meeting with an appeal for workers to help in the war fund campaign.

CONCRETE SHIP HAS TRIAL.

The Faith Passes Successful Test in Pacific Waters.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The 7,900-ton steamer Faith, the largest concrete ship in the world, built by the San Francisco Shipbuilding Company, had a successful trial trip here today, averaging more than eleven knots an honr in its four trips over the official trial course.

The Faith's engines were installed in forty-four days, it being a local record. The success of the trip will result in the construction of three more concrete boats, each larger than the Faith, at Redwood City by the same company.

ARRESTED FOR SNAPSHOTS.

Two Young Men Had Photographed Army Trucks in Newark.

Two young men, who said they were on a sightseeing trip, were arrested on the arrival of a trolley car from Newark in Jersey City yesterday and locked up, charged with having made photographs of Government property. They said they were Eric Schuman, a clerk from Roller, Mo., and George Roades, who came from the same town before he went to Washington to be a clerk in the Post Office Department.

The prisoners said they visited New York to see the sights and it had occurred to Schuman to visit Newark, where his grandmother came from. After taking photographs of interesting sights in New York they went to Newark. It was while they were returning that Joseph Burke of 25 Cherry Street, Newark, saw the young men taking snap shots from the trolley car of some 200 army trucks stored near the Federal Ship Yards on the Meadows. At Jersey City he had them arrested.

Women, Hurled from Auto, Drown.

WINCHESTER, N. H., May 5.—Miss May Blanc and Miss Bessie Eddy, waitresses at a hotel in Northfield, Mass., were hurled from an automobile into the Ashuelot River here today and drowned after a collision with another car. Four other occupants of the car, which was driven by Harry Reed of Northfield, escaped without serious injuries. None of the persons riding in the other automobile, driven by Harry Mosher of Keene, was hurt.

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CONDEMNS NONWAR FUNDS.

Patriotic Societies Committee Protests at Appeals for Money.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The National Committee of Patriotic Societies, of which William Mather Lewis is secretary, today issued a protest against the action of various organizations throughout the United States which are alleged to be taking advantage of the present situation to raise special funds for purposes in no way connected with the war. The protest, made through the committee's Executive Board, says:

"The matter was brought forcibly to the attention of the board by the remark of a church official, who announced that his denomination was to make a drive for the biggest amount it had ever raised because at a time when the people were getting the habit of giving generously the raising of a great sum of money would be easier than in normal times.

"There is just one matter of importance to the American people today, and that is the winning of the war. Any organization, religious, philanthropic, social, or business, which diverts the interest and financial support of the people from that great cause is aiding Germany. The Government has urged municipalities to cut their budgets to the bone and make only the most necessary repairs during the course of the war. Other organizations should follow the same course.

"Necessary religious, philanthropic, social, and business enterprises should be kept up to their normal efficiency, but expansion should be postponed. The American people will be called on to give repeatedly and generously to necessary war enterprises until the conflict is over. Appeals for other causes will mean a diffusion of effort and weakening of purpose.

"Only those organizations which can show a 100 per cent. record of loyalty at the end of the war will merit or receive the support of that great body of returned soldiers who are to be the most influential factor in American life for many years to come."

PROTECTION FOR SHAD.

New Hudson River Net Rules to Facilitate Spawning.

ALBANY, May 5.—All shad nets in the Hudson River must be taken up hereafter between sundown on Friday and sunrise on Monday, in accordance with an order issued yesterday by Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt, for the purpose of giving the fast diminishing shad more opportunity to run up the Hudson River for spawning.

The order states that "during the shad season, from March 15 to June 15, both dates inclusive, no nets, excepting fyke nets and minnow nets used for taking bait, shall be set, placed, drawn, or allowed to remain in the waters of the Hudson River from below the dam at Troy, between sunset on Friday and sunrise on the following Monday."

In addition to this order granting the shad a "safe conduct" each week-end, the Conservation Commission is regulating the fishing privileges during the rest of the week. Hereafter, all persons who wish to catch shad in any part of the Hudson River must provide themselves with a license, issued by the commission.

Statistics show an alarming decrease in the quantity of shad taken during recent years in the Hudson River north of Verplanck's Point, which is the spawning ground of the fish. In 1913 the catch was 87,115 pounds; in 1914, 60,072 pounds; in 1915, 34,209 pounds, and in 1916, 25,206 pounds. Although the official catch for 1917 has not yet been reported, the Conservation Commission was unable to collect sufficient spawn to supply even one hatchery at Linlithgo.

WILL DESTROY ACID FUMES.

U. S. Army to Install Devices in Newark Meadows.

Devices to do away with the fumes from the picric acid plants on the Newark Meadows are being installed under the direction of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. Officials of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation, one of the biggest chemical plants in the country, were indicted and convicted in Hudson County recently for maintaining a nuisance. The Foundation Company, whose shipyards are opposite the chemical plant, was the principal complainant.

Colonel Samuel McRoberts of the procuring division of the Ordnance Department will arrive in Newark tomorrow to supervise the work of erecting the third of three huge towers which will contain the mechanical appliances to do away with the fumes and at the same time reclaim valuable material that formerly went to waste. At the suggestion of Colonel McRoberts and officials of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation the work of erecting the towers will be completed by the Foundation Company.

BROKER HANGS HIMSELF.

Insurance Man, Ill and Despondent, a Suicide in His Apartment.

Edward E. Schubert, an insurance broker, with offices at 505 Fifth Avenue and 95 William Street, committed suicide yesterday in his apartment at 2,128 Broadway. He had been ill for several weeks, and the police believe that he was dejected because of his illness and fretting about the war.

He had an appointment with Dr. G. Schlegel of 151 West Ninety-first Street, and when the patient failed to come Dr. Schlegel telephoned to the apartment. A maid found Schubert had committed suicide by hanging himself. Schubert was a member of the New York Athletic Club.

Miss Wyman's Wedding Plans.

Miss Rosamonde Wyman, a daughter of the late Edward Frothingham Wyman, whose marriage to Ensign Royal Winter Wetherald of the U. S. N. R. Flying Corps, will take place on Saturday afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, will have Mrs. Edward E. Wyman as her matron of honor, and the other attendants will be the Misses Ruth Atwater, Mildred Sutton, and little Miss Suzann and Master J. Walter Spaulding, 2d, Miss Wyman's niece and nephew. Phillips Wyman and Cadet Edward E. Wyman, brothers of the bride, William P. Dickson and Ensign William Blair Mitchell are to be the ushers, and Lieutenant Cary Waldrat, 106th Infantry, will be the best man. The reception will be held at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Wyman, 152 West Fifty-eighth Street. Miss Sutton, who is to be a bridesmaid, will herself be a bride on June 8, when she will marry Miss Wyman's brother, Phillips Wyman, at Greystone-on-the-Hudson.

ST. VINCENT FERRER CHURCH DEDICATED

Cardinal Farley and Apostolic Delegate Participate in Impressive Service.

DOMINICAN RITE OBSERVED

Beautiful Gothic Edifice Will Cost $1,500,000 When Completed—Bishop Hayes Preaches.

Yesterday was notable for the parishioners of the Dominican Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, for it witnessed the solemn dedication of their beautiful new Gothic church at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, which, when completed, will have cost $1,500,000. The dedicatory ceremonies were so timed as to take place on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the parish and the 701st anniversary of the Dominican Order.

High church dignitaries, members of other religious orders, and secular clergy paid tribute, by their attendance, to the work being done in New York by the Dominicans. Cardinal Farley, attended by many priests, blessed the new church, and the Most Rev. John Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, sang a solemn pontifical mass. The Apostolic Delegate, who wore cloth-of-gold vestments, was assisted by secular priests and the Provincials of the Franciscan and Jesuit Orders. The mass and other ceremonies were conformed to the ancient rite of the Dominican Order, the mediaeval character of the new edifice lending itself well to the solemn beauties of the old ceremonies.

A trained chorus of seventy choirboys and thirty men soloists from the Metropolitan Opera Company sang the music of the mass, accompanied by forty-five musicians from the New York Symphony Orchestra. The Rev. Joseph H. Dineen was Master of Ceremonies. The Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, preached, and made an eloquent plea for the need of stronger faith and piety in the world.

America Needs More Piety.

"Democracy, the great principle for which America is fighting," Bishop Hayes said, "will not be made eternal if based on the wofd of Princes, Presidents, or Kings, action of Legislatures, or treaties, which are things material. Americans in their mad rush for money today are neglecting things spiritual for things material. At this pace America cannot survive. What is needed in America today is a stronger faith and piety; we need more obedience and loyalty to the law of God.

"Something is wrotted in the world today to insure democracy, and that something is spiritual. Democracy is the love of God and our neighbor, and in order to come to a world democracy we must return to the ideals of the mediaeval days, when the Holy Church was the supreme judge and the arbiter of nations.

"The successor to the chair of Peter must be heard and will be heard before the world can realise greater spiritual ideals. Democracy can only be based on those two great commandments, 'Love they neighbor and love they God.' Treaties, which are the material bonds between nations, have proved 'scraps of paper.' Spiritual bonds are wanted between the nations of the world."

In concluding Bishop Hayes invoked a blessing upon the American soldiers, sailors, and chaplains. The Very Rev. J. R. Heffernan, O. P., Prior of St. Vincent Ferrer's, who preceded the Bishop to the pulpit, congratulated the parishioners and warmly thanked the church dignitaries for their attendance.

In the evening solemn pontifical compline was celebrated by Archbishop Bonzano, and a sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Mgr. John M. Cheney. Services will be held every day this week and next Sunday in continuation of the dedicatory celebration.

Much of the wealth of 700 years' tradition has been incorporated into the new church, and every provision has been made for carrying out the ceremonial which distinguishes the Dominican rite from that of the Roman. The church is replete with symbolism primarily relating to the Dominican Order. It is probably the first Catholic church in the United States, the doors of which Rood carved in stone on the outside, and it was said yesterday to be the only church in the country fitted throughout with acoustic tiling. As a result the preacher's voice is heard distinctly in every corner of the edifice, while the sound is diffused in such a way as to appear to come from no one particular point.

The crowning feature of the exterior of the church, which is now lacking, owing to the absence of the necessary funds, will be the great fleche, or narrow tower, which, when erected, will be ten feet higher than the one on the cathedral at Amiens.

$3,142,263 FOR EDUCATION.

General Education Board Continues Its Work in Fourteen States.

The General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, "to promote education within the United States," without distinction of race, sex, or creed, will shortly issue its complete annual report for the fiscal year 1916-17.

The appropriations for the year 1916-17 totaled $3,142,263, the largest item of which was $1,850,000 for medical education. Since its founding the board has appropriated to colleges and universities alone the total of $13,620,760, while these institutions themselves have raised simultaneously $50,133,868. The board's gifts have assisted in increasing the resources of 112 colleges and universities, situated in practically every State in the Union. Since its organization in 1902, the General Education Board has appropriated for all purposes $21,357,408.

The most important action of the board in the last year dealt with the establishment of the medical department of the University of Chicago. The General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation together contributed $2,000,000 toward a total of $5,300,000 which was needed to bring together in a single university medical school institutions whose resources valued at almost $15,000,000.

The board has continued its appropriations to departments of education in fourteen States to enable these departments to maintain State agents to develop sentiment in favor of improved rural schools, and to counsel with school executives and authorities as to the best means of educational betterment.

ADD YEAR TO CURRICULUM.

Columbia's Lengthened Medical Course to Begin in September.

It was announced yesterday at Columbia University that a resolution presented by the Faculty of Medicine had been adopted, and that a fifth clinical year had been added to the curriculum. The plan for the additional year was outlined in a special report of a committee of the Faculty of Medicine, and will be made effective for the class entering September, 1918.

In urging the addition of a fifth year to the medical curriculum Dean Samuel W. Lambert said: "Columbia believes that such a year in a hospital for all candidates for licensure, under proper college discipline is needed to round out the undergraduate training. This can be done by developing the system of clinical clerks of the present four-year curriculum into a full year's course by easing up on the pressure of the present third year. The result will be both needed redistribution of the clinical subjects and a fulfillment of the legal requirement of a hospital interne year for all graduates."

MADDIN SUMMERS DIES SUDDENLY IN MOSCOW

Head of American Consulate in Bolshevist Capital Collapsed from Overwork.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The death of Maddin Summers, United States Consul General at Moscow, was announced today in a cable message to the State Department. Mr. Summers collapsed under the strain of long months of overwork, the message said, and was ill but one day.

As head of the American Consulate General at the Bolshevist capital, Mr. Summers had probably the most extraordinary and most exacting task of any man in the Consular service. He directed the activities of a great organization of Consular officers and agents extending throughout Eastern Russia, all the way to Vladivostok, and even before the Bolshevist Government moved to Moscow the work of the office there was vast.

Officials of the State Department spoke tonight of Mr. Summers in terms of almost unmeasured praise. They said few men had given such important service to the country, and that he should be regarded as a war hero as truly as though he had lost his life in the trenches. Charles R. Crane, who as a member of the American Mission to Russia after the overthrow of the Czar spent several months at Moscow, said Mr. Summers not only worked night and day, but handled in masterful fashion a responsibility as great as that of any Ambassador.

A native of Nashville, Tenn., Mr. Summers was 41 years old. He had been in the service since 1899, when after attending Vanderbilt and Columbian Universities, he was appointed Consular Clerk. Soon afterward he went to Barcelona, Spain, as Vice and Deputy Consul General, and during the years that followed he served at Madrid, at Belgrade, Serbia, and at various Latin-American cities. In August, 1916, he was recalled to Washington from Sao Paulo, Brazil, to act as Secretary of the Pan American Scientific Congress. Then he was detailed to the Latin-American Division of the State Department until April, 1917, when he went to Moscow.

In Spain Mr. Summers married a Russian woman of a prominent Moscow family, and at Belgrade he acquired much knowledge of value to him in his Russian post.

HOME FOR JEWISH ORPHANS.

Delegates at New Building Pledge Support to Government.

The annual convention of the delegates of the Hebrew Free Burial Association and the Israel Orphan Asylum was held in the annex of the joint institutions at 274 Second Street yesterday. The following officers were elected: Gustave Hartman, President; Jonan Schimel, First Vice President; Morris Bruener, Second Vice President; Morris Schoenberg, Third Vice President; Dr. Harry Lederkramer, Fourth Vice President; Mindel Schapiro, Treasurer, and David Baum, Recording Secretary.

Mr. Hartman in his annual message and the speakers who represented 1,000 delegates of the various Hebrew societies in affiliation with the allied charities expressed the satisfaction of the members at the completion of the new building in Second Street which is intended to quarter Jewish orphans. Of the twenty young charges now in the institution one is a war orphan of Russian parentage. The speakers included Sol Schlinsky, Grand Master of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham; the Rev. Dr. Samuel Buchler, and Louis S. Breumm. The following resolution was adopted:

"In this struggle for democracy and humanity we, members of the Israel Orphan Asylum, Jews of America, grateful for the country and opportunity afforded us under our glorious American flag and free institutions, stand ready to do all in our power with our fortunes and very lives in behalf of our flag and our country, and to this end we pledge our whole-souled support to the President and the Government of the United States. The doors of the Israel Orphan Asylum shall always be held open for the reception of the little children whose fathers have made the supreme sacrifice on the altar of liberty and democracy."

A copy of the resolutions was sent to President Wilson. The new building is five stories high, and was erected at a cost of $150,000. It contains a roof garden, shower baths, an isolation ward, a hospital ward, and other modern conveniences for the reception of orphan children from 1 to 5 years. Miss Jennie G. Fisher will be Superintendent.

JEWS IN BALTIMORE DRIVE.

Prominent New Yorkers Help to Launch Relief Campaign.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 5.—Representative Jews of New York and other cities assisted Baltimore Jews tonight in launching a drive to raise Baltimore's quota of $350,000 in a general war relief fund of $15,000,000 A dinner at the Belvedere was followed by addresses and subscriptions amounting to many thousands of dollars.

The speakers included Jacob Schiff of New York, Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, Louis Marshall, Chairman of the National Jewish Relief Committee, and Jacob Billikoff, Secretary to the Committee on Investigation on Conditions Abroad. Orthodox and reform Jews are united in the movement which will continue here throughout the week, and wind up by a big mass meeting next Sunday.

102 DEATHS IN AIR CAMPS.

Ellington Field, at Houston, Leads in Number of Fatal Accidents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The War Department authorizes a statement today that there had been 102 deaths in flying accidents in aviation schools and camps in this country and at Camp Borden, Toronto, from the date of establishment to April 24, 1918. These deaths were distributed as follows:

Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.	1
Call Field, Wichita Falls, Texas	5
Chandler Field, Essington, Penn.	1
Ellington Field, Houston, Texas	17
Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.	11
Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I.	4
Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas	14
Love Field, Dallas, Texas	4
Park Field, Millington, Tenn.	9
Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla.	6
Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal.	4
Rich Field, Waco, Texas	1
Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.	1
Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich.	2
Camp Borden, Toronto, Canada	3
Camp Taliaferro, Field No. 1, Fort Worth, Texas	15
Camp Taliaferro, Field No. 2	2
Camp Taliaferro, Field No. 8	1
Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio	1

ENDS PITTSBURGH FLIGHT.

Lieut. Flachaire Makes Trip from Mineola Without Accident.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 5.—Lieutenant George Flachaire, the French flying ace, completed his flight from Mineola, L. I., to Pittsburgh late today, making a landing at the Carnegie Tech. Aviation Field at 6 o'clock.

Lieutenant Flachaire left Altoona at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and made the last lap of his flight in good time without incident.

BOWMAN ADDS TWO HOTELS TO HOLDINGS

Control of the Belmont and Murray Hill Obtained from B. L. M. Bates.

GRAND CENTRAL ENCIRCLED

Passengers Leaving in Any Direction Must First See Hotel of Biltmore's Manager.

Six of the largest hotels in this city were united yesterday under the control of John McE. Bowman of the Hotel Biltmore, as the result of a deal giving him the control of the Hotel Belmont and the Murray Hill Hotel. The transaction, which has been under consideration for five years, was completed late Saturday night, between Mr. Bowman and Benjamin L. M. Bates, owner of the Hotel Belmont and the Murray Hill Hotel, it was announced yesterday by Mr. Bowman. The latter is now the head of one of the largest hotel companies in the world, surpassing in his holdings those of T. Coleman du Pont, the recent purchaser of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The hotels under the control of Mr. Bowman are the Biltmore, the Manhattan, the Belmont, the new Hotel Commodore, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street; the Murray Hill, and the Ansonia. A chain of hotels has thus been formed surrounding the Grand Central Terminal, with which three of the hotels are connected by underground passages. In whatever way a traveler turns from the Terminal the first hotel he sees will be under the control of Mr. Bowman.

As a result of the acquisition of the Waldorf-Astoria by T. Coleman du Pont last February, and the transaction of Mr. Bowman, nearly all the large hotels in the city are under control of two rival hotel corporations. A comparison of the hotels in regard to approximate accommodations follows:

MR. BOWMAN.	Rooms.	MR. DU PONT.	Rooms.
Commodore	2,000	McAlpin	2,000
Biltmore	1,000	Waldorf-Astoria	1,300
Belmont	600	Plaza	600
Manhattan	1,000	du Pont, Wilmington, Del.	600
Murray Hill	600	Taft, New Haven, Conn.	500
Ansonia	1,500		
Total	7,700	Total	4,900

No estimate of the sum involved in the transaction could be obtained from either Mr. Bowman or Mr. Bates, nor could any details of the arrangements of the new company be learned. It was said, however, that Mr. Bates would not retire from active work, but would become a member of the new company. Another person interested in the transaction is James Woods, Commissioner of corporations in San Francisco, and managing director of the Hotel St. Francis there. It was said that Mr. Woods, who was assistant manager of the Waldorf-Astoria thirteen years ago, would resign from his position as Commissioner and sever his connections with the St. Francis to take charge of the Belmont and the Murray Hill.

Charles E. Gehring, head of the Hotel Review, who was the negotiator of the deal between Mr. Bowman and Mr. Bates, said yesterday: "The union of the Bates and Bowman hotel interests will mean that any one can walk from the train into his hotel without going on the street and will save the expense of a cab and of checking his baggage. Moreover, persons who have been turned away from one of the hotels because of lack of accommodations will now be able to obtain rooms in another hotel under the same management."

The Commodore when completed will have cost more than $15,000,000; the Belmont is said to have cost $7,000,000, the Biltmore, $5,500,000, and the Murray Hill was sold in 1910 to Mr. Bates for more than $1,700,000. When the Commodore is completed in January next, the six hotels will be able to accommodate more than 2,000,000 persons a year, and a staff of 7,000 employes will be maintained. At present the Hotel Biltmore alone is said to pay $1,000,000 in salaries.

In addition to hotels in this city, Mr. Bowman is the head of a large hotel corporation which was constructing three hotels on the boardwalk in Atlantic City until work was stopped for the period of the war. Mr. Bowman entered the hotel business as the protégé of the late Gustave Baumann, who was proprietor of the Holland House. When Mr. Baumann took charge of the Biltmore, Mr. Bowman was appointed Vice President of the Biltmore company. Upon the death of Mr. Baumann, Mr. Bowman succeeded him as President of the Biltmore company. Mr. Bowman later acquired the Manhattan and the Ansonia. He was appointed by Herbert Hoover to serve on the Food Administration Board as head of the Hotel, Restaurant, Dining Car, and Steamship Division of the United States Food Administration Board. Mr. Bowman, who is under 40 years old, was born in Toronto, Canada.

MRS. BELMONT TELLS OF WAR

She Gives High Praise to America's Young Fighters.

Mrs. August Belmont was the speaker last evening at the weekly forum of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. The meeting was directed by the rector, Rev. Percy Stickney Grant. Mrs. Belmont's topic was "Impressions of the War Zone," and having recently returned from the western front her pictures of conditions affecting Americans in the service and Americans behind them at home aroused great interest in her auditors.

Among her most vital memories, she said, which indicated the characteristics of the three Western Allies whom she had studied, were the strong handclasp of the British, the warm handclasp of the French, and the eager hand-clasp of the Americans. The delight evinced by the Yankee boys at a chance to talk with any one from "back home" was inspiring, but pathetic.

The memory of the clear-eyed, soldierly, confident sterling young men whom she saw in the American forces, the flower of modern American chivalry with one desire, convinced her that they will succeed in their purpose, and that they will keep the star-spangled banner waving in a world made safe for liberty and decency and happiness At the conclusion of her address a questionnaire was held, and she answered several earnest questions from the audience.

RAIDS ARE TO BE KEPT UP.

District Attorney Swann Says Licenses May Be Canceled.

District Attorney Swann continued his raids in co-operation with the police early yesterday morning on a number of resorts in various parts of the city which were open after 1 A. M. About 100 persons were questioned, and nearly all released on their promise to appear at the District Attorney's office today. Judge Swann said last night that action would be taken to cancel the licenses of several resorts alleged to be selling liquor after closing time. A number of women who were in the company of soldiers were arrested.

The raids were made without the co-operation of army officers, which had been expected. It was stated that the investigation which is being made by army men will be carried out secretly and that the co-operation of the District Attorney and police will be asked after evidence has been gathered against resorts where liquor is sold to men in uniform. Judge Swann said last night that the early Sunday morning raids, which have occurred now on five Sundays in succession, will be continued indefinitely and that they may be varied by raids on other days.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COHEN.—May 3, Conrey Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Cohen, a son.
EISENBERG.—April 30, 2,526 Grand Concourse, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Eisenberg, a son.
HABER.—April 29, Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Haber, a daughter.
OPPENHEIM.—May 2, 853 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Oppenheim, a daughter.
SCHAPIRO.—April 28, 370 Wadsworth Av., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Schapiro, a daughter.
SHIVERTS.—April 30, Women's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Shiverts, a son.

Engaged.

MACKEOWN—BROWN.—Mrs. L. F. Brown of 38 West 130th St. announces the engagement of her daughter, Mildred U., to Mr. Chancellor E. Mackeown, who is now with the Metropolitan Hospital Unit, in camp at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.

ABRAHAM—KLEIN.—Sophie Klein to Morris Abraham.
CARR—BERTUCH.—Gertrude Bertuch to Samuel Carr.
DAVIDOFF—SCHOENFELD.—Lillian B. Schoenfeld to Dr. Benjamin Davidoff.
GLASER—ROGOWITZ.—Sidelle Rogowitz to Burnard R. Glaser.
GLASSBERG—GLATMAN.—Sophia C. Glatman to Benjamin Glassberg.
GREENFIELD—LAUCHNER.—Hilda Lauchner to Charles Greenfield.
GRONMAN—JOSEPHSON.—Rose Josephson to Maurice J. Gronman.
GUTMAN—LESSER.—Irene Lesser to Harry Gutman.
JAFFE—GOLDBERG.—Betty Goldberg to Samuel Jaffe.
KIRSH—RIPIN.—Marian Ripin to Alexander Kirsh.
KLEIN—LAMPERT.—Vera Lampert to Robert Klein.
LESSER — LOEWENBERG.—Lilian Lowenberg to Howard T. Lesser.
LEVEY — BRENNER. — Helen Brenner to Nathan Levey.
ORNSTEIN—REISS.—Clara Reiss to Charles K. Ornstein.
OSSNOFF — COHEN. — Gertrude Cohen to Morris Ossnoff.
SIMON—PELS.—Elsie Pels to Sidney Simon.
WEILLER—FREUND. — Frances Freund to Henry A. Weiller.
WOLFF — HORNUNG. — Helen Hornung to Lewis A. Wolff.

Married.

SCHIEFFELIN—MARKOE. — On Saturday, May 4, at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, by the Rev. Karl Reiland, D. D., Annette, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James W. Markoe, to Lieutenant William Jay Schieffelin, Jr., Field Artillery, U. S. A.
WINSLOW—WOODWARD.—On May 4, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Miss Helen Woodward of Lexington, Mass., to John Winslow of New York City.

FICHTER—LYON.—April 30, Edna M. Lyon to Nat Fichter.
FRANKENTHALER—GOLDSMITH. — April 30, Sophie Goldsmith to Jacob Frankenthaler.
HEINSTEIN—SCHWEITZER.—April 30, Ruby B. Schweitzer to Harry Heinstein.
MIDDLETON—MOLTZ.—April 30, Helen M. Moltz to Harold C. Middleton.
OXNER—PHILLIPS.—April 29, Evelyn J. Phillips to Edwin K. Oxner.

Died.

ADLER.—On Saturday, May 4, at his residence, 400 West End Av., Dr. Isaac Adler. Funeral services will be held at the Ethical Culture Meeting House, 2 West 64th St., Monday, May 6, 1918, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

BATES.—At Hampton Hall, Cranford, N. J., May 4, Fannie E. Bates, widow of George Greer Bates. Funeral services at her late residence, 3:30 P. M., Monday, May 6. Interment private.

BIGELOW.—Ellen, May 5, at her home in Corning, N. Y., aged 79, daughter of the late Alanson and Ann Rebecca Bigelow of Cambridge, Mass., and wife of the late Amory Houghton, Jr., President of the Corning Glass Works. Funeral Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from the family home in Corning. Interment private. Friends especially requested to omit flowers.

BLETTERMANN—Martha, suddenly, wife of John and mother of Alvin and Helen Linda. Funeral Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock at 580 West 161st St. Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

BLETTERMANN—Columbia Lodge, No. 13, U. O. T. S.—Dear Sisters: Sorrowful announcement is made of the passing away of Sister Martha Bletterman. Funeral strictly private.
BELLE E. LEVOR, President.
AMELIA WERTHEIM, Financial Secretary.

BUCKLEY.—On Saturday, May 4, 1918, Charles Ramsay Buckley, son of the late Thomas T. Buckley, and husband of Agnes Brennan Buckley, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Services at his residence, 113 Montague St., Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, May 7, at 11 o'clock.

BURKE.—William. Body lying in state, THE CHUNER J. CHURCH, (Frank Campbell's,) Broadway, 66th St.

CHOPAK.—On Sunday, May 5, Jacob, beloved husband of Frances and father of Julius, William, Samuel, Esther, Robert, and Fannie. Funeral from late residence, 886 Av. Monday, May 6, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

COLOGERO.—Friday, May 3, Nicholas J. Calogero, in his 28th year, at his residence, 73 Goerck St. Mass of requiem Monday, May 6, 8:30 A. M., Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, on Pitt St. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CULLEN.—On Thursday, May 2, Rev. John J. Cullen, rector Church of the Guardian Angel, Ocean Parkway, Coney Island. Rev. clergy, relatives, and friends are invited to attend funeral on Monday, May 6. Divine office 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass 10:30 o'clock. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege. Please omit flowers.

CURTIS.—Suddenly, on May 4, 1918, Nellie S. Curtis, aged 50 years, secretary to Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley. Funeral on view at J. Winterbottom's Parlors, 78 West 47th St. Funeral to be held there on Monday, the 6th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Interment private. Boston papers please copy.

DILLON.—May 5, Charles F. Services, Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 5th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday, 8 P. M.

DONOVAN.—On May 4, Cornelius Donovan, native of Clonakilty, Cork, Ireland, beloved husband of the late Mary Donovan, (nee O'Sullivan.) Funeral from his late residence, 108 East 91st St., on Tuesday, May 7, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel. Interment Calvary.

DUNHAM.—Laurence Dunham, husband of Athelais Cranford Dunham, at his home at Rosedale, N. Y., on Sunday morning. Services at his late home Tuesday morning on the arrival of Harlem Railroad train leaving Grand Central at 9:35. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

DUNN.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., Saturday, May 4, 1918, James A., son of the late James Foster and Helen Craig Dunn. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 47 Linden Av., Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Automobiles will be at Glen Ridge station to meet D., L. & W. train leaving Hoboken at 7:07.

ENNIS.—Lieutenant James Seferan Ennis, U. S. R. A. Funeral from residence, 166 West 70th, 9:30 A. M., Tuesday, May 7, 1918. Services at Church of the Holy Trinity, West 82d St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.

FERGUSON.—At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, Ferdinand S., husband of Minnie G. Ferguson, age 63 years. Funeral services on Tuesday evening, at Trinity M. E. Church, Paterson, at 8 o'clock.

FISHER.—Jennie. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's,) Monday, 11 A. M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

FLAGG.—William Henry, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Carroll W. Johnson, 90 Ivy Court, Orange, N. J., on May 3. Funeral services Monday, May 6, at 11:30 A. M., at above residence. Train leaves Hoboken, D., L. & W. Station, 10:45 A. M.

FOLEY.—Jane, Saturday, May 4, at her residence, 542 West 50th St. Funeral Monday, May 6, 2 P. M., from Coughlin & Poole, 881 10th Av.

FREDERICK.—John. Services later at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell's,) Broadway, 66th, 67th Sts.

GEHLE.—At Jersey City on May 4, 1918, at his residence, 13 Howard Place. Funeral services Tuesday, May 7, St. Mark's Church, Jersey Av., at 2:30 P. M.

GUTTMAN.—Mary E. on Sunday, May 5, at his residence, 1,802 Crotona Av., Bronx, father of Flora Szathmary, Lillie, and Rose Guttman, and beloved husband of the late Annie Guttman. Funeral announcement tomorrow.

HALL.—At Paterson, N.

Pamphlet Describing Six Liberty Loan Issues

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

War's Tightening Grip on Industry

So far as we can measure a week's changes in the war situation there is ground for added confidence in the ability of the British and French troops, with no small help from the rapidly increasing numbers of Americans now mingling with them, to withstand even greater pressure than the enemy has been able to bring against the heroic line reaching down across Flanders and Picardy. It is easier for us to trust serenely in the strength of the defenders with 3,000 miles of ocean between Germany and America than for the British and French, with the roar of guns in their ears. For that reason it is possible to understand the division of attention in this country between the immediate war crisis itself and the problems raised by the conflict between normal and war business. In Great Britain and France there was little hesitation before the adoption of extreme measures for the subjugation of all non-essential endeavors to the life and death struggle to maintain an unbroken barrier against the advancing hordes. The United States has accepted reluctantly measures for speeding up the war machine much less severe in their scope than those which our Allies adopted almost immediately after the declaration of war. The manufacture of automobiles other than those required for the movement of troops and supplies furnishes an instance. In Italy, in France, and in Great Britain not only the production of new pleasure cars but the general use of those already on the roads was ended when it was discovered that there was an impending shortage of steel, rubber, mechanics, and petrol. For some months after the United States entered the war the manufacture of such cars went on at an increased rate. Then came the demand for the diversion of part of the factory space to the production of airplane parts, munitions, and trucks. That automatically checked the output of passenger cars to such an extent that when the manufacturers came to an agreement to limit production to 70 per cent. the reduction was nothing more than recognition of a condition already achieved. Now comes the suggestion that the new schedules be reduced to 25 per cent. of what would have constituted a year's output. While that has been under debate the Government has quietly compelled the steel mills to stop deliveries elsewhere than through the channels indicated by the War Industries Board, which threatens to nullify the force of another voluntary contribution.

The commandeering of steel, of wool, of many industrial plants and the railroads has shown the trend toward the substitution of rigid Federal control over consumption for efforts to bring about a voluntary and gradual decrease in the use of both essentials and non-essentials. It was an inevitable development from the pressure which has been brought to bear upon the War Department for more speed in getting men and munitions to the relief of the Allies. The process of educating people to step aside for the war machine proved too slow for the crisis. Such violent interference with the normal ways of trade has multiplied the difficulties which will attend the after-war adjustments, but the supreme effort demanded in the name of civilization would not admit of delay. So it is that while domestic business has been hampered, living costs advanced, and freedom of action restricted, the United States has been able to send a fully equipped army abroad and has made wonderful progress in overcoming the faults which marked the early administration of war preparations.

An interesting contribution to the discussion over the extent to which the Government is justified in fixing prices and commandeering output was made by the President of the Guaranty Trust Company before the Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Mr. Sabin argues for as little Governmental interference and regulation as the exigencies of the crisis permit. He holds that for more than a decade the attitude of the Government toward business has been that business is something merely to be regulated and harnessed. There has been little effort on the part of the Government to stimulate and foster business; it has been destructive and not constructive, he thinks, and in the light of the present-day difficulties following the interruption of the natural workings of economic law he wonders if the policy of price regulation does not do more harm than good. Just as soon as the price of one commodity is established it becomes imperative that prices of many other commodities should also be fixed. There is no end to the vicious circle. Mr. Sabin suggests that it might be better to allow prices to take their course and to have the Government apply a tax on excess profits arising during the period of the war as a counter-restraint in the public interest. But the action at Washington looking to the control of prices and the distribution of output resulted from the discovery that advances were not taking place as an orderly increase due to greater demand, but to realize, in many cases, the utmost profit that might be made out of the nation's necessities. Where many commodities might be selling today had not the Government fixed arbitrary prices on a basis of fair profits to the producers, it is easy to guess with the course of cotton quotations as a guide.

The stock market has felt the effect of the demand upon the country's resources made by the Third Liberty Loan, but it has gained ground at the same time. With almost no speculative dealings of consequence prices have withstood successive shocks as news of German gains increased the tension in military circles, and the first intimation of a turn in the tide of battle brought a response in an upward spurt. The significant factor in this market, as professional operators view it, is the extent to which the floating supply of stocks has been reduced. Investment buying seldom shows any influence on a single market session, but when continued steadily month after month, as has been the case for several months past, it eliminates the weak spots and creates a technical position admirably designed to withstand bad news. But most people in the financial district are expecting good news.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended May 4, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	161,267	327,724	892,314
Tuesday	358,685	529,320	622,438
Wednesday	354,459	442,833	588,755
Thursday	457,582	899,970	526,402
Friday	334,373	573,793	871,052
Saturday	153,878	304,670	570,095
Total w'k.	2,040,194	3,078,310	4,066,056
Year to date.	41,765,800	65,500,120	59,878,664

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$7,181,000	$3,014,500	$3,238,500
Tuesday	9,292,500	3,506,000	3,508,000
Wednesday	9,064,000	4,596,500	3,296,500
Thursday	6,157,000	5,072,500	3,120,500
Friday	6,297,500	3,625,000	3,086,000
Saturday	2,954,000	2,826,500	1,498,000
Total w'k.	$40,946,000	$22,641,000	$17,747,500
Year to date.	464,353,500	394,457,300	375,784,950

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.	May 4, '18.	May 5, '17.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$4,183,000	$11,509,000	*$7,326,000
Government..	36,582,000	11,012,000	25,520,000
State	.....	11,000	*11,000
City	231,000	109,000	122,000
Total, all.	$40,946,000	$22,641,000	$18,305,000

*Decrease.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Re-new'ls.
April 29	4	3½	4	4
April 30	4	3½	3½	4
May 1	4	3½	4	4
May 2	4	3½	3½	4
May 3	4	3½	3½	3½
May 4	3½	3½	3½	3½
Week's Range—				
High	4			
Low	3½			3½
Same week last year—				
High	4½			4
Low	2¼			3¼
Year to date—				
High	6			6
Low	2			2
Same period last year—				
High	4			4
Low	1½			1½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
April 29	5¼@5¾	5¼@6	6
April 30	5¼@5¾	5¼@6	6
May 1	5¼@5¾	5¼@6	6
May 2	5¼@5¾	5¼@6	6
May 3	5¼@5¾	5¼@6	6
May 4	5¼@5¾	5¼@6	6
Week's range—			
High	5¾	6	6
Low	5½	5¾	6
Same week last year—			
High	4½	4¾	5
Low	3¾	4	4
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—			
High	4½	4¾	4¾
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....6
4 to 6 months.....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member-Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4½	4½
New York	4	4¾	4¾
Philadelphia	4	4¾	4¾
Cleveland	4½	4¾	4¾
Richmond	4½	4¾	4¾
Atlanta	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4¾	5
St. Louis	4	4¾	4¾
Minneapolis	4	4¾	5
Kansas City	4	4¾	4¾
Dallas	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4½	4½

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness of Liberty Loan bonds:

	Within 15 Days, Agricultural Incl. Member & Live Stock ber-Banks' Paper, Over 90 Days.	Collateral Notes.	16 to 90 Days, Inc'sive.
Boston	5	4	4½
New York	5	4	4½
Philadelphia	5	4	4½
Cleveland	5½	4	4½
Richmond	5	4	4½
Atlanta	5	4	4½
Chicago	5½	4	4½
St. Louis	5½	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4½
Kansas City	5	4	4½
Dallas	5½	4	4½
San Francisco	5½	4	4½

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at the lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety days' paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
April 29	Par	Par	15c	Par
April 30	Par	Par	15c	Par
May 1	Par	Par	15c	Par
May 2	Par	Par	15c	Par
May 3	Par	Par	15c	Par
May 4	Par	Par	15c	Par

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Money.	Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Exch. on London.
April 29	2¾	3½	3⅝	27f 16c
April 30	2¾	3½	3⅝	27f 16c
May 1	2¾	3½	3⅝	27f 16c
May 2	2¾	3½	3⅝	27f 16c
May 3	2¾	3½	3⅝	27f 15½c
May 4	2¾	3½	3⅝	27f 15½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Brit. 4½%.	Paris Rentes.
April 29	55¼	99⅝	58f 50c
April 30	55¼	99½	58f 50c
May 1	55¼	99½	58f 50c
May 2	55⅝	99⅝	58f 50c
May 3	55¼	99⅝	58f 50c
May 4	55⅛	99⅝	58f 50c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
April 29	49¼d	99⅝c
April 30	49¼d	99⅝c
May 1	49¼d	99⅝c
May 2	49¼d	99½c
May 3	49¼d	99½c
May 4	49½d	99½c

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 4, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,040,194	41,765,800
Same period a year ago..	3,078,310	65,500,120

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	68.69	67.25	70.95	64.12
Same period a year ago..	82.02	77.89	90.46	77.24

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
600	ADAMS EXPRESS	67	65	65	..
4,100	Advance Rumely	16	13⅝	15	+ 1½
3,400	Advance Rumely pf	36	30⅞	35½	+ 5⅝
100	Ajax Rubber	58	58	58	+ ⅛
1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
300	Alaska Juneau	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
10	Albany & Susquehanna	184½	184½	184½	..
58,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30	26¼	28½	+ 2⅛
1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	83½	80¼	83⅛	+ 3⅛
300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	85	83¾	83¾	+ ⅝
100	Am. Bank Note	32½	32½	32½	+ 1
4,100	Am. Beet Sugar	74	72	72⅝	— ⅛
25,800	Am. Can	44¾	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅛
300	Am. Can pf.	97	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅛
27,300	Am. Car & Foundry	78⅜	75¾	77⅝	— ⅛
200	Am. Car & Foundry pf.	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
4,600	Am. Cotton Oil	37¾	36¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	80	80	80	..
200	Am. Express	82	82	82	— 6
800	Am. Hide & Leather	13½	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅝
600	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	59⅞	58	59⅞	+ 1
8,400	Am. Ice	27½	24⅜	27¼	+ 2⅞
500	Am. Ice pf.	46⅞	45	46⅛	— ⅛
1,600	Am. International	53	52	53	+ 1
4,420	Am. Linseed	33¼	32¼	32⅞	+ ⅛
6,300	Am. Locomotive	64⅞	63	64½	+ ½
200	Am. Locomotive pf.	98	97½	98	..
1,880	Am. Malting	9	7⅞	8½	..
2,700	Am. Malting 1st pf.	46⅜	44½	45⅞	+ ⅞
400	Am. Shipbuilding	128	125	128	+ 8
9,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78⅜	76⅞	78¼	+ ⅞
515	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105½	105	105	+ ¼
200	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝	+ ⅛
1,900	Am. Steel Foundries	64⅞	63	63	— 1½
4,400	Am. Sugar Refining	106¼	103	105½	+ 2
28,900	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	100⅜	97⅝	100⅜	+ ¾
100	Am. Sumatra Tobacco pf	89	89	89	+ 1
100	Am. Tel. & Cable	51½	50	51¼	..
21,686	Am. Tel. & Tel.	98¼	95¾	97	— 1¼
600	Am. Tobacco	166½	164	164	— 2
310	Am. Tobacco pf., new	95	94½	94½	— ½
920	Am. Woolen	52⅞	52	52⅜	+ 1⅛
200	Am. Woolen pf.	94⅜	93¾	94⅜	+ 1⅛
300	Am. Writing Paper pf.	23	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
34,300	Anaconda Copper	65¾	63⅜	64½	+ ¾
1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	84¾	82⅞	84⅜	+ 1⅝
600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	82	81½	81½	— ¾
500	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	9⅜	8½	9⅛	— ⅛
620	Atlantic Coast Line	91	89⅞	91	+ 1½
12,500	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	106¼	104½	107	+ ½
100	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	62	62	62	+ ½
85,300	BALDWIN LOCO.	81¼	78½	79½	— ⅝
100	Baldwin Locomotive pf.	98½	98½	98½	+ 1½
5,600	Baltimore & Ohio	52	51	51¼	— ⅛
200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	53½	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
100	Barrett Co.	86	86	86	— 1½
500	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
300	Bethlehem Steel	81	80½	81	+ 2½
70,300	Bethlehem S., Class B	80½	77¼	79⅝	+ ⅝
2,020	Bethlehem S. 8 p. c. pf.	106⅞	105⅝	106	— ⅝
500	Booth Fisheries	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
1,800	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	40¼	39	39¾	— 1¼
100	Brown Shoe	65	65	65	..
3,400	Burns Brothers	132	128	*131	+ 5
1,100	Butte Copper & Zinc	9	9	9¼	+ ⅜
1,500	Butte & Superior	20½	18¾	18¾	— ⅞
100	Butterick Co.	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
1,300	CAL. PACKING	43¾	42	43⅜	+ ⅝
800	Cal. Petroleum	17¼	16	16⅜	+ ⅞
100	Cal. Petroleum pf.	48½	48¼	48½	+ 1½
200	Calumet & Arizona	69	68¾	69	..
15	Canada Southern	41	41	41	..
10,400	Canadian Pacific	140⅞	136⅜	140	+ 2
3,400	Central Foundry	41¼	39½	39¼	— ¼
1,500	Central Foundry pf.	51	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
11,900	Central Leather Co.	66¾	64	66	+ ⅝
100	Central Leather Co. pf.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	— ⅛
1,700	Cerro de Pasco Copper	32¼	31½	32⅛	+ ⅛
200	Chandler Motor	80	79½	80	+ 1½
3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	56⅜	55½	56¼	+ ⅛
800	Chi. Great Western	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
400	Chi. Great Western pf.	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
2,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	40¼	37⅝	38½	+ 1
3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	71⅜	69	69⅜	+ 1⅜
1,200	Chi. & Northwestern	91	90	91	+ ⅝
4,910	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	19¾	18¼	19¼	+ ¾
1,800	Chi., R.I.& Pac.7 p.c.pf.	67¾	65¾	67	+ 1
1,600	Chi., R.I.& Pac.6 p.c.pf.	57½	55½	56½	+ ½
3,250	Chile Copper	16½	15⅝	16	..
4,400	Chino Copper	42⅝	41¾	42½	+ ⅛
2,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43½	39½	42¾	+ 2¾
100	Colorado Southern	18	18	18	..
2,300	Columbia Gas & Elec.	34	32¼	*32⅜	+ ⅛
700	Consolidated Gas	89⅞	88½	89⅞	+ ⅛
200	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¾
72,175	Corn Products Ref.	39¾	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
1,400	Corn Products Ref. pf.	97⅞	97¼	97⅞	+ ⅛
23,950	Crucible Steel	65½	62¾	64½	+ ⅞
200	Crucible Steel pf.	90	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅞
4,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	30⅜	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
1,160	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	80½	79½	80	— ½
300	DEL., LACK. & WEST.	165	165	165	+ 2
200	Denver & Rio Grande	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
118,100	Distillers Securities	52⅜	49¾	52⅛	+ 1⅝
815	Dome Mines	8¾	7¼	7¼	— 1½
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
100	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
3,700	ERIE	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
4,700	Erie 1st pf.	29¼	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
400	Erie 2d pf.	20⅝	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
300	FEDERAL M. & S.	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
300	Federal M. & S. pf.	32¾	32	32¾	+ 1⅛
100	Fisher Body	35	35	35	+ 2
600	GASTON, WM. & W.	34	33½	34	— ¼
25	General Chemical	177½	177½	177½	..
1,700	General Electric	141	143¾	143¾	+ 2¼
17,000	General Motors	118½	114¾	115⅝	— 1⅜
800	General Motors pf.	79½	79¼	79⅜	+ ⅛
600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45	43¾	44¼	+ ⅜
200	Granby Consol.	76⅜	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
1,400	Great Northern pf.	89½	88¼	88⅞	— ½
23,500	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	30⅜	28⅜	30¼	+ 1¼
1,200	Greene-Cananea Copper	44	42½	43⅛	+ ⅞
1,900	Gulf States Steel	107¼	101¼	107¼	+ 4¼
75	HARTMAN CORP.	40	40	40	..
4,000	Haskell & Barker	40½	37½	40	+ 2
700	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	96⅜	94⅜	*94⅜	..
20,500	Inspiration Copper	53⅜	50⅝	52¼	+ ½
1,300	Interboro Consolidated	7½	6¾	7½	..
1,900	Interboro Consol. pf.	39¼	38⅝	39	— ¼
100	Inter. Agricultural	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
100	Inter. Agricultural pf.	44	44	44	— 3
300	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	122	120	121	— ½
100	Inter. Harvester Corp. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¼
11,800	Inter. Mer. Marine	24½	23¼	24	+ ¾
54,800	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	87⅞	85	87¼	+ ⅝
5,200	Inter. Nickel	28¼	27⅝	28	..
100	Inter. Nickel pf.	88½	88½	88½	— 3½
15,900	Inter. Paper	40⅞	37¾	39¼	— 1½
100	Island Creek Coal	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ 2¾
300	JEWEL TEA pf.	89	88	88½	— 1⅞
500	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
100	Kelly Springfield Tire	41	41	41	— 2¼
8,900	Kennecott Copper	32½	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅛
2	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	89	89	89	..
50	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	106	106	106	..
20,700	LACK. STEEL	83⅜	79	82	+ 2
200	Lake Erie & Western	9	8½	9	— ⅛
100	Lehigh Valley	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ⅜
200	Liggett & Myers pf.	103	103	103	..
700	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22¼	21¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
100	Loose-Wiles Bisc't 1st pf	85	85	85	+ 2½
500	Loose Wiles B. 2d pf.	58	58	58	+ 1
70	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	..
100	Louisville & Nashville	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	+ ⅝
500	MACKAY COS. pf.	64	64	64	..
100	Manhattan Elevated	95	95	95	+ 1
700	Maxwell Motors	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅜
200	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	52½	52	52	+ 1
100	May Department Stores	51½	51½	51½	..
22,600	Mexican Petroleum	95¼	92⅜	94	+ ½
2,600	Miami Copper	29	27½	*28	+ ½
12,500	Midvale Steel	46¾	45	46	+ ¾
1,800	Minn. & St. Louis, new	10	9¼	9¾	+ 1
875	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M. pf.	108	105	108	+ 3
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
9,300	Mo. Pacific	21¼	20	20½	+ ⅝
600	Mo. Pacific pf.	52⅜	51⅝	52⅜	+ ⅝
200	Montana Power	68½	67¼	68½	+ 1½
200	Montana Power pf.	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
500	NATIONAL ACME	31¾	31	31¾	+ 1¼
350	National Biscuit	94	92½	94	..
100	National Cloak & S. pf.	102½	102½	102½	— ⅝
2,200	National Conduit & C.	17¼	15⅝	16	— ½
3,800	National Enam. & S.	52¼	51¼	51⅜	+ ⅛
300	National Enam. & S. pf.	97¾	97	97¾	..
300	National Lead	58½	58	58½	+ 1⅛
100	National Lead pf.	105	105	105	..
400	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	8	6	6	— ⅝
2,200	Nevada Consol. Copper	19¾	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
800	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	19½	19	19½	+ 1
800	New York Air Brake	127½	125	128¾	— 1⅝
6,400	New York Central	70⅜	67⅝	69⅝	+ ¾
200	New York Dock	20	20	20	+ 1
18,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30¾	28	30¼	+ 2
200	N. Y. Ont. & West	19	19	19	..
100	Norfolk Southern	18	16	16	— 1
1,000	Norfolk & Western	104	102⅞	103⅜	+ ⅝
200	North American	43	42½	42½	— 1½
600	Northern Pacific	84½	82⅝	84	+ 1
8,100	OHIO CITIES GAS	39⅝	37⅝	39	+ 1
3,400	Ontario Mining	10	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
100	Owens Bottle Machine	58	58	58	— 1
600	PACIFIC MAIL	31½	30½	30½	— ½
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	— ⅛
5,000	Pennsylvania Railroad	44⅞	43⅝	43⅞	— ⅛
2,400	People's Gas, Chicago	46½	46	46	— 1½
200	Peoria & Eastern	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
2,200	Pere Marquette	11	9½	11	+ ⅝
500	Pere Mar. prior pf.	57	56	56	+ ⅛
100	Pet'bone, Mul'ken & Co.	37	37	37	+ 4
1,200	Philadelphia Co.	25½	25	25½	— ⅝
1,200	Pierce-Arrow	37⅞	36¾	37	..
200	Pierce-Arrow pf.	93½	92½	93½	+ 2
4,500	Pitts. Coal	53¾	51	52½	+ ½
60	Pitts. Steel pf.	91	91	91	..
7,500	Pitts. & West Va.	29	26¼	28⅜	+ 1⅜
300	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	69½	68⅝	69½	+ ⅞
2,100	Pressed Steel Car	59½	58	59	+ ½
100	Pullman Co.	114¾	114¾	114¾	— 1⅛
1,700	RY. STEEL SPRING	55⅞	55	55	— ⅛
100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	..
6,100	Ray Consol. Copper	25	24⅜	24¾	+ ⅛
84,800	Reading	81⅛	77¾	79⅞	— ⅜
56,300	Republic Iron & Steel	85⅜	79⅝	84	+ 3¾
500	Republic Iron & Steel pf	98	97½	98	+ ⅞
3,500	Royal Dutch tr. receipts	78	78⅜	78	+ 4⅛
1,000	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	10¼	9½	10	+ ⅝
100	St. L. Southwestern pf.	37½	37½	37½	+ 2⅝
850	Savage Arms	72⅜	67	72⅜	+ ⅜
400	Saxon Motor	7	6⅞	7	..
900	Seaboard Air Line	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
800	Seaboard Air Line pf.	16¾	15¾	16⅜	+ 1
433	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	142	141	142	— 2½
300	Shattuck-Arizona	16	16	16	— ⅛
3,900	Sinclair Oil Refining

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4800-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N.Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

First Mortgage Serial Bond
Interest Earned About Seven Times
Send for description.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Rector 5413

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
5½% Safe First Mortgage Serial Bonds 6%
150 BROADWAY · PHONE CORTLAND 8064

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Bankers Trust Guaranty Trust
Equitable Trust Tex. Pac. Coal & Oil
Telephone 1111 Broad

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ PER CENT ON SAVINGS
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK
Ask for Pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin."—Mailed Free

NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST 5% 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS, dated November 1st, 1901, stamped under Sinking Fund Contract of July 10th, 1917.

Sealed proposals will be received until 3 o'clock p. m. Thursday, June 6th, 1918, at the office of COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, City Hall Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Trustee under Sinking Fund Contract dated July 10th, 1917, with the PHILADELPHIA COMPANY, for the sale to them of all or any part of so many bonds of $1000 each of the PHILADELPHIA COMPANY Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5% Gold Bonds, which have been stamped under the terms of said Contract, as the sum of $276,080 will purchase, in accordance with the terms of the said Contract.

Lowest bids at a price not exceeding 102½% of the par value and accrued interest within the amount stated will be accepted, and payment made on surrender of the bonds on June 7th, when interest on the bonds so accepted will cease.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids not satisfactory to it.

Should two or more holders bid the same lowest price, the number of bonds taken from each will be, as nearly as practicable, pro rata.

Proposals should contain the numbers of the bonds offered and be indorsed "Proposals for the sale of Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5% Gold Bonds of the PHILADELPHIA COMPANY," and addressed to

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY,
City Hall Square, Philadelphia.
H. W. STEHFEST,
Treasurer.

The Locomobile Company of America,
First Mortgage Ten Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to Article VI. of the Mortgage, Dated June 1, 1912, Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee thereunder, invites proposals for the sale to it of the First Mortgage Ten Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Locomobile Company of America, bearing coupons maturing subsequent to June 1st, 1918, at prices not exceeding 103 per cent. of the face value of the bonds. All proposals should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which should be delivered to the Trustee, at its Trust Department, not later than 12 o'clock noon on May 9th. Due notice will be given to the bondholders whose proposals may be accepted, and the Trustee, to the extent of funds then in its hands, and available therefor, will, on June 1st, 1918, purchase the bonds so, offered and accepted at the price and in the manner provided in the mortgage.

Dated at New York, this 18th day of April, 1918.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of THE SEN-SEN CHICLET COMPANY.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article VII. of the Indenture, dated June 14th, 1909, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, May 10, 1918, by the undersigned at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 107½ of par and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of Fifty thousand Ninety-three dollars and Forty-eight cents ($50,093.48). Offers should be sealed and endorsed "Offers of Sen-Sen Chiclet Company Bonds to Sinking Fund," and should be addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, New York, May 2, 1918.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 7th day of June, 1918, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $25,121.70. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By R. G. CURTS, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of MERCHON-ARMSTRONG & DESSAU, INC., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 116 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, U. S., May 13th, 1918, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five (5) directors for the ensuing year and two (2) inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York City, April 11, 1918.
JULIUS LUNEBORG, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Hinderson & Finley, Inc., will be held at their office, 224 East 23d Street, New York City, on May 15th, 1918, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
EDWARD HINDERSON, Treas.

HAILS UNITY OF BANKERS.

E. J. Gallien Says the War Has Brought Permanent Harmony.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 5.—One of the biggest results of the war is the solidification of the banking interests of the country through their mutual interest in the financial demands of the Government for the prosecution of the world conflict, according to E. J. Gallien of Albany, Secretary of the New York State Bankers Association, which will hold its annual convention at the Traymore June 20 and 21.

"The war has brought the country's bankers together as nothing else could possibly have done," said Mr. Gallien. "It has eliminated jealousy and fear of competition. The broadening effects of this close association and co-operative spirit will be of lasting benefit and will work harmony and progress in the battle of peace which will follow victory in the war.

"One of the greatest new forces in finance is the rapid growth of the use of trade acceptances by business corporations and firms, making what was formerly a large volume of book accounts available as live paper, discountable at a preferred rate by the holding banks with the Federal Reserve Banks.

"Another matter of considerable moment to New York State bankers particularly is the power granted at the last session of the Legislature to savings banks to purchase acceptances. Formerly the savings banks were dependent on the large banks and trust companies for help to get currency in times of stress, and were compelled to sacrifice bonds which they had bought for permanent investment. By availing themselves of this new power, the savings banks, by purchasing acceptances, will have liquid paper which they can sell to the Federal Reserve Bank for currency, and thus relieve the banks and trust companies, on which they formerly depended, from carrying large currency reserves for such possible demands."

GRANT FARE INCREASE.

Peekskill Road May Charge 6 Cents If It Opens Abandoned Line.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., May 5.—The village Trustees have passed a resolution, it was learned today, authorizing the Peekskill Railway Company to increase its fare from 5 to 6 cents, with the stipulation that it reopen the Putnam Railway between Peekskill and Oregon. This road got a separate franchise when the Rev. Dr. Ladd of Oregon organized and built it. Later it was leased by the Peekskill company which abandoned it a month ago because of too keen jitney bus competition. Residents along the line have banded together and agreed to patronize the Putnam line, and the Peekskill company can collect another cent on all lines if it resumes operations to Oregon. Fares which were raised in Peekskill several weeks ago without the village's consent, had to be reduced again as a result of the Court of Appeals decision against traction companies in the State.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.06	Hale & Mercross	.02
Alta	.06	Jacket	.06
Andes	.10	Justice	.04
Best & Belcher	.24	Mexican	.54
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.17
Caledonia	.04	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.02	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.01	Sav. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Virginia	.34	Union Con	.91
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.09

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.20	Florence	.10
Cash Boy	.00	Goldfield Cons	.25
Halifax	.10	Goldfield Merger	.02
Jim Butler	.07	Great Bend	.04
McNamara	.12	Jumbo Extension	.09
Midway	.06	Kewanas	.03
Mizpah	.07	Silver Pick	.03
Monarch Pitts	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.10	Big Four	.06
North Star	.07	Consolidated	.08
Rescue	.10	Morning Glory	.02
Tonopah Divide	1.82½	Union Amalg	.02
Tonopah Exten	1.63½	White Caps	.13
West End	.70	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.15	Nevada Hills	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.21
Atlanta	.09	Rochester	.38
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.80
		United Eastern	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4¾	Isabella	5	7
Dr. J'pot	3	3¾	McKinney	6	10
Elkton	4½	7	Portland	92	100
El Paso	10	20	U. Gold M.	15	10
Golden Cy	166	170	Vindicator	25	50
Granite	30	40	Rose Nicol.	10	11

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
April 29	1.37¾	1.37¼	1.31	1.29¾
April 30	1.37¾	1.37¼	1.32¾	1.30¾
May 1	1.37¾	1.37¼	1.33¾	1.31¾
May 2	1.37¾	1.37¼	1.34¾	1.32¾
May 3	1.37¾	1.37¼	1.35¾	1.33¾
May 4	1.37¾	1.37¼	1.36¾	1.34¾
Wk's rge.	1.37¾	1.37¼	1.51	1.29¾

	May. High.	Low.	June. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
OATS.						
April 29	.82	70¼	81	77¾	74	73¼
April 30	.81	79	78¾	77¾	75¼	74¼
May 1	80¼	77¾	77¾	74¼	73	69¾
May 2	79¼	76¾	75	73¾	69¾	67¾
May 3	.79	76¼	75¾	73¾	70¾	69¾
May 4	79¾	77¾	75	74¼	69¼	68¼
Week's rge.	.82	75¾	.81	72¾	.74	67¾

	May. High.	Low.	June. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
LARD.						
April 29	24.75	24.47	24.15	24.02	24.82	
April 30	24.65	24.50	24.22	24.05	24.75	
May 1	25.00	24.60	25.35	24.92		
May 2	24.87	24.57	25.30	24.95		
May 3	25.37	25.00	25.70	25.35		
May 4	25.02	25.42	26.10	25.70		
Week's range	25.62	24.47	26.10	24.75		
	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.		
RIBS.						
April 29	23.67	22.85	23.35	22.95		
April 30	22.95	22.55	23.22	23.12		
May 1	23.00	22.52	23.12	23.07		
May 2	22.72	22.52	23.07	22.97		
May 3	23.17	22.97	23.92	23.50		
May 4			24.40	23.95		
Week's range	23.17	22.55	24.40	23.95		
	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.		
PORK.						
April 29	46.25	45.00	46.15	45.80		
April 30	45.50	45.25	45.45	44.75		
May 1	45.90	45.70	45.65	45.45		
May 2	45.45	45.30	45.32	45.00		
May 3			46.00	45.60		
May 4	46.10	46.02	46.50	46.05		
Week's range	46.50	45.20	46.50	44.75		

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Aug. High.	Low.
April 29	34.45	33.00	34.11	34.00	33.93	34.00
April 30	35.00	33.93	35.56	34.45	35.18	34.45
May 1	37.00	35.40	36.92	35.60	36.45	35.45
May 2	37.18	36.35	37.05	35.96	36.78	35.97
May 3	36.90	35.45	36.77	34.82		
May 4	36.72	35.05	36.60	34.34	34.03	34.02
Wk's r'ge	37.18	35.00	37.05	34.34	36.78	34.02
	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
April 29	25.50	25.30	25.38	25.20	25.18	25.10
April 30	25.21	24.15	25.10	24.25	24.98	24.25
May 1	26.12	25.25	26.00	25.15	25.85	25.05
May 2	26.20	25.10	26.00	25.00	25.80	25.00
May 3	25.90	25.05	25.80	24.85	25.70	24.85
May 4	24.48	23.75	24.20	23.60	24.00	23.58
Wk's r'ge	26.20	23.75	26.00	23.60	25.85	23.58

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 4, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$40,946,000	$464,353,500
Same period last year	22,641,000	394,457,300

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	76.56	76.14	77.43	75.77
Same period a year ago	85.13	84.58	89.48	84.58

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
26¾	18¼	2	AL. G. M. cv. 6s, A 19	19	19	..	
26	19	2	Al. G. M. cv. 6s, B. 19	19	19	..	
76	71	7	Alb. & Susq. 3½s.. 72	71	72	— 4	
93½	91	21	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s 93	92½	92¼	+ ½	
100¼	91	1	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s. 98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼	
100	98¼	1	Am. Hide & L. 6s..100	100	100	..	
89½	86¾	13	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s.. 89¾	89¼	89¾	+ ¾	
83½	80¼	21	A. T. & T. col. 4s.. 81½	80¾	81½	+ ¾	
93¼	90	60	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s 93½	92¾	92¾	— ½	
91½	86	17	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s. 86½	88	86	..	
87	79	6	Am. Wr. Paper 5s.. 84¾	84	84¼	+ 1¾	
87	82¾	19	Armour & Co. 4½s.. 85	84¾	84¾	+ ¼	
83¾	80	74	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s 81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ¼	
86	81½	5	A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'53 83¼	82½	83¼	— ½	
78	70¾	1	A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta 74½	74½	74½	+ ½	
86	82	8	A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60 83	82¼	83	..	
83¾	79	3	A., T. & S. F., Cal. & A. 4½s 80	79	80	+ 1	
84¾	81¼	3	At. Coast L. 1st 4s. 81¾	81½	81¾	..	
73½	70	7	At.C.L. L.&N. col.4s 72¾	71¾	72¾	+ ¾	
95	91	14	A. & C., A. L. 1st 5s. 93	91¾	92¾	— ¼	
82½	75	1	At. C. L. unif. 4½s... 81	81	81	— 1¼	
89½	85¾	2	BALT. & O. p.l. 3½s 86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¾	
78	76	15	Balt. & O. gold 4s... 77	76½	76½	— ½	
83½	80	3	Balt. & O. ref. 5s.... 81	80	81	+ 1	
75	72	5	B.&O.,P.,L.E.& W.4s 75	74¼	74¼	— 2¾	
85	82	2	B. & O., S. Div. 3½s. 82	82	82	— 1¾	
79½	79½	8	Balt. & O. cv. 4½s.. 79½	78¾	79½	+ ¾	
81¾	78½	17	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s. 79¾	79¾	79¾	— ¼	
93½	87	3	Beth. St. 1st ref. 5s. 90	89	89	— ¼	
99	93¼	19	Beth. Steel ext. 5s.. 98¾	98¼	98¾	+ ¾	
97¾	92¼	116	B. R. T. 5s, 1918.... 97¾	97¼	97¾	+ ¾	
69	65	7	B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s. 68¾	68	68¼	+ ¼	
87½	79	2	B'lyn Un. El. 5s.... 80	79½	79½	— ½	
85½	79	2	B'klyn U.-E. 5s, sta. 80	80	80	..	
92¼	86¾	1	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s. 86¾	86¾	86¾	..	
97¾	93	47	Cent. Leather 5s..... 95	94	95	+ 1	
82	77¾	31½	Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s.... 80	79	80	..	
104	100	3	Cent. of N.J. gen.5s102¾	100	100	— 2¼	
82½	80	1	Cent. Fdy. 1st 6s.... 82½	82½	82½	+ 2½	
90	87¾	1	Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s. 88	88	88	..	
100¼	95	18	Ches. & O. con. 5s.. 97½	95½	97	+ 2	
77	72	10	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s. 77	76	77	+ 1½	
81½	76	45	Ches. & O. cv. 5s.. 80¾	79¾	80¾	+ ¾	
73	65½	17	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s. 73	72½	72½	— ½	
94½	90	1	C., B. & Q. con. 4s.. 92½	92½	92½	+ 2½	
93¼	91¾	6	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s,reg. 92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼	
75¼	73	8	C.,B.& Q.Ill.Div. 3½s 74½	73¾	74½	+ ½	
87½	82	6	C.,B. & Q. Ill.Div. 4s 85½	85	85½	+ ½	
99½	99	25	C.,B. & Q. Ia. Div.5s 98	98	98	— 1½	
93	87¾	1	Chic. & Erie 1st 5s.. 87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¼	
54	44	1	Chic. Gt. West. 4s.. 53¾	53	53	+ 1½	
70	64¾	11	C., M. & St.P.ref.4½s 67	67¼	67¾	+ ½	
74	66¾	1	C., M. & S. P. 4s,'84. 66¾	66¾	66¾	— 3½	
75½	71½	15	C.,M.& S.P.cv.4½s... 75	73½	74½	+ ½	
80	76¼	15	C.,M.& S.P.cv.5s..... 77	76	77	+ ¾	
98¼	95½	1	C., M. & S. P., C. P. & Y. 4s 96½	95½	95½	— ½	
103	99¾	2	C. & N. W. gen'l 5s 99¾	99¾	99¾	..	
73½	70	2	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s 70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ½	
85¼	79¾	5	C. & N. W. gen. 4s. 80	80	80	+ ¼	
97	93¾	2	C.&N.W.deb.5s,'33.. 97	97	97	+ 3¼	
81	81	1	C. & N.W.gen.4s,sta.. 81	81	81	— 5	
86½	81½	2	Chi. Railways 5s.... 82	82	82	..	
68½	62¼	41	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s 65¾	65¼	65¾	— ½	
76	66	1	C., R. I. & P. deb.5s 76	70	70	..	
77¾	73	1	C., P. J. & P.gen. 4s 74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ¼	
67	64	4	Chi. & W. I. con. 4s. 65¼	64	65¼	+ ¼	
106	93	1	Chic.,O.& G. con. 5s 97	97	97	+ 3	
107½	102¾	23	Chile Copper 7s... 104	103¾	103¾	+ ¾	
80½	78	30	Chile C. 6s, part pd. 78½	77¼	78½	+ ¾	
65¾	59	10	C.,C.,C.& St.L.gen.4s 62¾	62	62¾	+ ¼	
74½	65¼	2	C., C., C. & St. L. Div. 4s 64	64	64	+ ¼	
90	85¾	1	Cleve., Sh. L.&W.. 85¼	85¼	85¼	— 4¼	
76	73	17	Col. Industrial 5s... 74½	74	74¼	+ ½	
83	78½	10	Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s. 83	83	83	+ 4	
86½	83¾	2	Con. South. 1st 4s.. 85½	85½	85½	..	
73	63	12	Col. & So. ref. 4½s. 70½	70	70¾	+ ¾	
80	75	1	Col. Gas & El. 5s.... 75	75	75	..	
102	99¼	18	Con. Gas conv. 6s...100	99¼	100	+ ½	
98	95	1	Corn P. Ref.s.f.5s,'34 97½	97½	97½	+ ¼	
97¾	97½	5	Corn P. Ref.s.f.5s,'31 97¾	97¼	97¾	+ ¼	
85	80½	11	DEL. & HUD. ref.4s 82¾	81½	82¾	+ ¼	
90	86	9	Del. & Hud. cv. 5s.. 86¾	86	86¼	+ ¼	
71	68	1	D. & R. G. cons. 4½s 68	68	68	..	
69	60¼	55	D. & R. G. cons. 4s.. 64	63	63½	— ¾	
61½	48¾	36	D. & R.G.1st & ref.5s 50¾	49¾	50¾	+ 1¾	
96	92	1	Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s.. 95	95	95	..	
77	73	19	Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s. 77½	75	77½	+ 4½	
87½	75	47	Distillers Secur. 5s.. 86½	85¼	86¼	+ ¼	
97½	94	1	E. T., V. & G. con.5s 94½	94½	94¾	+ ½	
57¼	48¼	17	Erie gen. 4s..... 53¾	53	53	..	
48½	42	1	Erie cv. 4s, Series A 45	45	45	+ ¾	
56	48½	87	Erie cv. 4s, Series D 50¾	49¾	50	+ ¼	
49	42¾	1	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B.. 44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¾	
101	100	1	Erie 1st con. 7s....100¼	100¼	100½	+ ½	
81	81	1	FLA. E.COAST 4½s 81	81	81	— 4	
100	94¾	10	GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s 96¼	95¾	96¼	+ ¼	
89	86½	2	Gt. Northern ref. 4s 86¾	86¾	86¾	..	
7	7	4	Green Bay debs., B. 7	7	7	— 1¾	
78	76½	2	HOCK. VAL.1st 4½s 76½	76½	76½	— ½	
92¼	87	5	Hous. & Tex. gen.4s 92½	90	90	— 1	
..	..	53	Hud. & Man. ref. 5s 55	54	54¾	+ ¾	
..	..	9	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s 16¼	15½	15½	— ¾	
70	70	2	ILL. CENT. 3½s, '52. 70	70	70	..	
83	79	3	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s.... 79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¾	
83	82½	2	ILC.St.L.& N.O.1st 5s 83	83	83	+ 2½	
85½	81	5	Ill. Steel 4½s..... 83½	83	83½	..	
97	95	32	Indiana Steel 5s.... 95¾	95	95½	+ ½	
87½	51¾	21	Inter.-Met. 4½s..... 53½	51¾	53½	+ 1½	
73¾	63½	23	Int. Agricul. 5s..... 71	70¾	71	+ ¼	
85	79	45	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s.. 82½	81	82¼	+ 1½	
95	90	30	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s... 91¾	90¼	90¾	..	
46¼	40½	1	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s.. 43½	43½	43½	+ 3	
78	73¾	8	KAN. CITY SO. 5s 78	77½	77¾	+ ¾	
69	62	3	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s 65½	65	65	..	
102¾	100¼	2	K.C., Ft.S. & M. 6s.100¼	100½	100½	— ¼	
78	74½	8	Kan. City Term. 4s. 75¼	74½	75	..	
99	99	6	Kings Co. E.L.& P.5s 99½	99	99¼	+ ¼	
74	70	1	Kent. Central 4s..... 73	73	73	— 1	
98½	97¾	2	LAC. GAS 1st 5s.. 97¾	97¼	97¾	+ ¾	
94¾	89	3	Lac. Gas ref. 5s..... 89	88½	89	..	
81¼	88	88	Lack. Steel 5s, '50.. 91¼	90¾	91½	+ ¾	
96½	94½	31	Lack. Steel 5s, '23.. 95½	94¾	95½	+ ½	
86½	83	6	Lake Shore 4s, '28.. 84¾	84¼	84¾	+ ¼	
86½	81¾	7	Lake Shore 4s, '31.. 84	82¼	84	+ 2½	
70	72	12	Long I. deb. 5s, '37. 72	72	72	— 1	
95	88	12	Liggett & Myers 5s. 93¼	91	92½	— ¾	
117	110	26	Liggett & Myers 7s.113	111¾	111¾	— 1¼	
115	110	18	Lorillard 7s.....110	110	110	— 4	
93	88	17	Lorillard 5s..... 91¾	90	90	..	
85½	83	17	Louis. & N. unif. 4s 85½	84	85½	..	
79	77	5	MAN. CON. 4s, 1. a. 78½	78¼	78½	+ 1½	
73¾	73¼	8	M., S. & N. W. 4s. 73¼	73½	73½	— ¼	
85½	80½	20	Midvale Steel 5s.... 85½	84½	85¾	+ ¾	
75	74	15	M. & St. L. cons. 4s. 75	74	75	+ 1	
46	41	8	M. & St.L.1st&ref.4s 46½	42¾	43½	+ ½	
27	20	1	M.,St.P. & S. S. M. 4s 27	27	27	— 3	
34	27	10	M., K. & T., s. f. 4½s 27	27	27	..	
63	60¼	8	M. K. & T. 1st 4s.... 61¾	61	61¾	— ¼	
59¾	55¼	321½	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s..... 58¼	57¼	58¾	+ ¾	
90¼	86¼	2	Mo. Pac. 5s, '26..... 88	87½	88	+ 1	
92	90	8	Mo. P. 1st ref.5s,'23 91¼	91¼	91¼	+ 1	
96¼	94½	16	Mo. Pac. cons. 6s.... 96¼	96¾	96¾	— ¼	
93	86¾	47	Mon. Pow. 5s, Ser. A 89¾	88½	89¼	+ ¾	
58	56	1	NASSAU ELEC. 4s. 56	56	56	—14	
49¾	40	29	N.Y.,O.T. & M.inc.5s 45	45	45	..	
84	70	16	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s 70¾	70	70¾	— ¼	
94¾	81½	206	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.. 94½	93¼	94	+ ¼	
79	74¾	1	N. Y. Cent. 4s, '34.. 78	78	78	..	

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
84¼	80	4	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	83	83	83	+ 1¼
65½	61	1	N.Y.C. L.S. col. 3½s	64½	64½	64½	..
74¾	71¼	6	N. Y. Cent. cons. 4s	74	73¾	74	+ 2
88	85½	3	N.Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	85¼	85¼	85¼	— 1¾
89¾	87½	1	N.Y.G.E.L.,H.& P.4s	87½	87½	87½	— 1
66	65	3	N. Y. Dock 4s.....	65	65	65	— 1
86¾	83¾	2	N.Y.,N.H.& H.deb.6s	85	83½	85	+ 1
57	55½	1	NY.N.H.&H.c.4s,'56	56	56	56	..
65¼	64	1	N.Y.,O. & W. ref.4s	65	65	65	+ ¾
21¾	17¾	30	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s...	19	18	19	+ 1
57	49	3	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s..	50	50	50	..
89	88	14	N. Y. Telephone 4½s.	87	86¾	86¾	..
49½	45	1	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	46¾	46¾	46¾	..
85	81¼	18	Nor. & W. con. 4s..	82½	81¾	82½	+ ¾
76½	74½	2	Nor. & W. Div'l 4s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	..
105¼	105	3	Nor. & W. con. 4½s	105	105	105	— ¼
84¾	79½	21	Nor. Pacific 4s.....	81¾	80¾	81¾	+ 1¼
61¼	56¾	21	Nor. Pacific 3s.....	57¼	56½	57¼	+ ¼
87½	86	12	Nor. States Power 1st & ref 5s.....	87	86¼	86¼	— ¾
85	81½	18	ORE. S. L. REF. 4s	83¾	82¾	83¾	+ ¾
90	88	1	PAC. COAST 5s....	82	82	82	— 1
80¾	78

CHANGE IN ITALY'S TRADE.

United States Has Opportunity to Free It from Germany's Grip.

The Guaranty Trust Company points out in a review of foreign economic conditions, to be issued today, that the United States has an important opportunity in Italy to help that country break the trade fetters which bound it to Germany and Austria before the war. While Italy has long been one of the best customers in Europe of American producers of raw materials and foodstuffs, the company says, the nation received much of its semi-finished and finished products from the Central Powers. The value of Italian exports went to Germany and Austria. Italian exchanges with Germany in 1913 totaled $153,872,068; Austria, $93,424,457; with England, $146,340,440; with France, $96,740,416, and with the United States, $152,041,111.

"In no country engaged in the present war," the review goes on, "did belligerency mean a greater disorganization of established enterprises and trade channels than to Italy. Whatever the war has cost, Italy's men of affairs feel today that it has been worth while in awakening the country to a realization of what may be done through new methods and new associations to place Italy in the foremost ranks of international traders.

"Italy looks to America as the chief source of supply for those raw materials and partly finished or finished materials which she formerly obtained from Germany and Austria. Coal; iron, lumber, machinery, and railroad and shipbuilding materials will be needed in large quantities. She also hopes to obtain directly from this country many things that formerly found their way to Germany through England and Switzerland. Cotton she will need in large quantities because of her aim to rebuild the cotton manufacturing business that prior to the war was competing successfully with the English in the Near East."

TELLS OF DELAYS TO CARS.

Shonts Says There Were 4,519 of More Than Five Minutes in March.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, issued the following statement yesterday:

"A compilation we have just made for the month of March shows there were 4,519 delays of five minutes or more to street cars in that period. Of this number 2,590 were due to causes over which the company had no control. Vehicles blocking the tracks caused 1,028 delays to cars.

"Because the use of car tracks by vehicles causes a large number of accidents and is the same time makes it almost impossible to keep cars on their schedule the New York Railways Company is continuing its efforts to secure the co-operation of employers and their drivers and chauffeurs with a view of keeping all vehicular traffic off the street car lines."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Apr. 29	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
Apr. 30	4.7515	4.7545	4.7545	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
May 1	4.7515	4.7545	4.7545	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
May 2	4.7515	4.7545	4.7545	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼
May 3	4.75¾	4.7515	4.7515	4.7645	4.7645	4.7645
May 4	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.7645	4.7645	4.7645
Week's range—						
High			4.7550			4.7645
Low			4.7545			4.7638¾
Same week last year—						
High			4.7555			4.76¼
Low			4.7535			4.7625
Year to date—						
High			4.7550			4.7650
Low			4.75¼			4.76¼
Same period last year—						
High			4.7590			4.77
Low			4.75			4.7643¾

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
April 29	5.72	5.72	5.72	5.70	5.70	5.70
April 30	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.69¾	5.69¾	5.69¾
May 1	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.80¾	5.69¾	5.69¾
May 2	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.69¾	5.69¾	5.69¾
May 3	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.69¾	5.69¾	5.69¾
May 4	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.71¾	5.69¾	5.69¾	5.69¾
Week's range—						
High			5.71¾			5.69¾
Low			5.72			5.70
Same week last year—						
High			5.71¾			5.70¼
Low			5.73			5.72
Year to date—						
High			5.70¾			5.68¾
Low			5.73¾			5.71¾
Same period last year—						
High			5.68¾			5.67¼
Low			5.85¾			5.84¾

	Switzerland. Demand.	Holland. Demand.	Italy. Demand.	Cables.
Apr. 29	4.26	4.21	47.625	48.125
Apr. 30	4.28¾	4.21	47.75	48.25
May 1	4.28	4.21	48.00	48.50
May 2	4.25¼	4.20	48.00	48.50
May 3	4.25¼	4.20	48.00	48.50
May 4	4.22	4.17	48.25	48.62½
Week's range—				
High	4.22	4.17	48.25	48.62½
Low	4.26	4.21	46.625	48.125
Same week last year—				
High	5.14	5.13	41.00	41.06¼
Low	5.15½	5.14¾	40.75	40.87½
Year to date—				
High	4.22	4.17	48.25	48.50
Low	4.53	4.51¾	42.87½	43.25
Same period last year—				
High	5.00¾	4.99	41.75	42.00
Low	5.16¾	5.15¾	40.75	40.81¼

	Cables.
Apr. 29	7.27
Apr. 30	8.25
May 1	9.02½
May 2	9.01
May 3	8.97½
May 4	8.94½
Week's range—	
High	8.94½
Low	8.86½
Same week last year—	
High	6.87¾
Low	7.11
Year to date—	
High	7.00¼
Low	7.05
Same period last year—	
High	8.25
Low	9.01

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Demand.	Cables.	Stockholm. Demand.	Cables.	Christiania. Demand.	Cables.
Ap. 29	30.875	31.25	33.50	34.00	31.125	31.625
Ap. 30	30.875	31.375	33.50	34.00	31.25	31.75
May 1	30.75	31.25	33.50	34.00	31.25	31.75
May 2	30.75	31.25	33.50	34.00	31.25	31.75
May 3	30.75	31.25	33.50	34.00	31.25	31.75
May 4	30.75	31.25	33.50	34.00	31.25	31.75
Week's range—						
High	30.875	31.375	33.50	34.00	31.25	31.75
Low	30.75	31.25	33.37½	33.875	31.125	31.625
Same week last year—						
High	28.20	28.40	29.90	30.10	29.40	29.60
Low	28.10	28.30	29.60	29.80	29.10	29.30
Year to date—						
High	31.50	32.00	34.125	34.625	32.75	33.25
Low	29.75	30.37½	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50
Same period last year—						
High	29.00	29.20	30.35	30.50	29.75	29.85
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Rubles, Bid.	Rubles, Ask.	100 Rubles, Bid.	500 Rubles, Ask.
April 29	19.45	19.50	13.60	13.80	13.25	13.30
April 30	19.45	19.50	13.75	13.95	13.45	13.85
May 1	19.45	19.50	14.00	14.10	13.60	14.00
May 2	19.45	19.50	14.15	14.30	14.10	14.30
May 3	19.45	19.50	14.10	14.25	14.10	14.25
May 4	19.45	19.50	14.10	14.25	14.10	14.25
Week's range—						
High	19.45	19.50	14.15	14.30	14.10	14.25
Low	19.45	19.50	13.60	13.80	13.25	13.50
Same week last year—						
High	20.00	20.05	28.10	28.20		
Low	20.00	20.05	27.80	27.90		
Year to date—						
High	19.45	19.50	14.25	14.75		
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25		
Same period last year—						
High	20.05	20.50	29.90	29.50		
Low	19.70	19.75	27.80	27.80		

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	78.00	78.25	116.50	116.75	109.50	109.75
Low	78.00	78.25	116.50	116.75	109.50	109.75
Same week last year—						
High	57.60	57.75	94.50	91.62½	85.87½	86.00
Low	57.50	57.60	96.25	90.37½	84.50	84.62½
Year to date—						
High	78.00	78.25	116.50	116.75	109.50	109.75
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Same period last year—						
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	80.00	80.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	85.50	85.62½	80.00	80.12½

—INDIA.—

	Bombay. Dem.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—							
High	36.75	37.25	36.75	37.25		49.875	50.00
Low	36.75	37.25	36.75	37.25		49.875	50.00
Same week last year—							
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	51.12½	51.25	
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	51.12½	51.25	
Year to date—							
High	36.75	37.25	36.75	37.25		50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75		49.875	50.00
Same period last year—							
High	32.25	32.875	32.25	32.375		50.125	50.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375		50.125	50.25

—JAPAN.—

	Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—				
High	28.00	28.25	51.90	52.00
Low	27.50	27.75	51.90	52.00
Same week last year—				
High	21.95	22.10	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.80	21.90	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—				
High	28.25	28.50	51.90	52.60
Low	24.05	24.15	51.80	51.65
Same period last year—				
High	21.95	22.10	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	—Buenos Aires.— Demand.	Cables.	—Rio.— Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	45.31	45.41	25.21	25.31
Low	44.36	44.46	25.00	25.19
Same week last year—				
High	43.25	43.37½	25.25	25.37½
Low	43.25	43.37½	24.62½	24.75
Year to date—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	25.09	25.19
Same period last year—				
High	44.87½		25.25	25.37½
Low	43.00		23.50	23.60

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Seeger, J.—At 10 A. M. Baumgartner ‹Baumgartner.
Billitis ‹French.
Salvatore ‹Goess.
Donahue ‹Donahue.
Reynolds ‹Walcott.
Yonkers Builders Sup. Co ‹Anderson.
Also for the hearing of motions.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Rielly ‹NY C RR.
Galvin ‹Fed Sugar Ref
Mitchell ‹Davey.
Egan ‹West Co Brew.
Collihuer ‹West El RR
Kessman ‹Healy.
Webb ‹Dale & Cain.
Doern ‹Dicott.
Ferris ‹NY Con RR.
Fried ‹Cent Taxi Co.
Schlatham ‹Gillespie
Canarello ‹Dressel.
Outhouse ‹Aperian.
Cowles ‹Boeing Con. Co.
Schulman ‹City of New Rochelle.
Rowe ‹Snyder.
Ross ‹Brown.
Brahms ‹Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
O'Connor ‹NY C RR.
The following cases ready or marked over Bruskovitch ‹Slavonian Coal & Supply Co.
Ledoyt ‹NY C RR.
Zimmerman ‹Union Ry
O'Donnell ‹Schilling.
Genoa ‹Funk.
Cvetanovich ‹NY C RR
Cunningham ‹West Elec RR.
Highest number reached on call, 1177.

Leary ‹Geller.
Farmers Ln & Tr Co ‹Prince
Carr ‹Baird.
Lawrence Park Rty Co ‹City of Yonkers.
Darrow ‹Sniffin.
Gordon ‹Crosley.
Glenon ‹Beadle
Meyers.
Thompson ‹Schaefer.
Howard ‹Doctor.
NY C RR ‹Town of Eastchester.
Ridout ‹Havey & Sons.
Sparks ‹Lehn & Fink.
Zaleska ‹Pagani.
Defino ‹Havey & Sons.
Weise ‹NY C RR.
West Elec Eq Co ‹Kaufman.
Foster ‹Xavier.
Inglis ‹Anderson.
Levy ‹State Bond Co.
Kramer ‹Boyd.
Nitsch ‹McCann.
Heyman & Co ‹Wightman Bott & G Mfg. Co
must be answered or marked over to another day:
Keaney ‹West Co Brw
Hines ‹West Co Trans.
Rice ‹Union Ry.
Patterson ‹Halstead.
Hill ‹Nelson.
Kevan ‹NY, NH & H RR.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair Mon., little change in temp.; showers at night or on Tues. in w.; fair in e.

Ga.—Partly cloudy Mon.; showers at night or Tues.

Fla.—Local showers Mon. and Tues.

Ala.—Cloudy Mon., probably showers by night and on Tues.

Miss.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues.

Tenn. and Ky.—Showers Mon. in w. and Mon. night in e. Tues. showers and cooler.

Ohio—Fair, continued warm Mon.; showers, cooler at night or Tues.

Ind.—Showers Mon. afternoon or night and probably Tues.; cooler Tues.

Lower Mich.—Showers Mon. afternoon or night and Mon. night or Tues., except generally fair Tues. in n.; cooler Tues.

Upper Mich.—Showers Mon. or Mon. night; cooler in n. w. Tues. cooler and probably fair.

La. and Ark.—Mon. and Tues. showers.

Okla.—Mon. cloudy, local showers in c. and e. Tues. probably fair.

E. Texas.—Mon. showers, strong s. winds on the coast and possibly moderate s. gales on the e. coast. Tues. cloudy, local showers in e.

W. Texas—Mon. and Tues. generally fair, somewhat cooler in n. portion Mon.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 3, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.
—Admiralty and equity.
Hurley ‹F Starr Con.
Mitchell ‹Des Moines Pt Dodge RR.
Northern Transp ‹C W Chadwick & Co
Eclipse Light Co ‹World Lighting App. Co
Bleistein ‹A H Vogel & Co.
Sargent ‹Auto Blue Book Pub Co
Spalding & Bros ‹Successors Buckley & Co.
Sauer ‹Wanamaker.
Bayer Co ‹United Drug Co.
Am Laundry Mach Co ‹U S Hoffman.
Frankel ‹Irwin & Scott.
Aeolian Co ‹Schubert Piano Co.
Aeolian Co ‹Doll & Sons.
Bayley & Sons ‹Braunestein Bros Co.
McBean ‹CNY.
Vandenburgh ‹Consolidated Steel Co.
Wootton ‹Jorgenson.
Wagner ‹Aucaigne.
Baldwin ‹Abercrombie & Fitch.
Taigman ‹D & B Electric Co.
Friedley-Voshardt Co ‹Universal Metal S & S Co.
Henderson & Ervin ‹Weber & Heilbroner.
Same ‹Man Shirt Co.
Phillips ‹Carroll.
Grapewin ‹Vim Films.
Sardou ‹Fox Film.
Marconi ‹Bunnell Co.
Same ‹Man Elec Supply Co.
Hyde & Behman Amuse Co ‹Columbia Amuse Co.
Adriance ‹Ebling Brew Co.
Carver ‹Lowenstein.
Same ‹Nassau Smelt & Ref Wks, Ltd.
Tilden Thurber Corp ‹J Sechnoff & Co.
Fischer ‹United Bonding Offices of Am. Am Chicle Co ‹Schachter.
Ilidor ‹Picture Corp ‹Trufanoff.
Travis ‹Home Helps Mfg Corp.
Central Foundry Co ‹Fed Dye & Ch Corp.
Royal Trust Co ‹Equitable Life As. Holophone Glass Co ‹Macbeth-Evans Glass
DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy charges.
Lloyd D Hess,
Robert G McFerron,
Charles Wollnsky,
Louis Bronstein,
Carrie S Lyons,
Bron P Convert,
Louis Hessler,
Herman Rosenzweig,
Weinrib & Weinrieb,
Rose Windsor.
Under objections:
Monte Tobias,
Rene Leon,
William Cahill,
Aaron Sachs,
Isaac Blanck,
A J Crawford & Co,
David Probstein,
Morris & Porter.
Adjourned cases:
George H Rogers,
Henry Miller,
Elias Resnek,
Lizzie Cummins,
Heininger & Baker.
Motions:

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal calendar.
US ‹Mallitz & Engler.
Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M.
McCarthy ‹S, 156 Bags
Whitehall ‹Portland Cement, (trial.)
Hurley ‹Steamtug
Libellee, (trial.)
McAvoy ‹Steamlighter National, (trial.)
Tietjen & Lang Co ‹Str Trinidad.
Gokey ‹Sch Schooner Margaret.
Fliers et al ‹SS Sitonebondo.
Bartley ‹Dredge Erie.
Huntley ‹Warehouse Dock Co et al.
Eclipse Lighterage & Trans Co ‹Steamtug Sprite.
Gaine ‹Atlantic Stevedoring Co.
US ‹200 Cases Tomato Pulp.
Notice.—Cases added to the calendar since April 19 will be called on May 6, 1918. The following have been added since April 16:
Jensen ‹SS Zealandia.
Kuh & Valk Co ‹Steamship August.
Morse Towing & Transp Co ‹SS Cornelia.
Zurvich ‹Barge No 24, N Y Dock Co.
Peterson ‹Pinpoint Yusen Kaisha.
Clyde ‹Ferryboat Brooklyn.
Peters ‹SS Madonna.
Ackerman et al ‹Dumper No 73.
(Bouker Cont Co.)
Same ‹Dumpcar No 75, (Bouker Cont Co.)
DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Criminal calendar.
US ‹W Siegel.
Same ‹T B Hampton.
Same ‹John Burgess.
Same ‹F Neri, (trial.)
Same ‹L Gray & M Gray, (trial.)
Same ‹Oscar Nelson.
Same ‹Lena Muller.
Same ‹Willie Grimes.
Same ‹Alex Fraser.
Same ‹W F Segers.
Same ‹A White.

Inter-Ocean Marine Nav Co ‹N Y Life Ins.
Lewis Chemical Co, Gerald A Lough, Jacob Scheff, Albert S Cole, Spolter Bros, (2,) Emmett Queen, (2,) Weinberg & Co, Louis Levine, A J Goldstein, Miller & Alexander, Bernard Daly, Frank T Davis, William J Kerner, Joseph Toch, William J Meyer, Bruno J Convert, Jewett Bros, (2,) O L Cushman & Co, Julius Berger, Abraham Cohen, Lichtman & Kaliner, Overland Button Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People ‹Reilly.
Same ‹Fisher.
Mt Vernon Trust Co ‹Penfield et al.
Rose ‹Baife.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Lehman, Pendleton, and Finch, JJ.—For hearing of appeals from orders and judgments of City Court.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
American Exc Nat Bk ‹Equitable Office Building Co.
Re Kneass (White.)
CNY ‹Archbald Coal.
Pelicci ‹same.
Waboshell ‹Waboshell East River Nat Bk ‹Columbia Trust Co.
Re Drum.
Royton Rity ‹Man Ons Estate Co.
German Sav Bk ‹same.
Re Phelan Estates & Broadway Cent Bk ‹Phelan Estate Inc.
Re People, &c, (Phillips Casualty Co.)
Levy ‹Parisian R E Co
Re Clark (McArdle)
Mahoney ‹Early.
Re Warner ‹Vernon Inc (Newman)
Cutler ‹Schusheim.
Kass ‹Goldberg.
Farmers Loan & Trust ‹Chester Loan & Trust Co.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co (Yarm.)
Hannevig & Johnson ‹Clark.
Same ‹Lougheed.
Botts ‹Mercantile Bk.
Westcott Exp ‹CNY.
Foreman ‹CNY.
Rykczynski ‹Blank.
Guar Trust ‹Second Av R R (Sedino.)
Foreman ‹CNY.
Dockendorff ‹Larchmont Park, Inc.
Re Chapman (Dater St)
Carroll ‹Cushmans Sons.
Dinwiddie ‹World Film
Neff ‹Vandevort.
Kerr ‹Hudson & Co.
Beebe ‹Debebe.
Re Lahm.
Re Miller.
Masuci ‹Stumpf.
Schreiber ‹Vogel Rity & Holding Co.
Re United Wells Co (Chirurg.)
Slansky ‹Schlesinger.
Hoffing ‹Barnal Worsted Co.
Rosenblatt ‹D Shoe Co
Re Dutcher.
Grisi ‹Friend.
Orenstein ‹Tillman.
Goldsticker ‹Lilley.
Parkas ‹Farkas.
McEntyre ‹McEntyre
L Hommedieu ‹L'Ecluse.
Sykes ‹Degnan.
Westerman ‹Westerman.

Jesse ‹CNY.
Standard-Sanitary Mfg Co ‹Colwell Lead Co.
Wohler ‹Steiner.
Birtman ‹Clear Vision Cleaner Co.
Bayley & Sons ‹Weinberg.
Same ‹Kramer Bros Lamp Co.
Same ‹Silverman.
Same ‹Elliott Elec Supply Co.
Schramm ‹Weber & Heilbroner.
Bayley & Sons ‹Non-parel G & E Fixture Co.
Farmers L & T ‹Furst Shultz ‹Shultz.
Proctor ‹NY Cent RR.
De Leon ‹De Leon, CNY ‹Rellim Const.
Simma ‹Magneto Co ‹Purdy.
Black, Starr & Frost ‹same.
Friedman ‹Smiley Steel Co.
Blackwell ‹Col Trust.
De Acosta ‹De Acosta.
Farver ‹Farver.
Silverberg Mfg Co ‹Hellman.
Mall ‹Kirkus.
Palms ‹CNY.
Kramer ‹Kramer.
Hart ‹Hart.
Friedman Cont Co ‹Scaich.
Grant ‹104-6 W 40th St
Romano ‹Romano.
Bowen ‹Bowen.
Sleight ‹Sleight.
Wulff ‹Int R T.
Fuss ‹Fuss.
Kiernan ‹Butler.
Simon ‹Simon.
Demurrers:
Woodruff ‹Woodruff.

PART IV.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
PART IX.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nanes ‹Peck & Mack.
Magde ‹Von Chorus.
Salomon ‹Lowenstein.
Parmum ‹Bengal Trading Co.
Hoyt ‹Rice.
Burr ‹Cokes.
Ft Dearborn Nat Bk ‹Smart.
Littlejohn & Bull ‹Deutsch.
Meyer ‹Lange ‹Diamond.
Hershfield ‹Botany Worsted Mills.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lindsay ‹Peet & Powers.
Murphy ‹Butterfield.
H Koch ‹Reimer.
J Koch ‹same.
Zucker ‹White.
R Corsello ‹Schlesinger.
J Corsello ‹same.
Gray ‹Burns Bros.
Marshall ‹N Y Rys.
Carlson ‹CNY.
Blaustein ‹Gidding & Co.
Same ‹Hollander.
Silverstein ‹Woolworth Co.
Cuomo ‹Cent Bridge Coal Co.
Oppenheimer ‹Harriset & Hldg Co.
Toplitzky ‹State Bk.
Vandeburgh ‹Steel.
Malevanchik ‹N Y Cons RR.
Fraser ‹N Y Rys.
White ‹Elliott.
Zendman ‹Shults Bread Co.
Blaine ‹2 Rys.
Englander ‹same.
N Frank ‹same.
A Frank ‹same.
Hartz ‹same.
Mahoney ‹Coastwise Lumber & Sup Co.
Kaplan ‹CNY.
Lyddon ‹Van Beuren & N Y Bill Post Co.
Corso ‹Steinu.
Obnet ‹Rider.
Clark ‹Archibald.
Ernst ‹Int R T.
Kennedy ‹Dexter.
Leenon ‹McCarthy.
Yenik ‹R F Stevens Co
Westervelt ‹American Wet Wash Laundry.
Fuld ‹42d St, Mfg.
Goldberg ‹Rosenberg & N Rys.
Hoffman ‹Welch Co.
Smith ‹Gorowitz.
Warren ‹Scalla.
Sparling ‹Buschbaum.
Eckerlein ‹Union Ry.
Hartford Accl & Ind ‹ Bklyn, Q C & S RR
Knight ‹Hart.
Magrison ‹NY Rys.
McIntyre ‹same.
Rosnader ‹NY City Int RR.
Troulman ‹NY Rys.
Wiltz ‹Greenawalt.
Zimmerman ‹3d Av RR.
Araneck ‹Black & White Cab Co.
Clancy ‹Pond's Transfer Service Co.
Lewis ‹Childs Co.
Claden ‹Rap T S Const
Simon ‹Empire C Corp
Baron ‹N Y Rys.
Kahn ‹Goldstein.
Brittman ‹Kalbach.
Laskowitz ‹Ratner.
Buellesbach ‹Carval Co and CNY.
McLellan ‹N Y Rys.
Kruse ‹Gen Av RR.
O'Leary ‹NY Rys.
Dobrinsky ‹Moshman.
Turok ‹Empire C Corp.
Kahn ‹Goldstein.
Fasano ‹Con Gas Co.
Mihalovic ‹Seeman.
Pagano ‹Ihlenburg.
Wiltenegrud ‹Taylor.
Conlon ‹N Y Rys.
Doyle ‹J R T.
M Seiden ‹Reimer.
D Seiden ‹same.
L Schlitten ‹same.
J Schlitten ‹same.
Lubkin ‹Lion-Brwy NY
Considine ‹Von Hollen.
N Considine ‹same.
Kroll ‹NY Rys.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Sanborn ‹Rinehart.
Isman ‹Davis.
Greenhut ‹Rotoprint Gravure Co.
Ball ‹Ball.
Belton ‹Shaughnessy Const Co, &c.
Cunningham ‹Vogel.
Rep Bag & Paper Co ‹Deschamps Co, Inc.
Societe Bordelaise de Conserves, &c ‹Wood & Selick.
Schwartzberg ‹McCormick.
King ‹Marx-Singer Co, Inc.
L & D Waist Co ‹Haas.
Noble Co, Inc ‹Adelson.
St John's Church in Wilderness ‹Tracy.
Knapp ‹Pratt.
Goldberg, Inc ‹Am Alcohol Co.
Franklin ‹Hoadley.
Sisson ‹Pope & Schaar Corp.
R & S Co ‹Nat Surety.
H Milgrim & Bros ‹Ottman.
Sisson ‹Shea.
Degnon Cont Co ‹CNY.
Fuss ‹Comp Comptrage & Co Navigac, S A.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial.
PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Barry ‹Goldberg.
PART V.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Crescenzo ‹Connell (2).
PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bonn ‹Levy.
PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Solak ‹Maroon, New York Co. (2)
PART VIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pesch ‹Buch.

PART X.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fitzgibbons ‹Mayers.
PART XI.—Kelogg, J.—At 10 A. M.
Baife ‹Bradley Cont Co ‹Geisler ‹Baum.
PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bartlett ‹Mostern Amuse Co.
PART XIII.—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Low ‹Wediske.
PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XV.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Studin ‹Shoninger Bros
PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Seletzky ‹Brown.
PART XVIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ash ‹Un Toilet Goods.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Alfred J Lyons,
Jules S Ehrich,
Solomon Isaacs,
Samuel Oppenheim,
Mary E. O. Foot,
Catherine Lies,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Thomas Gibney,
Harold H Spear,
Elizabeth Mesler,
Thomas S Doyle,
Joseph Bisness,
Raphael D Schramm,
Owen Hart,
Amanda M Wells,
Louis Maier,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
540 Realty Corp ‹Turchin Co.
Sheinbaum ‹Sheinbaum
Hanover ‹Hakim.
Westreich ‹Natl Carbon Co.
Hoffman ‹Hatch.
Eoheiman ‹Motley.
Brown ‹Berkowitz.
Hanafan ‹Delorme.
Werner ‹Fiss, Doerr & Carnol Horse Co.
Breilberg ‹Natl Sugar Ref.
Wollman ‹same.
Canna Realty Co ‹Steel & Allied Metals Corp.
Krauss ‹Taig.
Simons ‹Bernstein.
Encyclopaedia Britannica Corp ‹Brucker.
Bloom ‹Potlick.
Rosenthal ‹Lacey.
Seib ‹Monarch Automobile Co.
Same ‹Anthony Auto Repair Co.
PART I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Little & Ives ‹Lamb Pub Co.
Feld ‹Springer.
Lichtman ‹Goldstein Realties, Inc.
Kinney ‹Richmond, Levering & McCarty ‹Lefcourt.
Sternberg ‹NY Rys.
Demsey Con Co ‹Mack.
Finkelstein ‹Partola Mfg Co.
Same ‹Man Elec Supply Co.
Kolchinsky ‹NY Rys.
Gillespie & Harlow ‹Callanan.
Michaelchuk ‹Fres.
Fedrich ‹Lozier Motor.
Malone ‹NY Rys.
Rothstein ‹Delivery Auto Truck, &c, Co.
Hochman ‹Spielholtz.
Berliner ‹42d St, &c, Ry.
Heller ‹Pearl.
Roop ‹NY Rys.
Manny ‹Int R T.
Bardach ‹same.
Ganley ‹same.
Scheuerman ‹NY Rys.
Levine ‹Rodgers & Hagerty Inc.
Sachs ‹Dorsky.
Holtzman ‹Green.
Bakers & Confectioners Co ‹Hartog Candy Co.
Rayner ‹Bardivil.
Miller ‹Seberski.
Tishman ‹NY Rys.
Donahue ‹5th Av Coach Co.
Garfinkel ‹Read.
Feuerman ‹Int R T.
Oppenheim ‹same.
Ebner ‹Meyerson.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Hudson ‹World Film.
Dannenberg ‹Wagner Lith Machinery.
PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Basch & Co ‹Jaeckel & Sons.
Rosenbaum ‹Levy.
Wolf ‹Spingarn.
De Mise ‹Esposito.
F Moran Co ‹F J McLaughlin & Sons.
Frankel ‹Littlejohn & Bull.
Lillenan ‹US Fid, &c Lonergan ‹De Luxe Pictures.
Iser ‹O'Connell.
Aronowitz ‹Levine.
Bayevsky ‹Goldstein.
Hydrex Felt & Eng Co ‹Nor Waterproof Co
Ludewig ‹Young.
Cohen ‹Berger.
PART IV.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Cohen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Matter of Farquhar—Malcolm Sundheimer.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Excelsior Sav. Bank ‹Kathryn Oates—James B. Butler, N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. ‹Bernard J. Decking—Morris Flores.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.
Carey ‹O'Neill.
Moody ‹Sharady.
Ginsberg ‹Ginsberg.
Davis ‹Cassass.
Garrison ‹Kelly.
State Ind Com ‹Maher.
SPECIAL

SOFT COAL OUTPUT SETS NEW RECORD

11,668,000 Net Tons Produced Throughout the Country in the Week Ended April 27.

CAR SERVICE NOW BETTER

Mines in the West Held Back by Consumers' Failure to Place Their Orders Early.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—A new record for the production of bituminous coal was announced today by the United States Fuel Administration for the week ended April 27. During that week the total production was 11,668,000 net tons, an increase of 5.7 per cent. over the preceding week. The average production per working day was 1,946,000 net tons, as compared with 1,840,000 net tons for the week ended April 20 and 1,680,000 tons during April, 1917.

Encouraged by this record and by reports received from the big coal fields, the Fuel Administration has sent out another appeal to increase production and keep mines running as near capacity as possible during the Summer months.

Consumers are asked again to get in orders for coal as early as possible so that there will be no falling off in production because of the lack of orders. The public has responded well in the East, it was stated, but production in some of the mines in the West has been set back somewhat by lack of orders.

Upon the return of Director General of Railroads McAdoo from his Liberty Loan tour it is expected that the details of the new plan for an equitable distribution of cars to the mines will be settled quickly and other steps taken to increase the car supply at the principal producing centres It is believed that further records will be established after the new system is in full operation.

"Production for the month of April, 1918," said a statement issued by the Fuel Administration tonight, "is estimated at 46,478,000 net tons, an increase of 10 per cent. over April, 1917. Production for the four months ended with April, 1918, is estimated at 181,992,000 net tons, an increase of over 5,000,000 net tons, or about 3 per cent. over the same months of 1917.

"The week ended April 27 recorded not only the highest rate of production for the last twelve months, but was the third successive week of rising production. Reports to the United States Geological Survey showed a gradual improvement in car service conditions at the mines during the week ended April 20. Loss of production due to car shortage throughout the country was reported as 16.2 per cent., as against 18.1 per cent. in the preceding week. Loss due to labor shortage was 4.8 per cent., as against 3.6 during the preceding week.

"The reports showed an improvement in the demand for coal, due to the co-operation of coal consumers with the Fuel Administration's campaign for the early ordering of coal. The loss of production due to 'no market' in the week ended April 20, was only 1.8 per cent. for the country as a whole, as against 2.8 per cent. in the preceding week.

"The loss due to 'no market,' however, is still large in the States west of the Mississippi River, where Summer production must be maintained if the consumers are to avoid a serious shortage next Winter. The mines in these States have ample capacity to care the consuming territory allotted them under the zone system of distribution, but the mines must be kept at work at maximum capacity throughout the year in order to provide a proper supply.

"The mines of Kansas and Missouri showed a loss of production of 7.5 per cent. due to lack of demand. Those of Oklahoma and Arkansas showed a falling off of 9.3 per cent. due to the same cause. Iowa mines lost 30.7 per cent. of their production because buyers were not available, the Pacific Coast States showed a loss of 5.8 per cent. due to this cause, and the Rocky Mountain States a loss of 12.3 per cent.

"While all of these figures showed an improvement when compared with previous weeks, the Fuel Administration will make a determined effort to eliminate all loss of production due to lack of market."

AUTO TRUCKING
By single load or contract. Trucks from 1½ to 5 tons always on hand.
SPECIAL RATES FOR LONG DISTANCE.
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LOFT ABOUT 75 x 100 BY CLOAK JOBBER, WITH OR WITHOUT FIXTURES; OCCUPANCY MAY, JUNE OR JULY. ADDRESS, FULL PARTICULARS, BOX Y 242 TIMES ANNEX.

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Transparent, Ivory-Shell, Demi and Fancy Colors, in all thicknesses.
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Liberal advances on accounts to manufacturers and jobbers. 1,133 Broadway, N. Y.

Open Market
There is an open market for the purchase or sale of all stocks of goods.
It is the Business Page of The New York Times.
In this market a merchant may sell surplus stock; buy needed stock; announce buyers' wants.
Advertisements offering merchandise and making requests for needed stocks cost 50 cents an agate line.
The New York Times

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants
50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Serges, velours of all descriptions; submit samples. Zheutlin, Schneider & Co., 156 5th Av., Room 408.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Serges, velours, kerseys. H. L. Bunin, 848 4th Av. Madison Square 651.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Gray, tan, copen, and rose, 50 inches wide. Mad. Sq. 1504.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Pom pom, velours, and serges. Gramercy 1074.

CHINCHILLAS, Velours Wanted. — Any shade; open for woolens, tender, moth-eaten; offers by letter. Textile Trading, 32 Union Square.

CLOAKING Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity of ¾ cloth; call with samples. Weinreb & Horowitz, 1,140 Broadway.

CLOAKINGS and Overcoatings Wanted.—¾ goods; cash. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2578.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber ready to place orders for better grade of coats. Call all day, 48 West 25th, 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders of better grades, call with samples. 39 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples all week. 11 East 21st, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on high-grade plush and Fall cloth coats; call after 10 A. M., 5th floor, 48 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Placing stock orders on cloth Fall coats. 14 East 27th St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Better grade; exclusive jobbers. Room 404, 38 West 32d St.

CORDUROY Wanted. — Open for quantity Juilliard's 618 brown. Gramercy 6518.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking on satins and serges, for Fall. Apply afternoon, all week; bring own samples. Mr. Katz, 6th floor, 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are now ready to place orders on snappy styles of serge and satin dresses for Fall. Call with samples all week, 105 East 29th, eighth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples, silk, serge and poplin dresses. Call with samples all week, 4th floor, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Jersey, satin, serge and taffeta dresses; orders given. 11th floor, 54 W. 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber is placing big orders on serge and satins; bring samples. 35 5th Av., 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at children's flapper and junior serge dresses Monday. Room 901, 43 West 27th.

FALL COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. Call with samples, 1,182 Broadway. (1506.)

GABARDINE PIQUE Wanted. — Small or large quantities. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

GEORGINES Wanted.—Open for large quantities at a price. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 26th St.

KHAKI Wanted.—First or second quality, U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av.

MACKINAWS and Heavyweight Overcoating Wanted. S. Hyman Co., 199 Greene St.

MERCHANDISE Wanted.—To buy for cash, general dry goods, merchandise, piece goods, cotton cloth. Beacon, 1,133 Broadway, Room 1119.

OXFORDS Wanted.—Open for large quantities. Chelsea 9864.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Whitman's quality 3, 228, 97; state lowest cash price and quantity. O 26 Times.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Serges, Panamas, velours, &c. Horvitz & Son, 41 West 25th.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Panamas, serges, &c.; spot cash. Zipkin, 1,133 Broadway.

PLUSHES Wanted. — H. & H. Matelman, Salt's baby lamb, any quantity, spot cash. Harry Klinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 2080.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Esquimette peco, H. & H. matelamb, cash. Madison Square 8121.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Hudson Bay seal. Blumenthal's, Madison Square 3564.

PLUSH Wanted.—Cotton and mercerized, all colors. Spring 4846.

PLUSHES Wanted. — H. & H. baffinseal, cash. Mad. Sq. 8121.

POPLIN Wanted.—Black and navy; also broadcloth, all shades; cash. Farragut 9752.

SERGES Wanted.—11438, 99, 104, 809, 528, 519, 54289, cash. Morris Albus, 33 West 34th, Room 804.

SERGES Wanted—99, 9, 0036, 1464, 11435, 809 poplins, 90610 gabardines. Farragut 90. Goldberg, 151 West 26th, 4th floor.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for quantity of serges, fancy worsteds, and overcoating. Phone Stuyvesant 1872.

SERGES, Velours, and Broadcloth Wanted.—Will pay spot cash, any quantity. Madison Square 8176.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, all colors. Franco-American Dress Co., 56 West 22d St. Gramercy 4205.

SERGES Wanted.—87, 54221, W. F., and other makes; velours, all shades. Farragut 4717.

SERGES, Broadcloths, Velours, and Pomposms Wanted for cash. Karp Bros., 45 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 7120, or any popular number; must be cheap. Madison Square 1627.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 7120, 809, 9, 11483, 7008, 9056, W. F. X., 628. Farragut 3190.

SERGES Wanted.—All grades. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2578.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 54289, 0234, 11483, 519, 809, 528, 0036, 104; cash. Farragut 5759.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 50 pieces 54289. Telephone Gramercy 717.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 54289 and 7120. 8867 Madison Square.

SERGES Wanted.—All worsted, cotton warp. Stuyvesant 2076.

SILKS, Wanted.—Stripes and plaids; also satins, for cash. Madison Square 9255.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—For cash, all colors. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 38 W. 21st.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber open for quantity of better grade skirts, jobs; cash. 22 West 27th, 6th floor. Farragut 9246.

SUITS Wanted.—Ladies' black, navy, better kind only; also Winter coats. Mittenthal, 41 East Broadway.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Taupe, brown, myrtle up to 95 cents; good quality. Third floor, 244 5th Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Quantity for cash. Feinberg, 189 6th Av., 1st floor.

THIBETS Wanted.—Black; 10, 7 and W 98. Spring 9142. Ask for Mr. Cahn.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield 4718, all Spring colors, including black, navy. Far. 2616.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; spot cash. Farragut 6750.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin light and heavyweights; also ¾ coatings and heavyweight velour; all shades. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th. Farragut 6264.

VELOURS and BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Any quantity; cash basis. S. G. K. Woolen Co., 15 East 26th St. M. Sq. 1807.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light and heavyweight, broadcloth, black plushes. A. Lustgarden, 8-10 West 19th.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, 0859, 5816, cash. Morris Albus, 33 West 34th, Room 804.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360; also serges, 519, 528, 104, 11483, 0036. Madison Square 1520.

VELOUR Wanted.—0360 and 0859, all shades, for cash. Hat, Farragut 9752.

VELOURS Wanted.—Botany Yalama, all colors; spot cash. Farragut 5759.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Will pay cash for 24-inch twill back velveteens. Room 712, 1,265 Broadway.

VELVETS Wanted.—18" black or colors, spot cash; state particulars. F 76 Times.

VELVETS Wanted.—Lyons, 500 pieces black; cash. Call 9:30 A. M., Main 163.

WAISTS Wanted.—Contractors on silks, tail with samples, 11th floor, 1,239 Broadway.

WASH SKIRTS Wanted.—Large quantities; submit samples. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

WOOLENS Wanted. — All descriptions disposed; service $10 yearly; no commission. Piece Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5636.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Heavy weight; all colors; spot cash. Chic C. & S. Co., 20 West 17th.

YARNS Wanted.—Worsted or woolen knitting yarns for cash. G. S. Kelley, 354 4th Av.

Contracts Wanted.

MILITARY NOVELTIES.—Government contracts or sub-contracts wanted; large, modern plant, fully equipped to handle large volume of business; modern machinery, double needle and overlap machines, electric cutting machines, and power die press, &c.; military novelties are our present specialities; suitable commission will be paid to any obtaining such contracts. Box 300, 437 Madridge Building.

Offerings to Buyers
50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Amer. 8300, $8.50; Whitman poplin, $2.25; botany 11806 army, $2.87½; Whitman 106, $2.95. J. Bernstein, 68 West 36th.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany and F. & H., all colors, $3.70; Kelly's heavyweight all-wool velour, $8.40 net cash. Chelsea 1899.

BROADCLOTHS AND SERGES.—Fine quality, also imitation Persian lamb, for sale. Farragut 9232.

BROADCLOTHS AND VELOURS for sale at a reasonable price. 3 West 29th, Room 507.

BROADCLOTH, Garfield 6234, and other materials. Farragut 5625.

BROADCLOTH AND BOLIVIA to sell cheap. Farragut 3073.

BUTTONS.—Army, navy, and all other uniform buttons for the manufacturing trade; quantity orders solicited. Premier Uniform Button Mfg. Co., 609 Marbridge Bldg., 47 West 34th.

CAMBRICS, Nainsooms.—U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4926.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

COATINGS.—McKenny's 014C and 010, also black thibets. Syrkin, Stuyvesant 4000.

CLOAKING.—Fifty pieces 3-4 cloaking for sale at 85c per yard. Madison Square 1557.

CLOAKING.—¾ mixture goods; reasonable; call at 13 West 20th, first floor.

CLOAKINGS.—¾ coatings. S. Kapeau, 20 West 22d St. Gramercy 1516.

CLOTH.—50 pieces Botany, navy 616, 50-inch wide serge; 25 pieces 618 white corduroy. Farragut 4250.

COATS AND CAPES.—3,000 of the better kind in the most wanted styles to close out. Five Percent. Cloak Co., Inc., 11 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS, formerly sold from $18.50 to $35, will sacrifice before inventory. J. Stoll & Co., 12 West 27th St.

COATS.—100 snappy velour, $8.50; 200 stylish silk dresses, $6.75; sport dresses, $2.90. S. Emanuel, 48 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk and satin coats, with and without marabou trimming, to close out. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Smart styles on racks at reduced prices. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th St.

COATS.—Poplins and velours in all shades to close out at a big loss. S. Horowitz, 54 West 22d.

COATS.—300 Spring coats; close out at sacrifice prices. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out silks and cloths, newest style. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS. — Close out infants', children's, juniors'. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Sport coats and capes to close out. Plass Garment Co., 11 West 32d.

COOL CLOTH.—4,000 yards American cool cloth; call at The Lester Co., 216 Green St.

CORDUROY—5,000 yards white narrow and wide wale remnants 1-5. Spring 7350.

COTTON DRESSES, dimities, voiles, ginghams; superior styles; unequaled values from $2 to $6. Rosebud Mfg. Co., 37 West 26th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—3 thread, immediate delivery. Superba Silk Mills, 104 5th Av. Chelsea 8785.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value, taffetas, crepe-de-chines, ginghams, $3.75 to $7.50; also jobs to close out. Loeb & Nussbaum, 31 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—300 taffeta, plain and striped, at a bargain; this season's goods; sizes 16 to 42. Bernard N. Frank, 130 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Job 500 silk, also 3,000 wash dresses; immediate delivery. Gross & Leiberwitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 dresses in ginghams, snappy styles, at $3.75 to $4.75. Kirschner & Boeniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Closing out Georgette taffetas, jerseys, sleeveless coatees, American Costume, 118 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobs, 2,000 taffetas, crepes, Georgettes; clean merchandise. Ruby, 116 West 38th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, washables; also stouts; real bargains. E. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES to close out at a price. Gainsborough Costume Co., 27 West 24th.

DUCK.—20,000 yards unbleached duck, 81-inch, below market, 9 ounce. Spring 7350.

EIDERDOWN.—30 pieces; assorted patterns and colors. Stuyvesant 598.

FOULARDS.—1,000 yards silk and cotton foulard, very desirable patterns and colors. Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th, 5th floor.

DRESSES. — 500 washable dresses, latest style, close out. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and cotton foulards, at sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Closing out serges, silks, and jerseys. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

GABARDINES. — Quantities white, pencil stripe, suitable for skirts, dresses or shirts, 35c yard; wonderful value. Albert Skirt, 110 West 26th.

GABARDINES.—All Fall shades, 10886. Madison Square 8477.

GEORGETTES, 40-inch, $1.10; all colors; immed. del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

JERSEYS.—7 pieces of Jerseys for sale, green, gold and rose, cheap. Weinreb & Horowitz, 1,140 Broadway.

JERSEYS, wool, in stock for immediate delivery. 11th floor, 19 Madison Av.

KERAMI MOLE and also Chase's reindeer wool plush. Greeley 983.

KERSEY.—Stevens 2022, black; 100 pieces at $3.75 net. Y 220 Times Annex.

KHAKI SUITINGS.—3,000 yards khaki shirting or suitings. Call at the Lester Company, 216 Greene St. Spring 5397.

KHAKI SUITINGS.—5,000 yards khaki shirtings and suitings. Lester Company, 216 Green St., Spring 5397.

KHAKI—65 pieces Julliard's khaki, 2073. Madison Square 1826.

KHAKI, 28-inch, cotton, good quality. Madison Square 6260.

LACES.—200 gross silk laces, 27 inches long, also silk loops for middies. National Petticoat, 5 East 16th St.

LINENS.—All colors; 45 and 36 inch width. Gramercy 698.

LININGS for men's wear and mackintosh trades. Kinstler & Co., 440 4th Av.

MACKINAWS.—24 pieces 32 oz., $2.65 net cash. Well, Stuyvesant 4000.

MIDDIES.—In serge and flannel for Fall; smocks and regulations for immediate delivery. G. and L. Middy Blouse Co., Farragut 5767.

OXFORD SUITING.—Gilbert 2896. Madison Square 6376.

PERCALES, Chambrays, Crepe, Gingham, Nainsook, Cambric, below the market value. Central Mills, 487 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS to the cutting up trade, velours, mercerized, poplins, &c.; all leading numbers. Evans Bros., 401 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

PLUSHES.—Peerless 1000 and 2000 and Philadelphia 40-40. Chelsea 9867.

POM POM.—Fifteen pieces American 0816; assorted colors. Chelsea 1636.

POM POMS, velour K544, 18009, and others; also poire twills. Gramercy 1807.

POPLINS, silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9880 Mad. Sq., 854 4th Av.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—Americans and Whitmans, black and navy; will sell reasonable. Madison Square 249.

RADIUM TAFFETA, 40-in., all colors, $1.25; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 854 4th Av.

RIVIERA.—American 12075; twelve pieces assorted colors at $3.75 net. Y 231 Times Annex.

RUBBERIZED CLOTH. — Remnants, half-yard to five yards; cheap. Farragut 445.

SATEENS.—Black brocaded and flowered; also Pacific foulards for lining and dresses, white voile and flesh batiste. Greenwald Co., 1,261 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 8832.

SATINS, 36-in., all colors; immed. del.; $1.07½. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq.

SERGES.—62 inches wide, cotton warp, Bachman's 3135, $1.25 net; also all wool serges, to close out, reasonable. Call A. Schulman, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2924.

SERGES.—11438, 11 pieces tan, 6234, 9 pieces navy; 5519, 15 pieces navy; 12 pieces Dunmores, men's wear navy. Room 1807, 220 5th Av. Phone Madison Square 3559.

SERGES.—Piece goods to the cutting up trade; also velours, broadcloth, poplins, &c.; all leading numbers. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

SERGES.—4800, 15 pieces; 54289, 24 pieces; 11433, 20 pieces; 1242, 40 pieces; Lorraine, 5 pieces 4408; will sell at bargain for net cash. Morningside 8031.

SERGES.—54-inch, very good quality, all navy, 50 pieces, $2.80, net cash; call and see the goods. 151 West 19th, 11th floor. Chelsea 8349.

SERGES, Velours, and Broadcloths.—Large variety and big quantities, reasonable prices and terms. Telephone Orchard 5483.

SERGES.—Panamas, small and big lots; reasonable, spot cash; don't telephone. American Costume, 118 West 29th.

SERGES.—11433, navy, $2.85; 54249, colors, $2.75; tricotines 5869, navy, $3.50. Phone Madison Square 1452.

SERGES, French, Whitman, 36-inch, cotton warp; immediate shipment. Barclay 3095.

SERGES.—Slater's ½ wool, 30 inches, 67½c. net cash. Syrkin, Stuyvesant 4000.

SERGES.—Will sell 54289 and 7120 at $2.75 per yard. Madison Square 1251.

SERGES.—Good value in leading numbers. K. Kanter, 110 East 23d.

SERGES.—11433, 809, 54289, 94, 7120, 1464, 9056, 9, 99. Gramercy 785.

SERGES.—Large quantity men's wear serges and Poiret twill. Chelsea 2840.

SERGES.—No. 54289, $2.60 cash; also 7120. Excello Mfg., 142 West 24th St.

SERGES.—11433 Botany to close out for cash. Phone 5686 Barclay.

SERGES and Silk Poplins. H. Welsberg, 17 West 17th St.

SERGES, 100 pieces navy 54289, 6120. Madison Square 6068.

SERGES, 54289, in colors, $2.65. Chelsea 1806.

SILKS.—Important for jobbers. Jobbers can secure Shantung silks and draw against them from stock at lot prices. Address N 160 Times.

SILK SKIRTS, $2.75 to close out, cheap. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—500 assorted wool checks and wool plaids at $2; all up-to-date styles. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th. Farragut 3207.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all-wool American poplins, $3, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—All-wool American poplins, $3, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS to close out, mostly colors; also cheapy coats. Lee Hecter & Co., 38 West 36th.

Offerings to Buyers

SPRING SUITS AND COATS, 1,500, to close out at a sacrifice price. Julian Polak, 40 West 25th St. Telephone Farr. 5008.

SUITS AND COATS.—Closing out our best styles; all latest colors and sizes. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS.—100 in cloth, taffetas, and jerseys; also 50 serge coats, better grade, to close out very cheap. Fine & Cohen, 12 W. 27th.

SUITS.—Cloth and silk suits of better grade; to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

SUITS.—200 high-class suits to close out at a price. Five Percent. Cloak Co., Inc., 11 West 32d St.

TAPE.—White cotton stary-tape, ⅛ inch; immediate delivery. Spring 7350.

TWEEDS, 3,000 yards, 36 and 54 inches. Shuldener, 225 4th Av. Stuyvesant 7696.

VACUUM CLEANERS.—About 2,500 for sale at a sacrifice to good cash buyer. S. S. Waldman, 21 East 4th St.

TAFFETA.—50 pieces black Dery, quality 220, at $1.17½ regular. Greeley 3133.

VELOUR.—Silk velour, Sidney Blumenthal & Co.; 25 pieces 48-inch at $4.75 net, 95 pieces 38-inch at $2.75 net. Y 232 Times Annex.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTHS.—Large assortment. M. K. Woolen Co., 15 East 26th St., Madison Square 1867.

VELOURS.—American velours and kerseys, heavy weights, all colors; 300 pieces at $4.25 net. Y 230 Times Annex.

VELOUR.—Amer. 500, broadcloth 315, F. & H. papolettes 7215. The Payman Woolen Exchange, Mad. Sq. 2902.

VELOURS, 50 pieces, 544, 13009, 4050, 15020, 1700, navy, brown, green, Burgundy, taupe. Chelsea 8846.

VELOURS 0360 and Gera Mills Fall shades; also Spring shades. Madison Square 6916.

VELOURS, Serges, and Gabardines will be sold today. 40 West 27th, 5th floor.

VELOUR.—Du Nord, 100 boxes, 50-inch, at $4.25 net. Farragut 3555.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voile to close out in quantities only; jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SATINS, 36-in., ivory, flesh, $1.05; immed. del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery; $9-$36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED piece goods, off price. Alden Woolen Co., 166 Greene.

Contracts Offered.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—Desirable shades; cash. Aaron Alper, Gramercy 1995.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry system; good opportunity for conscientious and willing man; must be accurate and good penman; give all details, age, salary desired, experience, &c. N 208 Times Downtown.

BUYER AND MERCHANDISE MAN.—Stewart's, a large Philadelphia Women's Wear Store, doing a popular-priced business, requires a first-class merchandise man; a thoroughly experienced coat and suit buyer can qualify; an excellent opportunity, highest salary, with commission, will be paid to a live, hustling, first-class man; in answering, state fully your age, experience, with complete references, to Stewart's, 1,027 Market Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMAN.—Cotton goods for jobbing and cutting up trade; state experience fully; salary or commission. Address, Y 235 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted.

WOOLEN SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced, acquainted with all trades, desires connection with absolutely reliable house as both buying and selling on commission basis. Y 258 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, and experienced business man open for position as office manager and credit man; had my own business for last three years. E 147 Times.

SALESMAN, millinery, well known to jobbers and trimmed hat manufacturers, wants line of shapes and ready-to-wear hats; factory output preferred. T 189 Times.

SALESMAN.—Sub-manufacturer coats, suits salesman wants line; knows manufacturers, jobbers; commission basis. Apt. 12A. Interval 4380.

WIDER LISTING OF TRADE.

Government Classification Extended for War Purposes.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The business public was asked today by the Department of Commerce to assist in carrying out a radical revision and extension of the Government's foreign trade statistical classification which has been undertaken by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Immediate suggestions are wanted as to new classes of goods that ought to be shown in the statistics or new subdivisions of the present classes.

The main object of the revision is the furnishing of more detailed and accurate information for the war boards engaged in licensing imports and exports, conserving tonnage, foodstuffs, and raw materials. It is Secretary Redfield's idea, however, that the statistics should be of the largest permanent value to the nation's foreign trade after the war, which is why the views of business men generally are being sought to indicate the lines on which the revision should be carried out.

"In making suggestions for the export classification," the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce announces, "the business men should bear in mind that the statistics are based on the description of merchandise as shown in export declarations, filed by the shipper with the Collector of Customs at the port of clearance. A too detailed classification going beyond commonly used commercial terms must therefore be avoided. Likewise, suggestions regarding imports should be made with due regard to the fact that statistics of imports follow the tariff classification and that subdivisions for statistical purposes beyond customs requirements are difficult to obtain and are apt to result in inaccurate and misleading figures."

The Tariff Commission, the Food Administration, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board and other war bureaus are co-operating in the effort to obtain a more detailed classification and will take measures to insure compliance with the official classification.

Duffy-Powers Company
ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
want all kinds of merchandise for their great
Manufacturers' Outlet Sale
We want overstocks and surplus of coats, suits, dresses, skirts, shirtwaists, hosiery, underwear, shoes, dry goods, etc., for both our main store and basement departments.
They Must Be Good and They Must Be Cheap
Our buyers will be in our New York Office, 470 Fourth Avenue, working in conjunction with S. Solomon, on May 6th, 7th and 8th.
DUFFY-POWERS COMPANY,
470 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

ENGLISH VENETIANS
32 in. and 54 in. Marquise de Luxe Finish.
For immediate and future delivery.
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS Co. Inc.
Tel. Mad. Sq. 80. 44 East 25th St.

REVENUES INCREASE ON DUAL SUBWAYS

Service Board's February Report Shows a Proportionate Drop in Deficit Under January.

NET RISE IN INCOME $7,694

Small Growth in Business Hailed as Presaging Eventual Era of Transit Prosperity.

The report of the business done by the elevated and subway lines operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in the joint interest of the company and the city shows a slight increase in the business done in February as compared with the January business, and a proportionate decrease in the company and city deficits for the month. While the increase was only $7,694, it was considered a hopeful sign and indicated that in the course of time all deficits would be wiped out and a monthly profit made.

Since the pooling operation began in August, 1913, the total deficits have grown to about $6,000,000, and the increase in net revenues for February is the first indication that an era of great prosperity will begin when the war is over and normal conditions are resumed.

The total gross revenues of the city and company owned lines operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for February, according to figures prepared by the company, and filed with the Public Service Commission, amounted to $968,616.57, and the total operating expenses were $669,318.87, which left a net operating revenue of $299,297.70. In January the net operating revenue was $291,603. The combined preferential, interest and sinking fund contribution for the company, plus the city's interest and sinking fund charges for February, amount to $547,602.65, which reduced the company and city deficit for the month to $248,504.96.

For purposes of comparison the commission presents these figures, showing the gross revenues for each February since the pooling arrangement began: 1914, $628,514.05; 1915, $610,370.02; 1916, $754,978.88; 1917, $833,001.70. The total operating expenses during the same periods were $480,884.61, $419,211.74; $513,297.52, $560,669.03.

In each of the years the combined city and company deficits for February were: 1914, $124,029.23; 1915, $136,499.94; 1916, $107,764.25; 1917, $225,881.25.

Yearly Mileage Increase 26.38.

In commenting on the business of the company, and the results obtained, the commission says:

"The tremendous increase in cost of labor and material is reflected in the increase in deficit for February, 1918, as against the deficits of previous years. Increase in the mileage of service, some of it leading to sparsely settled outlying districts, with little financial return from operation, is also in part responsible. In February, 1918, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company operated 206.71 miles of rapid transit tracks as against 180.33 miles in February, 1917. The car miles increased from 2,902,387 to 3,000,891.

"In February, 1917, the lines carried 16,206,078 passengers, and increased in the same month of the present year to about 18,786,827. The revenue per car mile was 28.6 in February, 1917, and in February, 1918, it increased to 31.2. But this increase in receipts was met by a corresponding increase in operating expenses per car mile from 19.2 to 21.5 cents, and the total expenses increased to 17.3 cents."

The commission points out that, while there has been a large increase per car mile and in revenue, the operating expenses have grown so as to make these increases unavailable. The figures presented here were submitted by the company and have not been accepted by the commission as accurate.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; R. A. Conliffe, china, toys; 351 4th Av.; Latham.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst Co.; J. H. Wells, silks, dress goods; Room 503, 1,170 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swarts & Co.; A. R. Swarts, M. S. Seidler, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON—Magrane, Houston Co.; Miss A. Golding, waists, sweaters, jobs wash dresses; Prince George.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; S. M. Averill, lamps; D. W. Edwards, millinery; W. Reed, men's hosiery; W. E. Titus, optical goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; B. B. Stern, toilet, fancy, leather goods, jewelry; 25 West 32d.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. P. Watson, hosiery; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; J. G. Edwards, laces; Miss Forson, hdkfs.; 220 5th Av.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Loveman Co.; W. M. Sporborg, judge, mgr., ready-to-wear bargain basement; P. T. Narjes, floor coverings, draperies, upholstery; L. R. Karr, silks, dress goods; C. G. Wallins, cotton goods, blankets, underwear; 1,150 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, leather goods, jewelry; 320 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandell Bros.; N. H. Probst, domestics, linings; 13 E. 22d; Latham.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. L. Veatch, bedding, burlaps; 1107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Catalogue House; L. Koenove, ladies' nightwear, bags, purses, for Fall; 182 West 21st.

CHICAGO—J. M. Gleipsman & Co.; J. M. Gleipsman, children's, juniors' serge dresses; Room 901, 43 West 27th.

CHICAGO—Mendelsohn Bros.; E. Mendelsohn, millinery, caps; Wallick.

CHICAGO—S. M. & R. Co.; R. Kahn, camisoles, ladies' underwear, brassieres, boudoir caps, dolls, neckwear, leather goods; Room 301; 31 Union Square.

CINCINNATI—John H. Hibben D. G. Co.; R. Owen, hosiery, gloves; 1,170 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. E. Meisel, Spring coats, jobs Spring coats; 37 West 26.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman C. Mclancon, jobs Spring suits; 37 West 26th.

DALLAS, Texas—Lorch Manufacturing Co.; A. Lorch, cloaks, suits, petticoats, raincoats; 1,150 Broadway.

DAVENPORT, Ia.—B. V. Shank, ready-to-wear; Brostell.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; F. W. Rose, representing; 200 5th Av.

EASTON—Ross & Billings Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

EL PASO, Texas—Popular D. G. Co.; M. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; P. C. Steiger, coats, suits, skirts, millinery; 404 4th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; Miss M. E. Sadler, waists; H. Selig, dry goods; 1,150 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Hibben-Hollweg Co.; H. S. Pollock, dress goods, silks; 72 Leonard; Great Northern.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Frankel, Frank & Co.; J. Lyon, hats; 579 Broadway.

LIBERTY, N. Y.—H. J. Saries & Co.; H. J. Saries, dry goods; 401 4th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Lord Garment Co.; I. M. Goldstein, coat, suit materials; Imperial.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; O. W. Rector, coats, suits; 2 West 37th.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spiliane, coats, suits; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Myman-Partridge Co.; C. A. Perry, H. A. Peterson, muslin, silk underwear, children's dresses; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Fr

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Real estate, $5,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. O'Donnell-Holmes, 49 Cedar. Tel. John 5022.

30th St., plot at sacrifice, 50x99.11, between 9th and 10th Avs., less than assessed valuation. Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

21 ACRES, $36 LOTS.

To close estate clients are offering positively best bargain in Queens County; 21 acres, 336 lots; 13 minutes from Herald Square, just south of Queens Boulevard; sewers, water, property graded and streets laid; offered at less than $283 per lot; adjoining property bringing $800 to $1,000 per lot; big money for one who grasps this opportunity; price $95,000; 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Allen Caruthers, attorney, 30 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone Rector 9553.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FLUSHING, KISSENA PARK, (16th St.)—4 nice lots, every improvement, sewers; good bargain. KARL, 1,087 2d Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

New 5-story walkup, all rented; pays large returns; want farm, country place, or suburban. Albert M. Crowe, 47 West 34th St.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bronx.

Large Colonial residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths; all latest improvements; electric light, hot-water heating; large porch; 3 minutes to Jerome Av. and Belmont St. subway station; 116 Hawkstone St., between Walton Av. and Grand Concourse. Inquire Schonleben.

For Sale—Modern 9-room house; beautiful Flatbush corner, (307 Albemarle Road;) hardwood floors throughout; lot 40x100 feet; reasonable price and liberal allowance for redecorating, &c., to purchaser's satisfaction. D. J. Hanlon, 29 North Elm Av., Webster Grove, Mo.

Westchester.

At Mount Vernon, Westchester Co.—For sale; might consider good exchange; large modern dwelling, with large grounds, 100x225; restricted corner property; stable and garage; garden, fruit trees; 8 minutes' walk New Haven Railroad station; price $30,000; free and clear. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Overlooking Hudson.—740 Warburton Av., Yonkers; bungalow; $400 cash, balance easy. Owner, Rose, 7 West 45th St. Telephone Bryant 2729.

Long Island.

NEW HOUSES just completed; several sold; on plot 40x100 feet; at Broadway, Flushing; 25 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes' walk from station; Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch table and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat, tiled bath, 10 clothes presses and linen closet, open attic; small cash payment and $45 a month; monthly payment covers carrying charges and payment on the principal; telephone, call or write at once. H. D. LEWIS, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6806.

Must sell my new 7-room house, $4,400; 8 minutes to station; terms to suit. Phone 578-J. McDermott, Miriam St., Valley Stream, L. I.

New Jersey.

An ideal home in a select suburban, highly restricted residential section; finest in the State; house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath, parquet floors; every improvement; dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 30 minutes from city; schools, stores, churches, golf and tennis 2 blocks; trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500; small cash payment and move right in. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 R. combination; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, hardware fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Malden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

A DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE.

6 rooms, bath, every imp't.; 3 acres, old apple trees, garden, fruit, shrubs, asparagus, berries. Heated garage; chicken scenery for 300 fowl. A commuter's home, convenient express station, churches, schools. See photos, description. H. S. WALSTRAND GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. (Rector 7718.) Ridgewood, N. J. (Tel. 555.)

For Sale.—East Orange, 12-room house, 2 baths; garage, with living rooms; desirable location; would exchange for family with children; lot 100 by 220; fine garden; bargain. Address N 139 Times, or telephone 3848 Gramercy.

New York State.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

Large 14-room house, completely furnished, lake frontage, with beautiful view; bargain, for sale to close an estate. Gulick Realty Co., 2 Rector St., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished house to rent until Nov. 1, in Washington Mews; complete large studio and living room, dining room, bedroom, and bath and kitchenette; rent $125; references. Write J. Mallon, 16 West 26th St.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR RENT.

New Jersey.

For Rent, furnished, within easy commuting distance of New York, 40 acres, situated upon a mountain top, with stone dwelling, large and small log cabins, stables, garage, tennis courts; numerous improvements; magnificent view and spring water. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Comfortably furnished house, 4 master's, 2 servants' bedrooms, 2 baths, large living room, &c.; electric light, garage, fruit and shade trees, vegetable garden; $600. Keller, Bedford Hills, Lenox 4903.

Long Island.

Prettiest home in Bayside, furnished or unfurnished, yearly lease only; eight rooms, bath, dining porch, large inclosed piazza; garage, rose garden; every modern convenience; three minutes' walk to station, 13 minutes to city. Telephone Bayside 2802.

Fifteen minutes from Penn Station, fine residence, never before rented; 8 master's, 4 servants' bedrooms, 5 baths; garage; small vegetable garden; for Summer season, at $500 a month. Tel. 6307 Forest Hills, or write X 347 Times Annex.

For rent in Woodmere, L. I., for 4 months or longer if desired, completely furnished 10-room house, 3 baths, ample porch, partly screened; garage, garden fully planted; 5 minutes' walk to station. Phone Woodmere 3114. P. O. Box 89.

For Rent.—New nine-room furnished bungalow; screened porch, bath, lavatory, electricity; ½ acre; hour out; bus service to bathing beach. Phone Riverside 4923.

Manhattan Beach.—Attractive 12-room stucco house, 3 baths; completely furnished; modern. Apply Boshko, 362 Riverside Drive. Academy 316.

Eight-room furnished house; large, screened porch; garage and grounds; $75. May-October, longer. Phone Flushing 1253.

New York State.

Summer house, 14 rooms, furnished, modern improvements; garage, chicken house, garden; pleasant surroundings; best location. Inquire owner, R. P. 126 West 116th, Apartment 3E. Morningside 8575.

New Jersey.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—Furnished cottages, all improvements, $400-$800. Circle 1810.

Connecticut.

To rent, situated directly on Long Island Sound, with private bathing beach, one hour out, at Darien, Conn., beautiful surroundings, fully restricted, my artistically furnished home; all improvements. Miner Randall, Darien, Conn.

To rent, large new farmhouse, furnished, modern improvements, $350 for season. L. A. Mason, Washington Depot, Conn.

Pennsylvania.

For rent, ten-room furnished house in Stroudsburg, Penn.; six bedrooms and two baths; lavatory on first floor; garage with quarters, and also vegetable garden; for the season, $1,000; linens and screened throughout. X 380 Times Annex.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, to rent from July 1 to Sept. 1, either on Long Island or in Westchester, a furnished house containing seven bedrooms and three baths. X 382 Times Annex.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—Trustee's Sale.—The LIGHTER NO. 223.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the above named Court, the undersigned Trustee under the provisions of Sections 2324, 2344 and 4280, R. S. U. S., will sell at public auction on Friday, May 10, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the Lighter No. 223, her tackle, apparel, etc. Sale to take place on board said lighter at Pier 11, North River, where she can be seen and inspected.

Dated, May 2, 1918.

MAX ROCKMORE, Trustee.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$6,000, first, 6%, on L. I. property worth $20,000. Owner, 46 113th St., Rockaway.

FARMS.

Long Island.

Small farm of 5 acres, house and outbuildings; $1,750 complete; easy terms. Seaman, 136 Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Owner will sacrifice 160-acre farm, with all good buildings, $2,000; part cash, balance on easy terms; will consider an exchange; Schoharie County. C. Weideman, 3,064 Bailey Av., near 231st and Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Store to let, light, 100x20; steam heat; three doors from 6th Av.; best business location; $135 monthly; 111 West 31st St., near Hudson tubes, Broadway subway, Penn. Depot, hotel district. Inquire 47 W. 29th St.

Newly furnished private office; every facility; reasonable rent; also desk room, telephone, stenographer. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Sublease fine office, 22x30, with furniture, at very reasonable price, in Masonic Temple. Call Gramercy 1703 or 1201 of said building.

Newly constructed factory, 10,000 square feet of space, adjacent railway terminal in Brooklyn; best shipping facilities. Inquire Graham, 1,056 Lexington Av., Manhattan.

Desk room in newly furnished private office; every facility; stenographer, &c. 101 Park Av., Suite 1110.

ARCHITECTS' BUILDING, desk room, private office; telephone; stenographic service. 402, 101 Park Av.

Sublet small desirable office in modern building, lower 5th Av.; very low rental. Apply Weinstein, 920 Broadway.

For Sale—Modern 9-room house; beautiful Flatbush corner, (307 Albemarle Road;) hardwood floors throughout; lot 40x100 feet; reasonable price and liberal allowance for redecorating, &c., to purchaser's satisfaction. D. J. Hanlon, 29 North Elm Av., Webster Grove, Mo.

Westchester.

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New York State.

LAKE MAHOPAC.

Large 14-room house, completely furnished, lake frontage, with beautiful view; bargain, for sale to close an estate. Gulick Realty Co., 2 Rector St., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

17TH, 207 EAST.—June to October; 2 large connecting studios, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; $50. Phone or call, 1:30-3:30, Turner, Stuyvesant 6035.

3rd, 5 EAST.—Sunny two, four rooms, kitchenette; studio; running water; furnished; refined.

30TH, 25 EAST.—Three-room duplex apartment, kitchenette, silver, linen, until Oct. 1.

34TH, 64 EAST.—NICELY FURNISHED 2, 3 ROOMS, BATH; CONVENIENCES, MERRITT, 9281 MURRAY HILL.

39TH, 124 EAST.—One or two floors, private house, separate or combined; unusually large, cool rooms; exclusive Murray Hill section; Summer or longer; references.

47TH, 9 EAST.—Apartments, furnished, unfurnished 2 elegant rooms, bath; improvements. Medlin.

53D, 115 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, three rooms and bath, from June until October.

53TH, 28 EAST.—For Summer, attractively furnished three light, airy rooms, kitchenette, bath; maid service; suitable for two bachelors or man and wife. Cooley.

55TH, 67 EAST.—Main bedroom floor, two bedrooms, bath, or living room, bedroom and bath; artistically furnished. Plaza 6958.

57TH, 51 EAST.—Attractively furnished 3-room and 2-bath apt; kitchenette; reasonable.

62D, 27 EAST, (near Park.)—Particularly attractive, cool, furnished apartment; 6th floor; shown until 3. Phone Plaza 6746.

63D ST., EAST.—8 rooms, 3 baths, housekeeping, 3 master bedrooms, $350 a month. Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.

66TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, well furnished. Rhinelander 3179, or Supt.

72D, EAST.—Comfortably furnished elevator apartment; seven light rooms; southrn exposure; for rent until Oct. 1; moderate rental; near park. Phone Rhinelander 401.

70S, near Park Av.—Attractively furnished 7-room apartment, completely screened; $200 monthly June 15 to Sept. 15. Phone Rhinelander 4229 before 10 or after 6. References required.

81ST, (near 5th Av.)—Furnished apartment, large comfortable rooms, until October. Phone Lenox 8091.

84TH ST. AND PARK AV.—Six rooms, two baths, large closets; now to October, $150 monthly. Telephone Lenox 5137.

86TH, 68 EAST.—6 rooms, two baths, extra large living room, south and east exposure, tenth floor; most attractive; $200 per month. Brady, Lenox 2465.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, eastwest side; best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

Attention!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12 to $15; one room, bath, $10.50 up, weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.; Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

CRESTON AV., 2,390.—Beautiful apartment of two rooms and bath, completely furnished, to sublet; May to October; $40. Apt. C4.

MADISON AV., 645.—For rent, studio apartment; three light, airy rooms and bath; west and southern exposure; maid service, to rent from May 1 to Oct. 1. Inquire on premises or telephone 1755 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 507.—Unusually cool, attractive 3-room apartment; June to October; southwest exposure; 6 windows in living room. 6070 Plaza. Battershall.

MADISON AV., 416.—Bachelor's small apartment; handsomely furnished; rent May to October; service included. Excellent breakfast; valet; bargain. Superintendent.

MADISON AV., 543.—Nicely furnished two rooms and bath.

PARK AV., 799.—Beautifully furnished, or unfurnished, 4 rooms and bath. Rhinelander 4152.

PARK AV. (near 82d St.)—Attractive apartment of 10 rooms and 4 baths to rent for the Summer; reasonable rent. Lenox 3348.

SMART SMALL APARTMENT; COOL, COMFORTABLE; MODERATE. GRAMERCY 728.

SUITE of two rooms, or two independent rooms and bath, vicinity of Madison Av. and 55th St. J 45 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 210.—Handsomely furnished 5-room apartment for the Summer. Phone Madison Square 7381.

12TH, 23 WEST.—2 ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE. WHITNEY.

26TH ST., 29 West.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

29TH, 13 WEST.—Studio, large skylight, furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences. Madison Square 9088.

30TH, 1 WEST.—Delightful 2-room apartment; maid service; moderate. Apt. 22.

40TH ST., 4 WEST.—Studio apartment, consisting of four rooms and bath, furnished, can be seen daily except Sunday, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1; evenings, by appointment.

45TH, 841 WEST (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 8 WEST.—Elegantly furnished second floor, kitchenette, in private business house, for couple or professionals; electric elevator.

47TH, 112 WEST. — Bachelor apartments, completely furnished; 2, 3 rooms, baths, $80-$100, including service; modern building; elevator. Fenno McK. Merrill Co., 9 E. 44th.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable two-room apartment, hot water, bath, all conveniences.

51ST, off 5th Av.—Attractive, spacious living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; northern, southern expose; $85; other $65. Circle 2883.

55TH ST., (1,730 Broadway.)—Light, cool, large, outside two rooms, bath; elevators.

56TH ST., (off 5th Av.)—Magnificent bachelor apartment, two large rooms, bath and kitchenette; six months lease; rent $225 monthly. Circle 3066.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suites, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH ST., 157 WEST.—Front apartment, four rooms; housekeeping; Steinway grand; handsomely furnished or unfurnished; June to October. Call or telephone Circle 3841.

58TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths; bargain; piano; $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, 100 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; immediate occupancy; modern apartment; service; sub-lease; superintendent will show. Apt. 5E.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH, 100 WEST, (Central Park South.)—New building, smartly furnished, two-room kitchenette apartment; service; restaurant; bargain. Mason.

60TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80; 2-3 room apartments, kitchenette, completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

60TH, 22 WEST.—2-3-room apartment, kitchenette; newly furnished; will rent unfurnished.

70TH, 236 WEST.—For rent, well furnished four rooms, bath; light, airy. Easton.

72D, 124 WEST.—Until October, tastefully furnished 4-room front apartment; ideal location; rent exceptionally reasonable; references necessary. Apt. 608. Telephone Columbus 2440.

72D, 240 WEST.—Sublet for Summer, attractive apartment, five rooms, two baths, completely furnished; linen, silverware, piano, Victrola. Apply Stadler.

72D, (Riverside.) — Chatsworth, 3D; handsomely furnished six rooms; outside, light; reduced rent.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Beautiful suite, 1, 3 rooms; ten private baths; $12-$30 Weekly.

78TH ST., 229 WEST.—High-class apartment; large, sunny rooms; 5 rooms, 2 baths; May 15 to Oct. 1. Apply in person. Apartment 73.

78TH, AT BROADWAY.—Until October, six large, sunny rooms, fully furnished; overlooking river. Phone Schuyler 2975.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Home of seven rooms and library, two baths; magnificent view Hudson all windows; pianola; distinctive atmosphere; rental reasonable. Phone Schuyler 0600.

80TH, CORNER BROADWAY.—6 rooms, 2 baths; attractive lease. Schuyler 2065.

83D ST., 46 WEST.—Attractive and completely furnished apartment, 5 rooms, from 2 to 5 months; can be seen daily. For information phone Monday Farragut 5300.

87TH ST., 251 WEST.—Seven rooms, bright, attractive; Summer or longer. Schuyler 5756.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments; high class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

91ST, 215 WEST.—Four rooms, attractively furnished; southern exposure. Apt. 104.

92D, AND BROADWAY.—Beautiful 8-room furnished apartment; no rent asked for furniture; immediate possession. Phone 1356 River. Dhaney.

92D, 304 WEST.—Completely furnished five-room apartment, reasonable, until October; immediate possession. Superintendent, Apartment 4. Riverside 5561.

92D.—Handsomely, completely furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths, $185 month; less than unfurnished rent; immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1450.

93D, 40 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 7 rooms and bath, 1st floor; immediate possession. Jones.

94TH, 306 WEST.—Sublet, Summer, six outside rooms, completely furnished; elevator; near Riverside Drive. Apartment 8, Riverside 4926.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Sublet June to October seven rooms; corner apartment; elegantly furnished; reasonable. Phillips.

94TH, 204 WEST.—Exceptional 4-room apartment. Townsend.

96TH ST., 160 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 6 rooms; telephone, electric light, all improvements; one block; one block from subway express. Howard.

96TH, 46 WEST.—Eight rooms, all outside; cool; three exposures; elevator; well furnished; piano; $90. Bloch, Riverside 9780.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Well furnished 7-room apartment. Warren, 41.

97TH ST., 228.—Three large, outside rooms, two baths; reasonable. Shloss.

98TH ST., 315 WEST.—Desirable four-room and bath apartment, nicely furnished, from June 1 to Oct. 1, $75 per month; can be leased of agent after that, unfurnished, at $70 per month; private telephone connection in apartment as well as house phone. Call before 10 A. M. or after 7 P. M. Apartment 2 R. W. Telephone Riverside 227.

99TH ST., 216 WEST.—Five rooms; rear; comfortable; reasonable rent. Apartment 4.

104TH, 304 WEST.—2 rooms and bath, high-class furnished apartment, sublet, very reasonable. Apply on premises or office, 215 Manhattan, or Academy 1647.

108TH, 201 WEST.—Three sunny outside rooms; kitchenette; elevator; until October. Irving.

106TH, 107 WEST.—"Capitol," 1611 Academy; 2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; restaurant in building; near subway, "L"; $30 to $55 monthly; weekly rates; references essential; inspection Sunday and evenings.

113TH ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—2 rooms, bath, newly decorated. R. A. McEntee Co., 544 West 113th. Telephone Morningside 1891.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished high-class apartments, 2, 4, 5 rooms. Inquire on premises. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Five rooms, front, from June 1 to Sept. 15; can be seen mornings or by appointment. Phone Morningside 7817. Neuberger.

113TH, 535 WEST.—4 outside rooms, overlooking Columbia, near Riverside. Apt. 84.

122D ST., 521 WEST.—Furnished apartment, four rooms. Apartment 23.

127TH, 601 WEST.—Three rooms and kitchenette, attractively furnished; near subway. Apartment 52. Morningside 6407.

128TH, 419 WEST.—Front apartment; four large sunny rooms, southern exposure; all improvements; linen and silver; sublet now to October, $45. Shimberg. Morningside 8420.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Attractively furnished; 6 rooms; private elevator. Apartment 63.

129TH, 400 WEST.—Five large, light rooms; quiet, cool neighborhood; convenient to "L" and subway; elevator. Apartment 44.

138TH ST., 603 WEST.—5 or 6 cool, comfortably furnished rooms to sublet; June through September; rent reasonable. Apartment 43. Telephone Audubon 1290.

156TH, 570 WEST. (Apt. 8.)—Five large nice rooms, completely furnished; seen by appointment only. Audubon 5870.

181ST ST., 802 WEST, (corner apartment, 51.)—Nine rooms, three baths; immediate occupancy, to October, $100 monthly; inspection by appointment. Telephone Murray Hill 3150.

A BEAUTIFUL four rooms front; two baths; large kitchen; silver, linen. "A," 420 West End Av. Schuyler 7852.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully FURNISHED 2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH, with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; 760 monthly up; Summer concessions, near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway station.

HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. Hotel Conveniences. Apartment Rates. Inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 3, 4, 5 room apartments,
$35, $45 $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts., 225,227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Three rooms, bath and kitchenette, $55 up monthly; four rooms, 2 baths and kitchenette, $85 monthly; 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $47.50 monthly; phones, elevator service, maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express stations, three car lines, 5th Av. bus, park, and Drive; references absolutely essential.

ATTRACTIVE 7 rooms, two baths; $200 month to Sept. 1. Apt. 19. Telephone 7584 Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 85TH ST.—Attractive, cool apartment, south, east and west exposures; June to October. For appointment, particulars, Phone Murray Hill 6914.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, Corner Apartment. —Ten rooms, three baths; low rent to adults; references required. 254 Times Downtown.

CLAREMONT AV., 29.—Completely furnished 7-room apartment, two baths, to sublet from June 1 to Sept. 30; $150 per month. J. Collins.

CLAREMONT AV., 25, (Near 116th Broadway Subway.)—Eight rooms; 3 rooms overlooking Columbia; completely furnished; piano; $110. Ernst.

ELEGANTLY furnished five-room front apartment; linen, silver, baby grand piano; lease; reasonably till October; elevator house; opposite 191st St. Broadway subway, one block from bus terminal. Telephone St. Nicholas 8445 for appointment.

GRANT COURT, (610 West 113th St., near Riverside Drive).—Five and six rooms, completely furnished; high class. Fisher.

MAGNIFICENT STUDIO for rent part time, with brand new Steinway piano; also a large, light room for rent to a lady musician or artist. Corfe to Artist, Phone 4204 Columbus, between 9-11 A. M. Studio 413. M. Bianca.

MANHATTAN AV. 215, (near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartment, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and non-elevator; $30 to $80 monthly; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

MANHATTAN AV., 149.—Six rooms; corner; elevator; handsomely furnished; piano; exceptionally cool; $65. Hanau, Apartment 12. Academy 1440.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK, (824.)—Best Summer location New York; 6 cool corner rooms; piano; shower; $100. Neary. Schuyler 1065.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552.—Six rooms, two baths, electric light, elevator, newly furnished, from June 1 to Oct. 1, $85 monthly. Apartment 2B. Telephone Morningside 4798.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 488, (corner 119th.)—Seven rooms, two baths; extra lavatory; three rooms facing drive; completely furnished. Apt. 7L.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—To sublet a desirable furnished apartment until Sept. 30; seven rooms; two baths; commanding view of Hudson, Riverside Drive and Columbia College; all outside rooms; exceptionally low rent; may be seen by appointment. Telephone Morningside 6345. Apartment 8S.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 96th.)—Subway express; high-class, 5-room, front apartment; $90 to responsible party till Sept. 15; immediate possession. 5346 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 460, (116th Subway.)—Seven large rooms beautifully furnished; two master bedrooms; commanding view of river; linen, silver, complete. Apt. 81.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640.—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment; large, light, airy rooms; must be seen to be appreciated. Rudnick.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 128, near 88th.—Seven rooms and foyer; wonderful view; apartment and price most attractive. Schuyler 1083.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (72d St.)—Apartment. Appointment to see, phone Columbus 7386 before 10 A. M.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90s.)—10 rooms, 3 baths, corner; magnificent views. Vanderbilt 1462.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 726.—Six rooms, completely furnished, June to September. 2E.

SEVERAL elegant furnished apartments, Park Avenue section; also west, side in the seventies; including one studio apartment West 57th; will rent up until Nov. 15, or longer. J. L., 247 Times.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 684.—A high-class seven-room apartment; all improvements; piano, player; until Sept. Watson.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 859, (Corner 155th St.)—Elegant 7 and 8 room elevator apartment; $1,000.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.

Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WASHINGTON SQUARE SECTION, (near 5th Av.)—7 rooms and bath, elevator; piano, silver, linen; strictly residential section; $100. Chelsea 1222.

WEST END AV., 410, (near 79th.)—Beautiful location; 8-room apartment, $125 a month for June, July, and August; all light rooms; quietly and tastefully furnished, piano and Victrola; exceptional value. Apt. 3d, north.

WEST END AV. AND 98TH ST.—Woman will share beautifully furnished five-room modern apartment with cultured woman of means. Telephone 4177 Riverside, 8 to 11 morning.

WEST END AV., 749, near 96th St.—Seven rooms, three baths, beautifully furnished; complete view of Hudson; bargain. Riverside 2686.

Brooklyn.

PROSPECT PARK WEST, 9.—Attractive location, overlooking park; 8 rooms, bath; May to September, inclusive. Call Rector 2998.

Westchester County.

FRONT AV., 62.—Five rooms, bath, in Bronxville, for Summer months; all improvements, golf course and tennis. Phone 220W.

Long Island.

IDEAL, sunny, 3 rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; every convenience; tennis; near subway; 10 minutes from Grand Central, 5c. fare; $65. Phone Newtown 2550. Capt. Hays.

Unfurnished—East Side.

87TH ST., 59 EAST.—Three rooms, bath; electric lights, all improvements; $65.

PARK AV., 945.—Five rooms, bath; steam heat, all improvements; $40.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8106.

25TH ST., 254 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment being artistically decorated; electric lights, hardwood floors; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath; $42 up.

29TH, 13 WEST.—Studio, large skylight, furnished or unfurnished, all conveniences. Madison Square 9088.

46TH ST., 12 WEST.—1, 2 and 3 large, attractive rooms and bath; all conveniences; reasonable rents. Feinberg.

50'S to Washington Square and Gramercy Park.—Apartments, (all sizes,) handsomely furnished, $65-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

50'S, (Near 5th Av.)—Apartments, all sizes, $65-$100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH ST., 125 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Seven-room housekeeping apartment; modern improvements; near Carnegie Hall and Central Park; sublet.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments; 2 to 8 rooms; $1,500 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x80; restaurant. Call on PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC. 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8800.

71ST, 33 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, double room, dressing room attached; southern exposure; 1 flight up; all modern conveniences, refinement the standard; references exchanged.

92D, 294 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful six, seven room apartment, within block of river. Campbell.

72D, 116 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; southern exposure; rent $87.50 monthly. Apply Apartment 9D, or 'phone Columbus 258.

64TH, 17 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; electric light; $60. Inquire of Janitor.

85TH, 353 WEST, (near Drive.)—Five large, light rooms, front apartment; $75. Waddington, Schuyler 5771.

86TH, 161 WEST.—To sublet, three-room apartment, June 1 to October, 1919, $900 annually. Apartment 1-A.

87TH ST., 63 WEST.—Fourth floor, desirable apartment, seven rooms. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

90TH, 309 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. $70; exceptionally light. Apt. 7C.

190TH, 550 WEST.—Three and five rooms, to sublet. Telephone St. Nicholas 3046.

122D ST., 512 WEST.—Beautiful eight-room apartment; lease expires Oct. 1; will give reduction for Summer. Charles S. Brand.

AUDUBON AV., 215, Southeast Corner 176th St., (The Bayard.)—Modern elevator apartment house; 7 rooms, $60.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
20 West 52d St.; 2 rooms, bath, $65.
ASHFORTH & CO., 501 5TH AV.

CONVENT AV., 270, (Corner 141st St.)—Sublet high-class 4-room apartment; $50. De Pinna, 393 Fifth Av. Inquire Superintendent.

HAMILTON PLACE, (Near 137th St. Subway Station.)—Beautiful 7 rooms sublet; elevator apartment house; all outside rooms. G. G., 304 Times Harlem.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676, (145th.)—7 all outside room apartment; sacrifice in rent; take lease after Oct. 1. Walsh.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 436.—6 rooms, 2 baths, $125 monthly; immediate possession.

SUBLET 5 and 7 rooms, elevator apartment, all improvements, near 96th St. subway station; rents reasonable. A. N., 411 Times Harlem.

Sublet, unfurnished, 4 rooms, very attractive housekeeping apartment; rent $1,500. Columbus 7522.

Bronx.

MOHEGAN AV., (Cor. 179th.)—3-4 front large rooms, new building, telephone, shower.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment within commutation distance; New Jersey preferred. Write Mrs. M. Greenberg, 501 West 176th St., New York City.

High-class apartment, Summer months; bank, city references. Write 745 West End Av.

Unfurnished.

An outside ten-room, unfurnished apartment wanted, on Riverside Drive, between 72d and 96th Streets, from May 13 to September, with privileges of renewal. Address F., 520 West End Av., New York City.

Six or seven room apartment with two baths wanted for term of 2 years in first-class elevator house equipped with modern conveniences; location 50th and 80th Sts., near 5th or Park Av. Address P 256 Times Annex.

TWO ROOMS and bath, kitchen or kitchenette, unfurnished apartment; west side, between 80th and 157th Sts.; one or two years' lease; $35 to $40 per month. X 330 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

87TH, 145 EAST.—French family, large room, connecting bath; electricity, telephone; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; square room, running water; single room.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; all conveniences; electric light; references.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms, steam heat, electric light. Plaza 2220.

GRAMERCY PARK, (145 East 21st.)—Very large furnished rooms; private baths, electricity; park privileges; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 665, (55-56th.)—Spacious airy room, adjoining bath; conveniences; quiet, select house; cleanliness assured; references; telephone.

MADISON AV., 283.—Unfurnished small, large rooms, private bath; hot water, electricity

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Count six words to a line.

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Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	42c
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For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
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Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	42c
Situations Wanted	25c

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN.—Free after 4:30 P. M., prefers accounting, books kept, part time. D 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) 3 years' general office experience, desires position as office clerk. D 244 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, ambitious, desires clerical position with advancement. J 339 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, educated, now employed; 5 years' experience, office routine, executive ability, desires good connection. V 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school education, knows bookkeeping, clerical experience, desires position. W 380 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—High school graduate, capable, willing, seeks business opening. J 396 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, thorough knowledge silks, desires suitable connection; references. T 166 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) clerk; prefer start at anything millinery line. C 370 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position bookkeeper on automobile assistant. Y 47 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, proven ability, accountant, sales or collection manager. Y 120 Times.

Instruction.

EXPERT TUTORING, evenings; essays, English, Latin, mathematics. Shortell, Gramercy 4017.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS.—Experienced, $1.25 a thousand. Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place.

ASSISTANT in complaint department large manufacturing concern; must know stenography and typewriting and be capable of composing a good business letter on own initiative; good chance for one showing ability; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. N 246 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT CLERK wanted in the bookkeeping department of an advertising agency; must understand typewriting; mention qualifications in application and salary expected. Address C 352 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT for an insane hospital; pay $24 a month. Box 281, Westfield, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER. — HOSIERY COMMISSION HOUSE REQUIRES EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER; GOOD PENMAN AND INDUSTRIOUS; STATE AGE, QUALIFICATIONS, SALARY DESIRED. N 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; state age, salary, religion, lowest salary expected, references, particulars as to experience; stenography not essential; address in own handwriting; don't apply if you are not alert and accurate at figures. J 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, between the ages of 30 and 38; we have excellent openings out of town for those who can show ability; all expenses paid; state age, nationality, and all particulars. S. T., 456 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced double entry; knowledge typewriting and stenography; state references and salary. K. n., 273 Times Downtown.

CASHIER accustomed to very busy office; steady position. Avedon, 448 5th Av.

CLERK, knowledge of typewriting and to assist on statistics; work interesting, prospects good. Carbolineum Co., 34 Greene St., 3d floor.

CLERK wanted, who is familiar with mill records, in a wholesale dry goods concern; good, permanent position; write, stating experience, age, salary desired. N 164 Times.

College graduate to teach common branches in up-to-date school; 55c from city; 12 months' position; no outside duties. Apply Monday, 470 West 145th St., at 4:30 P. M.

COMPANION.—Lady wanted to wait on semi-invalid (lady) part of day; references. Apply by letter only, 1000 Schuyler, Baily, Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and 77th St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—$15-$25; call immediately; no agency. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

Automatic telegraphy is one of the most desirable occupations open to young women between 16 and 25 years of age. The work is not arduous, but demands intelligence and accuracy, backed by a good schooling. A three months' training period is required, during which the student is paid $40 to $45 per month. At the conclusion of the training period the wage schedule for satisfactory work is as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

Length of Service.	Day Hours.	Evening Hours.
1st and 2d months	60	$60
3d and 4th months	55	65
5th and 6th months	60	70
7th and 8th months	60	70
9th and 10th months	65	75
11th and 12th months	65	75

Opportunities for promotion to supervisorship and further increase in pay to those who excel.

Apply in person, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., ROOM 1702, 24 WALKER ST., One block west of Broadway, Two blocks south of Canal.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

FILING.—Girl wanted in sales department; rapid advancement; will consider beginner. Apply John T. Stanley Co., 642 West 30th.

FUR OPERATORS.—APPLY 129 WEST 41ST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

FUR FINISHERS.—APPLY 129 WEST 41ST ST., NEW YORK CITY.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; 2 in family; no washing; high wages. 237 West 74th St., Apartment 5A, telephone 870 Columbus. Call today.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Young couple want general housework and cook; no washing. 817 West End Av., Apartment 11D.

GIRLS of superior intelligence to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use; high school graduates preferred; 48 hours per week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS.—Wanted, three first class girls for the country for Summer, near Thousand Islands, as cook, waitress, and laundress, (laundress to do chamberwork;) girls who have worked together preferred; must have best references; family of two, but have much company; good wages, good home for fine, willing servants. Address L. W., F 450 Times Annex.

GIRLS.
SALARY $8 START;
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY;
EASY WORK;
STEADY EMPLOYMENT.
THOMAS J. LIPTON,
149 FRANKLIN ST.

GIRLS.—Four refined, neat and willing girls as waitresses in quiet Summer hotel in Maine; attractive conditions for capable girls; good wages and railroad fare paid. Address Maine Camp, J 262 Times Downtown.

GIRLS.
Experienced and learners on lace samples.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

GOVERNESS wanted, must be French born, for two girls going to school, 8 and 10 years; prefer one able to instruct in Italian and music. Write to Apartment 525, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, giving references.

HOLLERITH PUNCH OPERATOR.—Experienced; one familiar with checking. Apply American Brake Shoe Foundry Co., Room 1490, 30 Church St.

KITCHEN MAID.—Young girl; four in family. Apply C 329 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK.—18 to 25 years of age; light, airy office; lunch room in building; easily accessible to all parts of city and suburbs; salary $15 and advancement. N 129 Times.

MODELS.—Good looking girls to pose for photographs; slender; must be at least 5 feet 7 inches; regular features; apply before 12 at Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

NURSE COMPANION, for elderly nervous lady; age 25 to 30 years, massage required; $40 monthly. 322 West 107th.

NURSE wanted, three children. Apply Mrs. C. D. Steele, 307 West 98th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Competent; English or French; two boys, 11½ and 7½, and girl 4½; recent city reference required; wages $60-$65. Call 11 to 1, 42 East 72d.

HELP WANTED—Female.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined English woman, not over 35, speaking fluent French, who understands physical care for boy of 6; highest references required. Telephone Plaza 1819, Monday morning.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman, high-class personality, residing Manhattan, Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, also nearby cities, to represent locally New York house; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $125-$250 month; commission basis first week; salary, commission second week; permanent; excellent future; personal interviews only. Suite 2338, 18 Park Row.

SALESWOMEN
FOR CHINA AND CUT GLASS.
Only those with experience in high-grade shops need apply. At Wanamaker's.
Apply Employment Office.

SAMPLE MAKERS, experienced on dresses; steady position. Monarch Dress Co., 6 West 32d.

STENOGRAPHER;
MUST BE EXPERIENCED;
$18 TO START.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
BIJUR MOTOR LIGHTING CO.,
BLOOMFIELD ST. AND RIVER FRONT,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; knowledge of admiralty desirable but not essential; state age, education, experience, religion, and salary expected. C 387 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS,
AMMUNITION PLANT;
GOOD WAGES; TRANSPORTATION.
APPLY DU PONT COMPANY,
244 WEST 23D ST.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT. —One with some experience on dictaphone preferred; salary $15 to start. Apply Monday afternoon, Royal System Coffee Co., 75 Front St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; salary $14; one who can operate switchboard; excellent opportunity for advancement. C. S., 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable of handling correspondence, dictaphone operator preferred; good salary and advancement to capable girl. Carbolineum Co., 34 Greene St., 3d floor.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; thoroughly experienced. Apply Monday, 10 A. M., Quinto, Cohen & Levin, 745 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER, Bright, capable; mercantile house. Reinhard, 32 Union Square.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—One who is fairly familiar with monitor board, also to assist in office. Write, stating experience, age, salary desired. F 480 Times Annex.

TEACHER of bookkeeping for business school; knowledge Isaac Pitman an asset; good salary for experienced woman. X 341 Times Annex.

TEACHER of Isaac Pitman's stenography and touch typewriting; very good position; state particulars as to experience and salary expected. Y 256 Times Annex.

TEACHER of Gregg, with fair knowledge of Isaac Pitman, for well-established business school; salary according to experience. X 340 Times Annex.

TEACHER touch typewriting, day and evening; large classes; good position. Y 257 Times Annex.

TYPIST, AT LEAST 2 TO 3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, SOME DICTAPHONE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. CALL 395 4TH AV., 7TH FLOOR.

YOUNG GIRL, bright and active, wanted, with some knowledge of lunch room work; take charge of an employes' lunch room for girls; salary $12 to start. R 385, Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to run switchboard and also take care of filing. Call U. S. Specialty Co., 836 Broadway.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

LADIES, attention! Application soon; attendance officers, $1,200; civil service. O'Brien, 112 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone; three trial lessons free; convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y. and 24 Livingston St. Brooklyn.

FILING.—Most practical course you can take. Only school that gives you actual experience in filing and fits you for expert position. Individual instruction. Day and evening classes. Fee moderate. New classes about to begin. Register now. NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St., Telephone Franklin 2261.

WOMAN of refinement to teach mother the management of home on small income; one servant, laundress two days a week; practical experience with children essential; knowledge of social work and psychology helpful. Y 281 Times Annex.

$12
this week, Day and Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 26-27 Park Row, 84th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; open all summer.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone, switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone, switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS; GOOD OPENINGS DAILY FOR CAPABLE WORKERS. FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 WEST 42D.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, numerous unfilled positions; free registration, Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

WANTED—Servants, all nationalities; high wages; no charge for registering. L. E. Wild & Co., Agency, 305 5th Av.

LANG AGENCY, Suite 604, 115 Broadway; immediately; stenographers, clerical, dictaphone; high-class.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; register free. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau, 489 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant; neat, intelligent, and experienced. A. N., 201 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN.

A REAL SALESMAN OF ADVERTISING WANTED TO SELL ADVERTISING SERVICES ON YEARLY CONTRACT BASIS TO RETAILERS FOR LEADING HOUSE WITH ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; CAN MAKE GOOD INCOME; $2,000 TO $4,000 A YEAR OR MORE; YEAR AROUND WORK; PERMANENT POSITION IF SUCCESSFUL; LIBERAL COMMISSIONS AND DRAWING ACCOUNT; MUST HAVE ADVERTISING AND SELLING EXPERIENCE; MUST BE DRAFT EXEMPT AND WILLING TO TRAVEL. F 441 TIMES ANNEX.

ASSISTANT to executive, man between 25 and 35 years of age who is accustomed to detail and, preferably, familiar with advertising work; give full information as to education, experience and state to what extent eligible for military service; splendid opportunity for right man. N 125 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER with experience on cost and stock ledgers; state age, experience, reference, salary desired. C 394 Times Downtown.

AUTOMATIC screw machine operators for Brown & Sharpe machines. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

BLACKSMITHS on light machine forging; 48 hours and overtime. Employment Department, Aeronautical Engine Corporation, Borden and Starr Avs., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER, capable of handling complete set of books; must be draft exempt; good opening for right man; reply by letter only, in own handwriting, stating age, education, nationality, experience, and references for past five years' employment. Leo H. Hirsch & Co., 310 East 22d.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by a Jersey City company; a young man with good education and accounting ability; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address J 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant in office of large manufacturing concern; one familiar with general office duties; references; salary, $18 to start. C 400 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, to take complete charge of a set of books; trial balance; state age, experience and salary. Competent, 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Middle-aged man wanted by packers of food products; state age, experience, and salary expected to start. N 247 Times Downtown.

BOATSWAIN,
ABLE SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
DECK BOYS,
MARINE OILERS,
FIREMEN,
COAL PASSERS,
MESS BOYS,
EXPERIENCED
FOR FOREIGN AND COASTWISE TRADE.
MUST SHOW PROOF OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, HAVE PASSPORT, AND IDENTIFICATION CARD.
APPLY
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD,
SHIPPING BUREAU,
5 GREENWICH STREET,
NEAR BATTERY PLACE, N. Y. C.
OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY, INCLUDING SUNDAY, FROM 7 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER AND LEDGER CLERK, WITH PRINTING EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; MUST UNDERSTAND CONTROLING ACCOUNTS AND TRIAL BALANCES; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; STATE AGE, PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, IN DETAIL, AND SALARY EXPECTED. O 25 TIMES.

BOYS, BOYS, BOYS.
Several bright boys, 14-16 years, to work as messengers and to make themselves otherwise useful; steady position, with chance to learn trade.
R. HOE & CO.,
2 SHERIFF ST., CORNER GRAND.

BOY WANTED.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS; ADVANCEMENT.
APPLY OR WRITE ROOM 712, 381 4TH AV., NEW YORK.

BOYS,
over 18 years of age, for night work on rectifiers and welding; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

BOY.—Christian firm; good chance for advancement, in office of large manufacturing corporation; must be well recommended; good penman; state salary expected. N 121 Times.

BOYS
Must be 16 years or over; for messenger and mail service; $7-$8-$9-$10; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business. Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 Bethune St., near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

BOY,
general office work and errands; editorial department of large magazine; $7 start; splendid opportunity for advancement. See Miss Lee, Pictorial Review, 222 West 39th St.

BOY for receiving and shipping office in a large manufacturing corporation; chance for advancement; state experience, age, and salary expected. Y 216 Times Annex.

BOYS WANTED IN SHIPPING ROOM CLOAK HOUSE; EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. SPINDEL ROSENTHAL CO., 10 WEST 20TH ST.

BOX OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Well-mannered; high class theatre; best references. N 163 Times.

BOYS, 16, in large publishing house; bright and willing; good chance for advancement. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d, 3d floor.

BOY, strong, for errands; references; good wages; one living in Brooklyn preferred. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th St.

BOYS wanted, 14 to 17. Apply Room 210, New York Public Library, 476 5th Av.

BUYER AND MERCHANDISE MAN.
Stewart's, a large Philadelphia women's wear store, doing a popular-priced business, requires a first-class merchandise man; a thoroughly experienced coat and suit buyer can qualify; an excellent opportunity; highest salary, with commission, will be paid to a live, hustling, first-class man. In answering state fully your age, experience, with complete references, to Stewart's, 1,027 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

CHAUFFEUR, careful, experienced driver, who understands a mechanical construction of a car and can make repairs; frequent evening work necessary; state by whom last employed; city references required. Box X 808 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—For Ford car; must be careful driver and take good care of car; all year round position. Call Cassel, 158 West 30th St. Phone Schuyler 9749.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced on Mitchell car; must be thorough mechanic; best reference required. Lexy, 118 Wall; apply 1:30.

CHAUFFEUR.—Must be first-class mechanic, broad knowledge of roads; good wages. Write O 27 Times.

CHAUFFEUR on small delivery truck; best of references. Apply by mail, X 373 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR Wanted.—Do all repairs; $20. Call 511 East 18th.

CHEMIST, (metallurgical;) state experience and compensation desired. V 109 Times.

CLERK,
experienced in checking freight and express bills; also have knowledge of routing, tracing, &c.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

CLERKS.
Must be thoroughly competent in office work, quick and accurate at figures; draft exempt.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

CLERKS.—MEN WANTED, OVER DRAFT AGE, WHO HAVE OFFICE CLERICAL WORK EXPERIENCE, IN FIRE INSURANCE PREFERRED; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS C 333 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COLLECTORS wanted, men familiar with Jersey City preferred; must be able to furnish best of references, be beyond draft age, have good personality and personal appearance; experience preferred, but not necessary. Address J 292 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.
Young man capable of doing statistical and report work in addition to operating machine.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

COST ACCOUNTANT wanted by old established concern manufacturing diversified line; executive experience prererred; permanent position, good salary; state fully in confidence, age, experience, &c. Address Vice President, P. O. Box 529.

CREDIT MANAGER'S ASSISTANT.
IMPORTANT MANUFACTURING CORPORATION; EXPERIENCE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY; UNDER 35; COLLEGE EDUCATION PREFERABLE; STATE AGE, BUSINESS HISTORY; REFERENCES; SALARY. F 223 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DIE CUTTER, experienced; steady work; half day Saturday. Samuel Supplee, 7-11 Laight St., near West B'way and Canal.

DRAFTSMEN
wanted, experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMAN or engineer to take field measurements on buildings; man preferred who has had experience in gathering information and approvals from architects' offices. Apply to Mr. Norton, Elevator Supplies Co., 15th St. and Willow Av., Hoboken.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMAN.
Experienced on electrical power plant or substation work; replies must outline experience; state salary expected and draft classification; good future for man of ability. New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co., 344 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMEN.—First-class tool designers. Apply Neptune Meter Co., Jackson Av. and Crane St., Long Island City, N. Y.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS YOUNG MEN;
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS.
APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT.,
30 TRINITY PLACE.

ELDERLY GENTLEMAN wanted in law office, to serve and file papers, answer the telephone, and make himself generally useful; salary about $10 a week. D 302 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR wanted for office building; excellent opportunity for right man. Apply Rental Agent, Room 406 Times Building.

ELEVATOR RUNNER for night; wages $45 per month; apartment house. 2,181 Broadway, Avonmore.

ENTRY CLERK.—EXPERIENCED TAKING CHARGES FROM CALL; STATE SALARY. MADISON SQUARE, P. O. BOX 27.

EXPERIENCED SILK SALESMEN WANTED
IN A LARGE
BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.
Good salaries and steady positions are assured those who can show results.
Apply in person on Tuesday, May 7, 9 to 12 A. M., to Mr. H. F. Russell, at the office of the
RECIPROCAL JOBBERS, INC.,
470 Fourth Av., New York.

FARM HAND.—One who can take charge of 21-acre farm in New Haven, Conn.; state salary expected. T. A. Fullum, 362 Wadsworth Av., N. Y. City.

FOREMAN FOR MOLDING FLOOR IN FOUNDING CONDENSER SHELLS PRINCIPALLY; WAGES AND LIVING CONDITIONS ATTRACTIVE. ADDRESS H. L. COE, PLATTSBURG, N. Y.

GRINDERS.—First class gold pen grinders wanted, and also a getter-up; steady work; good pay. Bay State Pen Co., 10 East St., Mansfield, Mass.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
First-class men only; highest rate in New York City; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

INVESTIGATOR.—College man for investigating work; part time or full time; good, steady employment. Write full particulars, Y 255 Times Annex.

MACHINISTS.
JONES & LAMSON
LATHE HANDS;
LARGE SLOTTER HANDS AND VISE HANDS, ACCUSTOMED TO CLOSE MICROMETER WORK AND ABLE TO WORK FROM BLUEPRINTS.
STEADY WORK FOR COMPETENT MEN.
56C. PER HOUR OR MORE,
ACCORDING TO EXPERIENCE AND SERVICE.
DO NOT APPLY IF NOW WORKING ON GOVERNMENT WORK.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
R. HOE & CO.,
2 SHERIFF ST., CORNER GRAND.

MACHINISTS.
First-class all-around machinists, bench and lathe hands; steady work, with good working conditions.
Apply by letter or in person to Mr. McCully, 8th St. gate entrance, Edison Lamp Works of General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J.

MACHINISTS,
AMMUNITION PLANT;
GOOD WAGES; TRANSPORTATION.
APPLY DU PONT COMPANY,
244 WEST 23D ST.

MAN.—Machine tool, high grade, long experience and knowledge of trade conditions in New York and vicinity; must have executive ability and be capable of managing department. N 208 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted, run motor boat, understands 20th Century Engine, make himself useful around boats, can be seen Sunday, J. J. Healey, City Island, N. Y., or 141 8th Av., New York City.

MATERIAL CLERK AND TIMEKEEPER WANTED.
Man familiar with steamfitting appliances, machinery, and simple bookkeeping can secure immediate employment at good wages. Apply at once, between 9 and 10 A. M., Baker, Smith & Co., 572 Greenwich St., city.

MECHANICS,
also boilermakers, signal maintainers, air-brake repair men. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

MOULDERS wanted for modern plant located in small city on the Hudson River, where living expenses are moderate and wages good. Gifford-Wood Co., Hudson, N. Y.

OFFICE AND ERRAND BOY.—Young man wanted, about 17, make himself useful in office and run errands to banks, &c.; state references, religion, salary expected. D 288 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS, 15-17 years, who wish to make their future with us; must be honest and ambitious; good opportunity. Packard Motor Car Company of N. Y., Broadway and 61st St.

PACKERS wanted, experienced, for work in Jersey City; must come well recommended; salary $25 per month. Address, stating references, J 222 Times Downtown.

PORTERS
AND
STOCKMEN
AT WANAMAKER'S,
APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

PORTERS wanted, (white or colored;) high-class apartment house. 815 Park Av.

PRESSMAN wanted on Harris machine, understanding handling heads; steady position, good pay, with advancement to right person. Apply at once, Whitney, 250 West 54th.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted, by large, responsible addressing house; party able to produce satisfactory volume of business can make good connection; salary. F 463 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Two salesmen wanted of character and ability; opportunity to high grade men to make $10,000 per annum; salary or drawing account and commissions. Apply Monday and Tuesday, 10 A. M. Mr. Waddell, 111 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—A large New York corporation has openings for three or four American salesmen for outside territory; opportunity for immediate and future advancement; drawing account and commission; in reply state education, age, and experience. A. E., 72 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, good appearance; sobriety and initiative essential; splendid new opportunity for producers; commission liberal enough to make $25 to $75 weekly. Call before 10, after 3. W. E. Hulse, 220 West 42d Street.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced salesmen of good personality and aggressiveness to represent a patriotic society; fine opportunity for the right men; no books to sell; local commission. L. E. Stearns, 26 West 45th, 6th floor.

SALESMAN.—Canned foods brokerage concern has excellent opening for salesman of reliability and character to cover Metropolitan wholesale trade; experience desirable, but not essential; state qualifications and salary. J 288 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
WHOLESALE UMBRELLA—PARASOL.
Manufacturer requires services of an experienced umbrella salesman; salary or commission. Siegel, Rothschild & Co., 126 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted, one for New York City and surrounding territory, to sell military novelties, &c.; first-class man wanted; good inducements to right party; big commission paid. Illustrated Art Novelty Co., 137 East 25th St.

SALESMAN.—High grade man, with book or stock selling experience, wanted for timely big selling proposition, offering an exceptional opportunity for very large commission. 695, 44 Broad St.

SALESMAN.—Calling on the cloak trade, to handle few numbers of piece goods as side line, on commission basis; state particulars; letters strictly confidential. J 87 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN, ATTENTION!
A FEW REAL SALESMEN, CAPABLE OF CREATING INTEREST IN AN ARTICLE OF UNSURPASSED MERIT; WE WANT THE KIND OF A MAN WHO KNOWS HOW TO CLOSE A SALE WHEN THE PROPER TIME ARRIVES; ENTHUSIASM, ABILITY, AND INDUSTRY ARE THE REQUIREMENTS; LUCRATIVE REMUNERATION, COMMISSION AND BONUSES; $25 WEEKLY DRAWING ACCOUNT. CALL IN PERSON, BETWEEN 10 AND 12 A. M., W. R. CONDON, ROOM 707, WISS BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J.

SALESMAN WANTED.
If you are a salesman who can approach the better class of business men and intelligently present facts, bearing in mind that our proposition needs no coloring or misrepresentation, you are the man we want; commission basis; if you can qualify and are capable of standing prosperity after you do qualify, call on Mr. B. A. Howe, Oak Room, Martinique Hotel, Monday, between 10 and 12, or 2 and 4.

SALESMEN.—Services of three salesmen are wanted by a well-established corporation to work in a new proposition in connection with a New York leading newspaper; only men of character, personality and self-confidence that can appreciate the value of this offer are wanted; if you are the man with these qualifications, call at our office immediately and select a territory in Greater New York; commission. Room 418, 371 Fulton St., (Arbuckle Building,) Brooklyn, and ask for Mr. De la Garza.

SALES CORRESPONDENT.—Young man of education and general business experience in engineering lines as sales correspondent or to train as such; this is a good opportunity to make permanent and progressive connection with manufacturers of automatic weighing and handling machinery; applicants should have qualifications which will fit them for the position, including good recommendations. Apply Richardson Scale Company, Passaic, N. J.

SALESMAN-MANAGER for concern established 16 years, manufacturing confectioners', drug store, and hotel specialty; personality, initiative, experience directing salesmen, correspondence, and general road experience imperative; not a traveling position; good opportunity for producer with successful record military exempt; state full particulars, salary, &c. Box S. E., 104 East 14th.

SALESMEN. — Starting our Summer campaign, we can use a few high-class men, both in city and out of town; need real live wires, clean cut, with good records; by the right team we can make exceptional offers, including drawing account and liberal commissions. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 285 4th Av., N. Y. City. Ask for Mr. Wagner.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced on automobile accessories, canvas leggings, school bags, &c., for the city; commission and drawing account; good opportunity for right man. N 153 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to carry as a side line automobile accessories, canvas leggings, school bags, &c., for West and Middle West States; state line and reference; commission. N 151 Times.

SALESMAN.—Man who has had some experience preferred, to sell truck attachments for Fords; give full particulars regarding yourself; commission basis. V 110 Times.

SALESMAN. — Experienced, having good salesmanship, call on industrial plants and shipbuilding concerns; salary or commission. W 340 Times Downtown.

SALESMANSHIP TEACHER.—Experienced teacher for special work; must be college graduate with selling as well as teaching experience. Address N 148 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to carry as a side line automobile accessories, experienced; commission. N 152 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on fancy feathers, above draft age, drawing account against commission. Imperial Novelty, 14 West 4th.

SALESMEN.—For men's hats, retail; salary; 9 to 12. Young's Hats, 605 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK to take charge of deliveries in large printing company; good salary; experienced, capable man. Address, giving full particulars, immediately, F. G. A., 374 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK AND PACKER.
Residing in Brooklyn; state age and salary expected. N 241 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, capable of taking charge of shipping department; A1 references required. R 320 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS for newspaper and magazine; entirely new proposition; salary and commission. Apply before 9 A. M., Room 307, 347 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SOLICITORS for high-class photographic studio; earn $10 daily; commission. Savoy, 500 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT. —One with some experience on dictaphone preferred; salary $15 to start. Apply Monday afternoon, Royal System Coffee Co., 75 Front St.

STENOGRAPHER with experience in general office duties by manufacturing concern; references; state salary expected. K 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted; $12. Call 511 East 18th.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted; high-grade men, capable of handling meritorious proposition on commission basis, can secure permanent position with thoroughly reliable house. Apply mornings, 42 Broadway, Suite 1241.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man for stockroom to learn automobile accessory business; willing worker. 310 West 68th.

STOCK CLERK, wholesale upholstery goods house; experience preferred. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th St.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR COLD STORAGE DEPARTMENT: MUST BE ORGANIZATION MAN AND ABLE TO HANDLE MEN; GIVE FULL DETAILS, SALARY, REFERENCES, &c. F 225 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TIME STUDY MEN.
Piecework rate setters to work on high-class Government work. Apply from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

TOOL DESIGNER
EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF JIGS, FIXTURES, AND GAUGES; FOR SMALL, ACCURATE WORK; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. W. G., 125 TIMES.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 Broadway.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punching and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small changeable work; only men with experience.
BIJUR MOTOR LIGHTING CO.,
Factory Terminal Building F,
Bloomfield St. and River Front,
Hoboken, N. J.

TOOLMAKERS.
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED TOOLMAKERS
TO WORK IN NEWLY EQUIPPED, SANITARY, WELL-LIGHTED ROOM; HIGH WAGES, WITH BONUS, FOR COMPETENT MEN.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elisabeth, N. J.

TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only; highest rates in New York City; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOLMAKERS
on
Jig and Gauge Work.
H. W. Cotton, Inc.,
84 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TOOLMAKERS.
Only high-grade, experienced mechanics wanted for permanent positions connected with good pay. Apply in person, Elsemann Magneto Co., 68 33d St., 4th floor, Brooklyn.

WINDOW DRESSER and card writer; must be able to trim up to date windows. Harris, 51st St. and 3d Av.

YOUNG MEN, (3,) with selling ability, to travel West with manager; salary and commission; only hustlers of neat appearance need apply before 9 A. M., Room 310, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, between 19 and 20, to take charge of stock department; must be intelligent, willing. Apply in person between 11 and 12 A. M. E. E. Manufacturing Co., 16 West 18th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN for delivery, private and apartment house trade; salary $17 and commission; references and security required. Stancourt Laundry Co., 503 East 72d St.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, to start with woolen concern just entering business; excellent opportunity; state salary. D 304 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, TO ASSIST IN SILLING ROOM; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. 8 EAST 22D.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) to assist in receiving and shipping; $15 to start; state experience and reference. P 221 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, wanted, woolens line, for all-around work. 3 West 29th, Room 507.

YOUNG COLORED MAN to keep factory clean. Spindel Rosenthal Co., 10 West 20th St.

Instruction.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

ENGINE

CHARGE THAT HYLAN BLOCKS HEALTH JOBS

Physicians See Danger to the City in Mayor's Delay in Naming Needed Workers.

121 PLACES ARE UNFILLED

List of Appointees Submitted by Dr. Amster Was Returned by the Mayor Without Approval.

Much criticism was expressed by physicians in this city yesterday over Mayor Hylan's delay in filling 121 vacancies in the Health Department. These places, some of them vacant since Jan. 14, when the Mayor was requested to fill them, pay a total of $104,190 in salaries annually.

What Mayor Hylan's intention in regard to the vacancies was could not be ascertained last night. Dr. Royal S. Copeland, the newly appointed Health Commissioner, was out of town.

The request for the filling of the vacancies was made on April 19 by Dr. J. Lewis Amster, then Health Commissioner, who sent the list of names and the places to the Mayor. On the following day the Mayor, through an employe of the Board of Estimate, returned the schedule of vacancies to Dr. Amster. The vacancies range from clerkships to medical inspectorships.

The list of proposed appointments was submitted to the Mayor in accordance with a general request he sent out to the heads of all departments asking that they submit to him lists of all vacancies they desired to fill before they took action. It was in pursuance of this request that Health Commissioner Amster submitted to the Mayor the list of appointments and changes he proposed to make.

The entire list of vacant places, with the dates when requests were made to fill them, is as follows:

Date of Request.	Place.
Jan. 14	Health Inspector Foods at $1,200.
Feb. 7	Inspector of Foods at $1,320.
Feb. 16	Asst. Physician, (Clinic,) at $800.
Feb. 16	Asst. Physician, (Clinic,) at $800.
Feb. 27	Asst. Physician, (Clinic,) at $800.
Mar. 2	Clerks, (8,) at $860.
Mar. 4	Tele. Switchboard Oper. at $1,020.
Mar. 4	Tel. Switchboard Op., (2,) at $660.
Mar. 4	Sanitary Inspector at $1,200.
Mar. 4	Medical Inspector at $1,140.
Mar. 4	Medical Inspector at $1,140.
Mar. 4	Medical Inspector at $1,200.
Mar. 4	Nurse, (12,) at $960.
Mar. 4	Nurse, at $1,140.
Mar. 4	Nurse, (2,) at $960.
Mar. 4	Nurse, at $960.
Mar. 4	Nurse, (4,) at $960.
Mar. 4	Hospital Clerk at $960.
Mar. 4	Dictaphone Operator at $780.
Mar. 4	Typewriting Copyist at $600.
Mar. 4	Typewriting Copyist at $780.
Mar. 4	Clerk at $360.
Mar. 4	Clerk at $360.
Mar. 4	Clerk at $860.
Mar. 4	Medical Inspector at $1,200.
Mar. 4	Nurse, (9,) at $960.
Mar. 5	Hospital Clerk at $750.
Mar. 5	Hospital Clerk at $780.
Mar. 5	Hospital Clerk at $840.
Mar. 5	Hospital Clerk at $720.
Mar. 5	Hospital Clerk at $960.
Mar. 5	Clerk, (16,) at $600.
Mar. 5	Clerk, (14,) at $800.
Mar. 5	Helper at $780.
Mar. 5	Stenog. and Typewriter at $780.
Mar. 5	Stenog. and Typewriter at $840.
Mar. 5	Stenog. and Typew., (9,) at $720.
Mar. 5	Stenog. and Typewriter at $900.
Mar. 8	Clerk at $900.
Mar. 8	Clerk at $600.
Mar. 8	Health Insp., (Feed,) at $1,200.
Mar. 9	Clerk, (3,) at $600.
Mar. 9	Clerk at $600.
Mar. 13	Stenog. and Typewriter at $780.
Mar. 13	Asst. Sanitary Sup't'd't at $3,500.
Mar. 13	Nurse at $960.
Mar. 13	Clerk at $1,320.
Mar. 13	Laboratory Assistant at $840.
Mar. 14	Nurse at $960.
Mar. 15	Hospital Physician at $1,500.
Mar. 15	Stenog. and Typewriter at $900.
Mar. 15	Clerk, (2,) at $360.
Mar. 15	Hospital Physician at $1,200.
Mar. 16	Clerk at $360.
Mar. 19	Clerk, (2,) at $360.
Mar. 20	Medical Inspector, (7,) at $1,200.
Mar. 20	Medical Inspector at $1,200.
Mar. 20	Clerk at $360.
Mar. 21	Hospital Physician at $1,200.
Mar. 26	Clerk at $600.

It was learned yesterday that the Mayor had halted proposed action looking to slight increases to clerks and stenographers because of length of service. Among these was an increase of $180 a year that Commissioner Amster asked in behalf of two stenographers in the department.

On March 8, Dr. Amster proposed to place on the schedule $10,000 for mosquito extermination. This was among the items returned to him by the Mayor, items which have not yet been passed on.

As indicative of the interest taken in the work of the Bureau of Public Health Education by persons and organizations in various parts of the world, the following list of requests for information representing inquiries received in the course of a single week by the bureau was made public yesterday:

Fall River, Mass.—Requests copies of "Food Economics."

Consul General of Peru—Copies of publications dealing with sanitary laws.

Catholic School Commission, Montreal—Pamphlet on Classroom Ventilation.

Ministry of Public Health, Sydney, New South Wales—Writes to the bureau for information concerning use of moving pictures in health education.

Social Service League, Alberta, Canada—Asks for prices, in quantity, of twenty different health leaflets, "as they would be of great service in our work along these lines in this province."

Manufacturing Concern in St. Paul, Minn.—Asks for articles dealing with ventilation.

Social Service Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, desires the Monthly Bulletin.

American Zionist Society, Palestine—A full set of posters and placards to be translated into Arabic, French, Hebrew, and Persian, for use in Palestine.

Library Association of Portland, Oregon—Asks for the Report on Milk.

Cleveland Public Library—Wants the set of the bulletins entitled "Food Economies."

Provincial Laboratory, University of Alberta, Canada—Desires a dozen copies of the February Monthly Bulletin "for distribution to our nurses."

Medical Officer of Health, Ottawa, Canada—Desires moving picture films on Clean-up Week, Fly Campaigns, &c.

Health Officer of Winston-Salem, N. C.—Desires the monograph pertaining to epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. "Wants to thank you again for the many pointers gained by my experience in the New York Department of Health, particularly from the Bureau of Education."

Sir Robert Philip, Edinburgh, Scotland—"I read your bulletin with much interest from time to time and follow the developments of your work with close attention. When we are once more able to return to the arts of peace I hope we may meet again."

Professor Selskar M. Gunn, Associate Director, Commission for Prevention of Tuberculosis in France, Paris—Request copy of our Monograph No. 18. "I should appreciate very highly if you would have the kindness to send me from time to time any new educational material which you may issue, as we are continually in search of new ideas."

The hearing before the Civil Service Commission will continue tomorrow afternoon.

"Mayor Hylan and the Board of Health" is to be the subject of an address by Dr. E. C. McCombs of the Bureau of Municipal Research at the May meeting of the Women's Trade Union League, 7 East Fifteenth Street, this evening at 8 o'clock. These meetings are open to the public.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

REWARD if returned to cashier, Hotel Plaza, gray velvet bag, with monogram G. I. G. I., containing gold cigarette case, with diamond monogram; cigarette holder, watch box, gold pencil, money, lost from automobile between Woodmanston Inn and Plaza Hotel.

LOST—Between West End Av. and 78th St., Broadway car to 63d St., lady's open face gold watch, monogram "F. J. R." on back; reward and no questions asked. Return 375 West End Av. Mrs. H. J. Rosenbaum. Phone Schuyler 8046.

LOST—Thursday evening, May 2, diamond, platinum pin, 15 diamonds, between West 93d, Central Park, West 86th crosstown car, Madison Av. car to 79th. Communicate R. L., 2,481 Broadway. Liberal reward.

LOST.—Diamond circle, one large stone at the top, Vanderbilt Hotel, between Park Av. entrance and 15th floor; suitable reward offered if returned to clerk at Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—At Carnegie Hall concert, Thursday evening, a skunk fur collar. Return to Mrs. E. B. Greenberg, 249 West 112th St. and receive reward.

LOST—Small emerald and diamond pin, Saturday morning, between Washington Place, 11th, and 77th Sts. Reward if returned to M. Martin, 61 East 77th St.

LOST—Dome ring, 11 stones, platinum, Waldorf ladies' room, 9 o'clock; token sentiment from my boy in France. Finder return to Waldorf Cashier; liberal reward.

LOST—Gold watch charm, probably in Washington Market or Fulton St., city; reward. 111 Montague St., Brooklyn; Main 2314.

LOST—Black-dyed skunk neckpiece, three tails, gray lined; 149th St. subway to Bronx Opera House, Friday evening; reward. Return Martini, 461 8th Av.

LOST—Friday, May 3, ruby, diamond, and sapphire button, between the Globe Theatre and 61st and Madison Av.; $25 reward. Dreier & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Saturday night, New York or Brooklyn, bunch of keys; reward. James, 701 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 2491.

LOST—On Central Park bridle paths, 8th Av., or 57th St., gold fraternity watch fob; owner's name engraved. Phone Leseritz, Riverside 1046.

LOST—Silver vanity case with check and money, between Cafe Boulevard, 44th St. and 5th Av., Sunday night; liberal reward. Melby, Bryant 2496, Apartment 73.

LOST—A diamond and gold oblong brooch, with small diamond inset, on Saturday afternoon. Liberal reward return to Great Northern Hotel, West 57th St.

LOST—Solitaire diamond ring, Thursday, on 42d St., or Stern's; initials and date inside; liberal reward. Phone 2362 Stamford, Conn.

LOST.—A passbook, on 44th St. or Madison Av., between 5th Av. Bank and subway. Reward if returned to 5th Av. Bank.

LOST—Gold barpin, with sapphire and diamonds; reward. Mrs. Hubert Kerman, Cottage Place, Utica, N. Y.

LOST—Blue and white wrist watch, Madison Av., between 70th and 76th Sts. Reward if returned to 8 East 76th St.

LOST—May 2, long sealskin stole, in Virginia Tearoom, 7th Av. and 57th St.; $20 reward. Phone Stuyvesant 2270.

LOST—Diamond and emerald barpin; reward. Finder communicate Meyer, 57 East 75th.

$100 REWARD—Return in sound condition; gold and enamel oval-shaped cigarette case, diamond monogram, lost about April 19; bet. Brooklyn and 52d St.; no questions asked. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$50 REWARD—For return in sound condition of gold wrist watch, lost April 22, between West 77th and 42d Sts.; no questions asked. Dreier & Co., 560 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LIBERAL REWARD.
LOST, WHITE MALTESE TOY TERRIER; ANSWERING NAME "DODO," MARKED WITH LIGHT BROWN EARS; FAMILY WILL LIBERAL REWARD IF RETURNED. COMMUNICATE KANE, 38 WEST 50TH ST. PHONE 7780 PLAZA.

$50 REWARD—For small white poodle; answers name "Lucky;" return to 1 West 64th St., Manson, Columbus 8454.

FIND TWO PERSONS MURDERED AT UPTON

After Shooting Man and Woman, Slayer Escapes in Woods —County Aids in Search.

NAMES NOT GIVEN OUT

Yaphank Officers Decline to Make Known Identity of Victims or Other Details of Crime.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 5.—A man and a woman, whose identity is known but not disclosed by the officials at Camp Upton, were murdered there this afternoon. The murderer made his escape through the woods near the camp and search for him is being made by the military police, deputies of Sheriff Biggs, and men from the office of District Attorney Leroy Young.

The double shooting occurred about 5:30 o'clock. The man and the woman were at the northeast part of the camp, between the Middle Island Road and Fifth Avenue. A shot was heard and the man was seen to fall. The woman screamed and started to run. She had gone but a very short distance when another shot was heard and she fell. Both were dead when picked up. The bodies are at the camp morgue.

The man who did the shooting was seen to run into the woods. He was pursued, but escaped. Sheriff Biggs was communicated with and he sent out a corps of deputies to aid in the search for the murderer. He ordered all the railroad stations watched and also instructed his men to stop and search all automobiles, and question pedestrians.

District Attorney Young is still indisposed as the result of an automobile accident some days ago, and Assistant District Attorney Hildreth is operating with the Government officials in the search for the missing man. The Suffolk County officials said that all information in regard to the case must come from the army authorities.

15,000 VISIT CAMP UPTON.

One-Third of These Went in Autos to See the Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., May 5.—Fifteen thousand visitors came to camp today, one-third in automobiles and the rest in six twelve-car trains. The heavy Sunday crowds have caused the military police to establish traffic rules, with several important thoroughfares turned into one-way roads.

The Brooklyn National baseball team defeated a selected nine from the newly arrived men at the depot brigade by a score of 15 to 8. Intermittent sand storms not only greatly hampered the progress of the match, but drove many of the 7,500 onlookers from the grounds. Carlson, who pitched for five innings for the soldier nine, was formerly a Federal Leaguer, and Smedick of the same team made the only home run. The depot brigadiers made four runs in the eighth inning, before which the score was 13 to 4.

Maggie Teyte sang at several Y. M. C. A. huts this afternoon. Grover Whalen, Secretary to Mayor Hylan, came to camp again today to be shown about by John Sinnott, formerly executive Secretary of the Mayor.

FAMILY ILL AFTER EATING.

Queens Health Officials Will Examine Food for Poison.

Five persons, a mother and four children, one an infant 3 months old, are seriously ill at their home, 63 Twenty-sixth Street, Elmhurst, under circumstances that have caused the Health Department of Queens to begin an investigation. The mysterious illness, which nearly caused the death of the family, followed a meal of bread, butter, potatoes, and coffee. The health officials doubt that these articles could have caused ptomaine poisoning.

The mother, Mrs. Bridget Feeley, 39 years old, was the first to be taken ill. A few minutes later the oldest child, Mary, aged 8, complained. Shortly afterward James, aged 5; Catharine, aged 3, and the infant were noticed to be suffering. When a physician arrived he found the family in such a serious condition that he notified Dr. Howard Nell, Assistant Medical Examiner of Queens, who directed that the remaining food be turned over to the Health Department. An examination will be made today to determine if poison had been placed in the food.

JUST HEARD OF THE WAR.

Miner from Powder River with $65,000 Plunges in Bonds and Stamps.

RENO, Nev., May 5.—For four years Charles McNeale, a prospector, has been working a claim in the mountains of the Powder River in Oregon, all unconscious of the fact that nearly the entire world is at war. He arrived in Reno yesterday with $65,000 in gold, which he deposited in a bank, and today he tried to make up for lost time by buying all the Thrift Stamps and War Saving Certificates that he could carry.

Liberty bonds were new to him, and he bought a few thousand dollars' worth to see what they looked like. After hearing many tales about the war, he decided to enlist, but was rejected by the recruiting officers because of his age. He says he has a rich placer mine in the mountains. He said he would return to his mine after investing all his money in Thrift Stamps and Liberty bonds.

Ask Students to Work on Pullmans.

Columbia University plans to put all available students to useful work this vacation term and in this connection it was announced yesterday that Frank P. Channing, Inspector of the Pullman Company, has been making an effort at the appointments office of the university to obtain students for positions as Pullman conductors next Summer. They will be paid from $75 to $100 a month. The Activities Board reported that there were many opportunities open for students who want to work this vacation time.

LIFE INSURANCE
A Prominent Company Offers a Remarkable Policy
$5,000 —Age 35— **$48**
Premium
OTHER AMOUNTS IN PROPORTION
Full details furnished by
PEREZ F. HUFF, General Agent
91 William St., N. Y. Phone John 3110

INSTRUCTION.

BOOKKEEPING
Thorough training to qualify for complete charge of books in any business; graduates will be able to enroll in next succeeding course in higher accounting, personally conducted by
FRANK BROAKER, C. P. A. No. 1.
NO TEXTBOOKS—NO HOME WORK.
Two Nights a Week—Hours 8 to 10.
New Class Commencing Monday, May 13.
Broaker Accountics Corp., Inc.
71 W. 23d St., N. Y. Tel. Gram. 4890.

FREE CATALOGS OF ALL SCHOOLS OR CAMPS in U. S. Apply 1012 Times Bldg., or 'phone Bryant 8980.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.

WASHINGTON, April 29.
SOLDIERS MUST SWIM.
"Ability to swim," said the Commission on Training Camp Activities, "is regarded as highly valuable in the army, because many times a soldier is compelled to swim streams where bridges and boats are not available."
LEARN TO SWIM
Before the Summer
Three tiled daylight pools
DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOL
19-25 West 44th St.
308-310 West 59th St.
Write for Booklet T.

MANY HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Four Are Taken to Hospitals After Collision on Brooklyn Bridge.

Four persons were seriously injured and twenty others were cut and bruised when a steel car on the Gates Avenue line, bound for New York, crashed into the rear of a wooden car of the Court Street line near the Brooklyn tower of the Brooklyn Bridge at 1 o'clock this morning. Surgeons said that the four persons, who were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, would recover from their injuries.

When the wooden car reached the Brooklyn tower it stopped because the danger signals were set against it, showing that another car was directly ahead of it. The motorman of the steel car had already passed the signal that would have warned him that the car in front of him had stopped, and when he saw the lights on the car his brakes failed to work. The steel car crashed almost halfway through the wooden car. Most of the passengers in the steel car escaped injury, although some were cut by flying glass.

Ambulances and police reserves from Brooklyn stations arrived to aid the passengers in getting out of the wrecked car. About twenty passengers went home after minor cuts and bruises had been dressed by surgeons. Those taken to the Brooklyn hospital were: Harry Gleason, 100 Chester Avenue, Brooklyn; fractured leg and possible internal injuries; Antonio Caprello, 236 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, fractured arm and contusions; Mrs. Grace Saya, 222 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, probable internal injuries, and Irwin L. Goldman of 1,719 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, internal injuries. The motormen in the cars were also injured, but the police did not give their names. Traffic on the trolley lines was delayed for about an hour while wrecking crews cleared away the debris.

SCHOOLS IN WALL STREET.

Corporations Maintain Them to Train Business Specialists.

The demand for trained specialists in business has become so great that many big New York corporations are maintaining training schools within their organizations to develop men who can be relied upon to assume great responsibilities. The National City Bank was one of the first to inaugurate schools for selected employes, and graduates of these are today occupying some of the most important places in that institution, particularly in the foreign branches recently established in South America and Europe.

Henry L. Doherty & Co. of 60 Wall Street, who own or direct some 200 public utility companies in the United States, have also organized "cadet schools" in Denver, Col.; Toledo, Ohio, and Bartlettsville, Okla., in which employes of the various properties receive an opportunity to equip themselves for bigger things while earning a living.

"I am satisfied that the young man just graduated by the technical schools and the general colleges," said Mr. Doherty yesterday, "is not a thoroughly trained man. He has learned the theory, it is true, but he has not acquired the experience of shop and field work. He has his tools and he must learn how to use them. Through the schools in my organization I have seen the value of blending theory and practice, not only in the interest of the employe, but very greatly to the benefit of the vast gas and electric companies."

The first Doherty cadet school was opened in 1906. Technical schools were combed for graduates who were offered jobs in the Doherty properties, and they received about $60 a month salary while they were in the school. After that they were advanced rapidly as trained men were always in demand.

"The cadet schools," said Mr. Doherty, "take the college graduate right into the plant and make him put on overalls. He goes into the boiler room, the gashouse, the dynamo room. There is no favoritism in the plant because the student happens to be a college graduate. The idea is to teach him to be sympathetic with the men who put in long days at so much an hour. With them he helps keep the gas free of sulphur and ammonia. Some day the company expects the cadet to be in charge of these very men.

"When the student has learned everything about the practical working of a gas plant he goes into the electric generating station. Often he goes to work taking apart a machine late Saturday night, never stopping except to eat, so that the machine may be repaired and reassembled and ready for Monday night's load. He shovels coal, oils machinery, makes sketches and blueprints for the engineer in charge. In a few months he gets a pretty good idea of the practical working of an electric generating station. Then, to polish off their business education, these cadets are taught salesmanship. America is going to need efficient salesmen more than ever tomorrow, when Europe begins its terrific fight for trade to pay the bills of war."

Find "Ned" Egan Dead by a Bullet.

CHICAGO, May 5.—"Ned" Egan, former manager of the Milwaukee Baseball Club of the American Association, was found dead with a pistol at his side in a downtown hotel late tonight. He had been killed by a bullet.

REPORTS AGAINST CHARITY.

Kilroe Wants Grand Jury Inquiry Into Acts of Woman Officer.

Assistant District Attorney Edwin P. Kilroe, after an investigation of the affairs of the National Emergency Relief Society, made a report yesterday recommending that witnesses be placed before the Grand Jury on Tuesday to testify regarding financial transactions of an officer of the society.

Mr. Kilroe reports that an agreement had been made that a contract under which William Garland Brown would receive 50 per cent. commission on collections made for the society, would be nullified because of the objections of the District Attorney, but he says that the collection of the funds was carried on nevertheless, on a "fifty-fifty" basis. It is asserted that an officer of the society indirectly shared commissions. The society was organized to "give immediate relief and aid to enlisted men."

Mr. Kilroe asserts that the incorporation of the society was irregular and that it was accomplished by a woman, posing as a lawyer, who had not in fact been admitted to the bar. The report reviews at length the acts of Mrs. William Cumming Story, who has the title of President of the society, and charges irregularities in the records of the society.

BROTHERS MEET AT FRONT.

Mother in Hartford Gets Letters Telling How They Separated.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 5.—Mrs. Margaret Brennan of 383 Sigourney Street, Hartford, got two letters by the same mail yesterday, and they were both from her two sons now fighting in the Seicheprey sector. Each letter expressed the hope that the writer's brother was alive.

Charles E. Brennan, one of the sons, is a member of Company F, 101st Infantry, Twenty-sixth Division. He was ill in a hospital in France from January until early April, and on April 5, in a front line trench he chanced to meet his brother, James Brennan, of Company C, Machine Gun Battalion, 102d Regiment, (formerly Hartford's crack cavalry troop B,) also of the Twenty-sixth Division. The brothers were delighted to meet after four months and Charles, whose field kitchen was far in the rear, readily accepted James's invitation to mess with the machine gun battalion.

Scarcely had they disposed themselves to eat, when a general German bombardment sent everybody scattering to dugouts. To this point both letters told practically the same version of the meeting in a French trench, but neither son was able to write positively what had happened to the other, for after the shelling ceased they were unable to find each other, and Charles had to get back to his own regiment. The mother, however, knows, and she believes that by this time each brother has assured himself of the other's safety.

Kopp, Music Director, to be Interned

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 5.—Rudolph C. Kopp, formerly leader of the Los Angeles Symphony Concert, was arrested today on a Presidential warrant, charging disloyal utterances. It was announced by the United States Marshal's office that Kopp would be interned at once.

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Union Suits

There's real economy in the greater lastingness and long service that Carter's underwear gives.

Also, it's an economy you ought to practice if you want to do everything you can to help win the war.

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Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

How the Desolate Fields of Flanders Look

is shown in one of the striking photographs in the current Mid-Week Pictorial. This unique magazine contains war pictures from the U. S. A. and from the front. Published every Thursday by The New York Times Company. At all news stands, 10c a copy—$5.00 a year.—Advt.

GENTLEMEN, spare your bouquets and my blushes. Here's a fine and subtle compliment both to merchant tailoring and to me. Salesmen in the higher-priced "ready-made" stores often send fussy customers to this establishment to supply the Missing Fit.

They know that, in addition to such fundamentals as long-life custom woolens and cosmopolitan custom style, a man will receive my body-gracing custom fit, due to my personal attention from "Come In" to "Come Again."

Army and Navy Officers' Uniforms **$30** *to individual measure*

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Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
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20 Years On This Corner

For This Spring

You can see here the largest variety of cloths for your Spring Suit that has ever been displayed in one store.

This is not only the largest merchant tailoring establishment in New York, but it's the largest in the world.

And the whole output, the whole talent, experience and success of this establishment is at your individual service, to make your Spring suit or topcoat the most satisfactory you've ever had.

Suits and Topcoats to your Measure
From twenty-five to fifty dollars.

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TWO STORES
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P. S.—*No letter of introduction is equal to a good appearance.*
—Arnheim's Axiom

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This is Blue Serge Week

In New York, the fine May days suggest Blue Serge Suits. That's why we prepared way ahead with an unusual supply of Blue Serges.

We're glad we did. Blue Serges have gone higher than other woolens. Not in a long while will there be such trustworthy Blue Serges at today's prices.

They're of fine Australian wool that stays Blue; and Hart Schaffner & Marx tailored to hold their style. You can wear Blue Serge anywhere, anytime—business, social and recreative places. With a pair of white flannels you have practically another suit for warm-weather wear.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
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You are bound to make a big saving no matter what your selection is. There are many remarkable values at $30, $32.50 and $35. The prices range to $50 for some of the choicest fabrics.

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We are offering our lives and our wealth for Liberty and Democracy, we must also offer our brains.

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Now that the barriers are down, when the war is over we shall develop close commercial relations with our friends on all continents. The man or woman with a knowledge of foreign languages will have a tremendous advantage.

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